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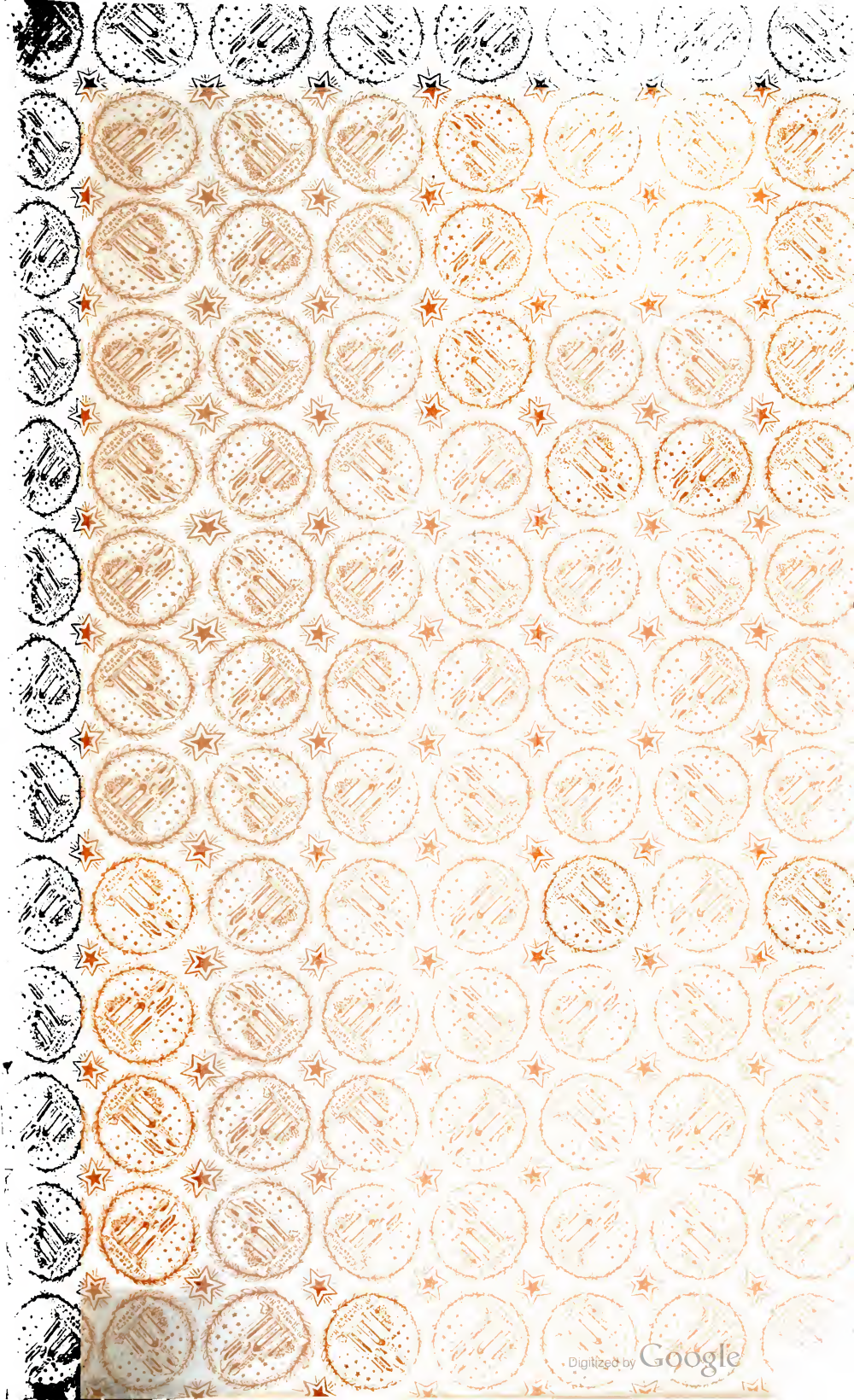
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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

GRAND LODGE

OF

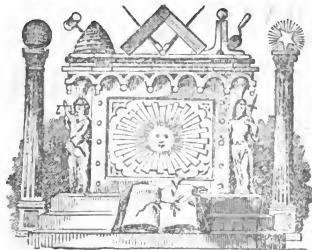
Free and Accepted Masons

OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

For the Year 1867.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.



WASHINGTON, D. C.:

McGILL & WITHEROW, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

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OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE.

1868.

B. B. FRENCH, - - - -	M.: W.: Grand Master.
J. LOCKIE, - - - -	R.: W.: Deputy Grand Master.
J. H. RUSSELL, - - - -	R.: W.: Senior Grand Warden.
J. B. WILL, - - - -	R.: W.: Junior Grand Warden.
N. D. LARNER, - - - -	R.: W.: Grand Secretary.
C. CAMMACK, SR., - - - -	R.: W.: Grand Treasurer.
D. B. SEARLE, - - - -	W.: Grand Visitor and Lecturer.
J. N. COOMBS, - - - -	Rev. and W.: Grand Chaplain.
J. TYLER POWELL, - - - -	W.: Grand Marshal.
H. V. COLE, - - - -	W.: Senior Grand Deacon.
A. ROCHE, - - - -	W.: Junior Grand Deacon.
G. B. CLARKE, - - - -	W.: Grand Sword Bearer.
C. W. SONNENSCHMIDT, - -	W.: Grand Pursuivant.
E. BONELL, }	W.: Grand Stewards.
E. B. BURY, }	
L. STODDARD, - - - -	Grand Tyler.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons

OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1867.

SEMI-ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, *May 7*, A. L. 5867.

The Grand Lodge met at Masonic Hall, corner of D and Ninth streets, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT:

M. W. GEORGE C. WHITING,	-	-	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. R. B. DONALDSON,	-	-	<i>D. Grand Master.</i>
" " A. GLASS,	-	-	<i>Sr. G. Warden.</i>
" " A. T. LONGLEY,	-	-	<i>Jr. G. Warden.</i>
" " N. D. LARNER,	-	-	<i>G. Secretary.</i>
" " C. CAMMACK, Sr.,	-	-	<i>G. Treasurer.</i>
" " J. LOCKIE,	-	-	<i>G. Vis. and Lec.</i>
" " J. N. COOMBS,	-	-	<i>Rev. and G. Chaplain.</i>
" " W. H. ORCUTT,	-	-	<i>G. Marshal.</i>
" " C. HADAWAY,	-	-	<i>Sr. G. Deacon.</i>
" " H. V. COLE,	-	-	<i>Jr. G. Deacon.</i>
" " J. H. RUSSELL,	-	-	<i>G. Pursuivant.</i>
" " J. C. DULIN,	}	-	<i>G. Stewards.</i>
" " D. B. SEARLE,			
Brother L. STODDARD,	-	-	<i>G. Tyler.</i>
P. G. Master, J. E. F. HOLMEAD.			

And the following representatives:

Of Federal Lodge, No. 1—A. Buchly, W. M., J. D. Bartlett, Sr. W., J. Lockie, proxy for Jr. W., and R. B. Donaldson and J. Lockie, P. Masters.

Of Columbia Lodge, No. 3—T. B. Campbell, W. M., W. H. Walton, Sr. W., and A. Brown, Jr. W.

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Of Washington Naval Lodge, No. 4—J. C. Dulin, W.: M.: , J. Vermillion, Sr. W.: , E. B. Bury, Jr. W.: , and J. A. Foos, P.: M.: .

Of Lebanon Lodge, No. 7—W. Middleton, W.: M.: , W. J. Campbell, Sr. W.: , and A. Glass, P.: M.: .

Of New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9—W. S. Thompson, W.: M.: , and J. Tyler Powell, Jr. W.: .

Of St. John's Lodge, No. 11—J. H. Russell, W.: M.: , C. W. Hancock, Sr. W.: , C. F. Jarvis, Jr. W.: , and P. H. Hooe, P.: M.: .

Of National Lodge, No. 12—C. W. Sonnenschmidt, W.: M.: , M. C. Baxter, Sr. W.: , W. Wolf, Jr. W.: , and J. C. Kondrup and L. Gassenheimer, P.: Masters.

Of Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14—G. B. Clarke, W.: M.: , E. B. Wilcox, Sr. W.: , and A. T. Longley, P.: M.: .

Of B. B. French Lodge, No. 15—W. H. Orcutt, W.: M.: , J. R. Garrison, Sr. W.: , J. Daniels, Jr. W.: , G. C. Whiting, W. H. Faulkner, and E. L. Stevens, P.: Masters.

Of Dawson Lodge, No. 16—J. E. F. Holmead, W.: M.: , C. Hadaway, Sr. W.: , and J. E. F. Holmead, P.: M.: .

Of Harmony Lodge, No. 17—D. B. Searle, W.: M.: .

Of Acacia Lodge, No. 18—J. B. Will, W.: M.: .

Of La Fayette Lodge, No. 19—N. D. Larner, W.: M.: , H. A. Whallon, Sr. W.: , and E. B. MacGrotty, Jr. W.: .

All the Lodges except Nos. 5 and 10 being represented, the Grand Lodge was opened in ample form by the M.: W.: Grand Master.

The reading of the minutes of the last Communication was dispensed with, they having been printed and distributed.

Bro. J. Lockie presented a petition signed by Bro. J. C. Kondrup and thirty-five other Master Masons, requesting that a charter be granted empowering them to open and hold a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the City of Washington, said Lodge to be called Hope Lodge, No. 20; and, on motion of Bro. Lockie, the prayer of the petitioners was granted and a charter ordered to be issued.

The Committee on Examination reported the by-laws adopted by Dawson Lodge, No. 16, and recommended their approval by the Grand Lodge; when, on motion, the report of the committee was agreed to.

The Grand Secretary presented the following report :

To the Grand Lodge of Free and

Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia :

BRETHREN : In compliance with the resolution of the Grand Lodge, requiring

the Grand Secretary to report to the Grand Lodge, at each annual and semi-annual communication, all appointments that may have been made of Representatives to or from this Grand Lodge, I respectfully report, that since the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge, the following brethren have been appointed by the M. W. Grand Master to represent this Grand Lodge in the respective Grand Lodges of the States in which they reside, viz:

P. G. M. Chas. F. Stansbury, *Boston, Mass.*

Rev. Bro. R. McMurdy, *New York City, N. Y.*

Bro. M. Bawsel, *Houston, Texas.*

I have also, in conformity with the resolution of the Grand Lodge, transmitted three copies of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the year 1866 to the Grand Secretary of each of the Grand Lodges with whom we are in correspondence, the receipt of which has been acknowledged by most of them. I have received from the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, as a present to this Grand Lodge, a copy of the Manual adopted by it for the use of the Lodges in their jurisdiction, very nicely bound, which I have placed in the library of the Grand Lodge.

I deem it my duty to call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the condition of the library. A number of books have been taken out by the brethren, of which no record has been kept, and never returned. Sets have been broken, thereby rendering them useless. Efforts have been made (by having the attention of the brethren called to the same by the W. Masters of the various lodges) to have the missing volumes returned to the library, but without success. I would therefore recommend that action be taken by the Grand Lodge to have the same returned.

Respectfully submitted,

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

On motion of Bro. D. B. Searle, the Committee on the Library were directed to examine the library of the late Bro. W. G. Parkhurst, and purchase such portion of the same as they may deem advisable.

The amendment to article 22 of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, enlarging the duties of the Committee on Jurisprudence, presented by Bros. Holmead and Lockie at the November communication of 1866, was adopted; but subsequently, on motion of Bro. Holmead, the vote by which the amendment was agreed to was reconsidered, and the consideration of the subject postponed until the November communication.

The amendment to the 1st section of article 9 of the Constitution, submitted by Bros. W. M. Smith and Holmead at the November communication of 1866, was adopted, after having been amended by striking out the word "Baptist" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Evangelist."

The following resolution, offered by Bros. Middleton and Larner at the May communication of 1866, was adopted:

Resolved, That any amendment of the By-Laws of Constituent Lodges may be referred to the Committee on Examinations during the recess of the Grand Lodge, whose approval, certified by the Grand Secretary, shall make them of full force and effect.

The consideration of the amendment to section 22, article 20, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, offered at December Communication of 1866 by Bros. Larner and Hutchinson, was postponed until the November Communication of 1867.

A communication was received from the Secretary of Union Lodge, No. 48, Elkton, Cecil county, Md., announcing the expulsion from all the rights and privileges of Masonry of James B. Magee, (*alias* John,) which was read, and a copy of the same directed to be furnished to the Constituent Lodges in this jurisdiction.

The following communications from the Grand Orient of France were received, the invitation contained therein accepted, and the M.: W.: Grand Master requested to appoint a representative from this Grand Lodge:

[*Translation.*]

GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE,
SUPREME COUNCIL FOR FRANCE AND FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

[SEAL.]

To the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia,

Orient of Washington:

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND VERY DEAR BRETHREN: The Grand Orient of France, moved by a sentiment which will, I hope, be appreciated by the entire Masonic world, have convened, by the adjoining circular, all the Masonic Powers, all the Orders, and all the Masons, to the Feast of the Summer Solstice, which will be celebrated the 15th of the coming June.

Therefore I, most illustrious and very dear brethren, as much in my name as that of the Grand Orient of France, invite you most particularly to this feast, and beg you to represent officially the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. Nothing could be more agreeable to me personally (and, at the same time, let me express the wishes of all French Masons) than the presence at this celebration of representatives from those Masonic celebrities with whom, as with yourselves, the Grand Orient of France entertains fraternal relations.

The ties which unite us lead me to hope that you will accept this invitation, and that you will be well pleased to reply according to our desires.

I believe there is no necessity of adding, most illustrious and very dear

brethren, that, besides this official invitation, the Grand Orient of France will be pleased to receive individually all the Masons of your jurisdiction who may wish to take part in the festivities. May I rely on your kind assistance that the several Orders within your jurisdiction be seasonably notified?

Accept, most illustrious and very dear brethren, assurances of my distinguished consideration and most fraternal regard.

MELLINET,

Grand Master of the Masonic Order of France.

A.: L.: G.: D.: G.: A.: D.: L'U.:

GRAND ORIENT DE FRANCE,

SUPREME CONSEIL POUR LA FRANCE ET LES POSSESSIONS FRANCAISES.

[SEAL.]

OR.: OF PARIS, *March 1, 1867.*

DEAR BROTHERS: The Gr.: Or.: of France celebrates this year the Summer Solstice with a feast and banquet, which will take place on the 15th of June.

At that time all the presidents or delegates of all the Lodges in correspondence will meet at Paris to a general assembly, and the International Exhibition will no doubt bring together a great number of Freemasons.

The Gr.: Or.: of France finds, under these circumstances, a good opportunity to strengthen the tie and to bring to a closer union the scattered members of the Freemason family, and suggests that, during the time of the great feast of industry, the Freemasons ought to keep the festival of brotherhood. The Freemasons of all the Orients and Obedients are requested to partake, so as to give the feast a universal character. No spectacle, in fact, will be more worthy of general interest, than to see men from all parts of the world assembled, differing in language, manners, and habits, but all animated with the one and same feeling—that of brotherhood.

I do not doubt, dear brothers, that the idea of the Gr.: Or.: of France will be well understood by all, and that the Freemasons will hasten to answer to the call. The greater the gathering, the more numerous the links of the union chain, the more brilliant the splendor of the feast.

All will be done to bring about a festival worthy our great Institution.

Please, dear brothers, to give this communication the greatest possible publicity.

Receive, dear brothers, the assurance of my esteem and brotherly affection.

The Great Master of the Masonic Order of France.

MELLINET.

The Vice G.: M.: LENGLE.

General Dispositions.

The work of the Gr.: Or.: commences at 3 o'clock precisely.

The banquet will be opened at half past six o'clock.

Persons under the grade of Master cannot be admitted.

Subscriptions are received at the Great Orient of France, 16 Rue Cadet, Paris.

The price of subscription is fixed at twenty francs.

The list of subscription will be closed on the 25th of May for foreign Freemasons. This measure has been taken that the committee may be timely informed of the number of partakers and accordingly make the arrangements of the feast.

To meet attired in black.

One of the saloons of the Gr.: Or.:, where all information may be obtained, will be offered to the disposition of foreign Freemasons during the time of the Exhibition.

A communication was received from Cherokee Lodge, No. 66, Rome, Georgia, appealing for aid to relieve the sufferings of widows and orphans of deceased brethren in their jurisdiction; when, on motion of Bro. Whallon, the sum of \$25 was appropriated for the object therein named.

A communication was received from the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, transmitting a list of the officers of said Grand Lodge for the year 1867.

A communication was received from Potomac Lodge, No. 5, announcing that Bro. Joseph Libbey was installed as W.: Grand Sword-Bearer of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, January 2, 1867, in accordance with the request of the M.: W.: Grand Master.

Amendment to the By-Laws of Harmony Lodge, No. 17, changing the hour of meeting, was read and approved.

Bros. Whallon and Foos offered the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia are hereby tendered to the Grand Lodge of the State of Tennessee for the copy of their Manual presented to this Grand Lodge, and that the Grand Secretary be ordered to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge of the State of Tennessee.

The Grand Secretary was authorized to dispose of bound copies of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge to the Constituent Lodges at the cost of binding.

The M.: W.: Grand Master extended an invitation to the Grand Lodge to attend the ceremonies of constituting the Grand R.: A.: Chapter of the District of Columbia and the installation of the Grand officers, on the 23d inst., which was accepted, and

the W. Masters of the Constituent Lodges requested to invite their Lodges to unite with the Grand Lodge on that occasion.

Bros. Holmead and Lockie offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That a special assessment of one dollar for each member be and the same is hereby assessed upon the several Constituent Lodges of this jurisdiction, to enable the Grand Lodge to meet its present pressing liabilities, and that the several Lodges be requested to pay the same to the Grand Secretary without delay.

Bros. Holmead and Larnier submitted the following amendment to the Constitution :

Amend section 3, article 19, line two, by striking out the word "*two*," and insert in lieu thereof the word "*three*," and the words "*fifty cents*," in line four, and insert in lieu thereof the words "*one dollar*."

Bros. T. B. Campbell and Holmead submitted the following amendment to the Constitution :

Amend section 18, article 20, by adding thereto the following :

But if the Lodge refuse to admit him a member, the Lodge will give him a demit or certificate that he has paid all indebtedness to the Lodge, and is no longer a member thereof.

Bros. MacGrotty, Orcutt, Buchly, Russell, Middleton, Searle, Dulin, Holmead, T. B. Campbell, Will, and Clarke submitted the following amendment to the Constitution :

Amend section 8 of article 20, by striking out the word "*thirty*," in line two, and insert in lieu thereof the word "*forty*."

Which lie over until the next stated communication.

A bill for subscription to thirty copies of the *National Freemason*, from September, 1865, to September, 1867, amounting to \$150, was read and referred to the Committee on Accounts, with instructions to pay the same if found to be correct, and to reduce the number of copies to four from June 1, 1867.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid, viz :

W. H. Nalley, for binding Proceedings of Grand Lodge, \$44 30; for advertising in *Chronicle*, \$2 10; for advertising in *National Intelligencer*, \$5 25; for advertising in *Evening Star*, \$1 75; for advertising in *Constitutional Union*, \$3 50; Grand Secretary, for postage, \$12 84.

The Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

TUESDAY, May 28, A. A. L. L. 5867.

The Grand Lodge was convened at 8 o'clock, P. M., at Central Masonic Hall, by order of the M. A. W. Grand Master, for the purpose of instituting Hope Lodge, No. 20, and, on calling the roll, there were

PRESENT:

M. A. W. GEO. C. WHITING,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. A. W. R. B. DONALDSON,	-	-	-	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" " A. GLASS,	-	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Warden.</i>
" " J. DANIELS,	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Warden, p. t.</i>
" " N. D. LARNER,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" " C. CAMMACK, SR.	-	-	-	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
" J. R. ARRISON,	-	-	-	<i>Rev. and Grand Chaplain, p. t.</i>
" J. LOCKIE,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer.</i>
" H. O. NOYES,	-	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon, p. t.</i>
" W. H. GOODS,	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Deacon, p. t.</i>
" W. H. ORCUTT,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" J. E. RAWLINGS,	-	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Steward, p. t.</i>
" D. B. SEARLE,	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Steward.</i>
" J. T. POWELL,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Sword Bearer, p. t.</i>
" J. H. RUSSELL,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
Brother L. STODDARD,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

. And representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, and 19.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form.

The Grand Lodge was then formed in procession and proceeded to the Hall of Hope Lodge, installed their officers, and instituted them into a regular Lodge, No. 20, on the record of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

AUGUST 19, A. L. 5867.

The Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of the District of Columbia assembled in Special Communication on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, at Central Masonic Hall, and was opened in due form.

PRESENT.

R. W.	R. B. DONALDSON, D. G. M.	-	-	-	-	<i>Grand Master, p. t.</i>
"	"	A. GLASS,	-	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Warden.</i>
"	"	A. T. LONGLEY,	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Warden.</i>
"	"	N. D. LARNER,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
"	"	C. CAMMACK, SR.,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
"	"	J. LOCKIE,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer.</i>
"	"	W. H. ORCUTT,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
"	"	E. B. MacGROTTY,	-	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon, p. t.</i>
"	"	H. V. COLE,	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Deacon.</i>
"	"	J. LIBBEY, JR.,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
"	"	J. H. RUSSELL,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
"	"	D. B. SEARLE,	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Steward.</i>
Brother	L. STODDARD,	-	-	-	-	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

Past D. G. Masters R. Clark, P. H. Hooe, and P. G. Jr Warden W. Morris Smith, and Representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

The Grand Master *pro tem.* stated that the Grand Lodge had been called together for the purpose of considering an invitation that had been received from the Board of Directors of the Masonic Hall Association, which was read, as follows:

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1867.

GEO. C. WHITING, Esq.,

M. W. Grand Master:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Masonic Hall Association of Washington, it was determined that the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple, now being erected by the fraternity on the corner of Ninth and F Streets, in this city, should take place on Wednesday, the 2d of October next, and I was directed to notify you of their determination, that the Grand Lodge of the District might take such action in the matter as the proper observance of the occasion might require, it being the wish of the Board that the Grand Lodge take charge of the ceremonies.

Fraternally, yours,

NOBLE D. LARNER,

Sec'y B'd Directors Masonic Hall Association.

Bro. Whallon, of No. 19, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia accept the invitation of the Board of Directors of the Masonic Hall Association to take charge of the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Hall, and that the Constituent Lodges be invited to unite with them.

When, after discussion as to the propriety of postponing the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone until next spring, Bro. Buchly, of No. 1, offered the following as a substitute for the resolution of Bro. Whallon, which was adopted:

Resolved, (as the sense of this Grand Lodge,) That it is inexpedient at this time to have any public demonstration in laying the corner-stone of the new Masonic Hall, proposed to be erected, and that the M.: W.: Grand Master, with the officers of this Grand Lodge, assemble at such time as may be agreed upon and lay the corner-stone according to Masonic usage, and that any public celebration be postponed until such time as the Hall proposed to be erected shall be completed and ready for dedication.

The following communication was read, the invitation therein contained accepted, and the Grand Secretary directed to give notice of a Special Communication of the Grand Lodge on Thursday afternoon, the 22d inst., at the Hall of Potomac Lodge, No. 5, Georgetown, D. C., (the use of the same having been tendered to the Grand Lodge,) at 4½ o'clock, for that purpose. The communication is as follows:

GEORGETOWN, D. C., August 19, 1867.

To the Grand Lodge F.: A.: M.:

of the District of Columbia:

BRETHREN: Bro. James Nelson, the Pastor of the Baptist Church in Georgetown, has requested that the corner-stone of the Church now in process of erection in Georgetown be laid masonically.

He has made his arrangements for the ceremonies on next Thursday afternoon, and I would therefore ask that your honorable body will accede to his request. Bro. Nelson is a member of our Lodge.

Fraternally, yours, &c.,

JOSEPH LIBBEY, JR.,

Sr. Warden Potomac Lodge, No. 5,

Georgetown, D. C.

On behalf of my congregation, I concur in the above request.

J. NELSON,

Pastor First Baptist Church, Georgetown.

On motion, the Grand Secretary was directed to procure a new baton and sash for the use of the Grand Marshal.

No further business appearing, the Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,

Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

AUGUST 22, A. L. 5867.

The Grand Lodge met in Special Communication at the Hall of Potomac Lodge, No. 5, Georgetown, D. C., on Thursday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the First Baptist Church of Georgetown, D. C., and was called to order by the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, and P. G. Master B. B. French was invited to take the Chair.

The Grand Lodge was opened in due form.

PRESENT:

M. W. B. B. FRENCH, P. G. M.	-	-	-	<i>Grand Master, p. t.</i>
R. W. R. B. DONALDSON,	-	-	-	<i>D. Grand Master.</i>
" " J. LIBBEY, JR.,	-	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Warden, p. t.</i>
" " A. T. LONGLEY,	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Warden.</i>
" " N. D. LARNER,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" " C. CAMMACK, SR.,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
" " J. LOCKIE,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer.</i>
" " W. H. ORCUTT	-	-	-	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" " A. ROCHE,	-	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon, p. t.</i>
" " H. V. COLE,	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" " R. R. SHEKELL,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Sword Bearer, p. t.</i>
" " J. H. RUSSELL,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" " J. C. DULIN,	-	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Steward.</i>
" " T. B. CROSS,	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Steward, p. t.</i>
Brother L. STODDARD,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

And representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, and 20, together with a large number of visitors.

The Master Mason's Lodge was dispensed with, and a Lodge of Entered Apprentices opened.

The following appointments were then made:

Bro. David Hepburn, Bearer of the Grand Lights, and Bros. W. A. Gordon, W. Wolf, and J. H. Jochum, Bearers of the Lesser Lights; Bro. E. B. Wilcox, Architect; and Bros. J. M. Goszler, J. Kaufman, and G. H. Clark, Bearers of the Vessels of Corn, Wine, and Oil.

The procession was then formed by the Grand Marshal and proceeded to the site of the new edifice, where the corner-stone was laid with the usual Masonic ceremonies.

The following articles were deposited in the corner-stone of the Church :

1. History of the Church to the present time.
2. Name of Pastor.
3. List of Members of the Church.
4. Name of the Builder.
5. Religious and Secular Papers.
6. Specimens of U. S. Fractional Currency and Coin.
7. Impression of the Seal of the Grand Lodge F. : and A. : M. : , D. C.

After the ceremonies the procession returned to the hall, when the Lodge of Entered Apprentices was closed in due form and labor resumed in the Master Mason's Degree.

No further business appearing, the Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, August 30, A. : L. : 5867.

The Grand Lodge of F. : and A. : M. : of the District of Columbia met in Special Communication, at 7 o'clock P. M., at Central Masonic Hall, and was opened in due form.

PRESENT :

R. : W. : R. B. DONALDSON,	-	-	-	<i>Worshipful Master, p. t.</i>
" " T. B. CAMPBELL,	-	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Warden, p. t.</i>
" " A. T. LONGLEY,	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Warden.</i>
" " N. D. LARNER,	-	-	-	<i>Secretary.</i>
" " C. CAMMACK, SR.,	-	-	-	<i>Treasurer.</i>
" " W. H. ORCUTT,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" " C. HADAWAY,	-	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" " H. A. WHALLON,	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Deacon, p. t.</i>
" " D. B. SEARLE,	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Steward.</i>
Brother L. STODDARD,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

And Representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.

The Grand Master, *pro tem.*, stated that the Grand Lodge had been called together for the purpose of considering a communication which had been received from the Trustees of the German

Lutheran Church of Georgetown, D. C., which was read, as follows:

GEORGETOWN, D. C., August 26, 1867.

GEORGE C. WHITING,

M. W. Grand Master of F. and A. Masons,

District of Columbia:

SIR: The undersigned, on behalf of the German Lutheran Congregation of Georgetown, D. C., would respectfully request your attendance, and, through you, that of your Grand Lodge, on the afternoon of Monday, September 2, 1867, at 4½ o'clock, at the corner of Fourth and High streets, in this city, to lay the corner-stone of a Chapel and School-House. Should the time set apart meet your approbation, a band of music, provided by us, will be in attendance at the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge.

Respectfully soliciting an answer to the within request, we have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JAMES GOSZLER,
GEO. F. WETZERICK,
H. B. WISSNER,
H. A. KAISER,
JOHN C. KAYSER,

Trustees.

On motion, the invitation was accepted.

Bro. Burch, Jr. Warden of Potomac Lodge, No. 5, tendered, on behalf of said Lodge, the use of their Hall in Georgetown to the Grand Lodge on the occasion.

The following communication was read by the Grand Secretary:

HAGERSTOWN, MD., August 26, 1867.

To the R. W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.

and Subordinate Lodges of District of Columbia:

The Antietam National Cemetery at Sharpsburg, Md., will be dedicated on the 17th of September next, on which occasion the corner-stone of a monument will be laid by the Grand Master, A. F. and A. M., accompanied by the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

You are hereby most cordially invited to be present and participate in the interesting ceremonies of the occasion.

Fraternally, yours,

THOS. A. BOULLT,

Ch'n Com. for Invitation of Masonic and other Civic Associations.

On motion, the invitation was accepted.

No further business appearing, the Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., *September 2, A. L. 5867.*

The Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of the District of Columbia, met in Special Communication, in the Hall of Potomac Lodge, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., and was opened in due form.

PRESENT :

R. W. R. B. DONALDSON,	- -	W. Master, <i>p. t.</i>
" " T. B. CAMPBELL,	- - -	D. Grand Master, <i>p. t.</i>
" " E. B. MacGROTTY,	- -	Sr. Grand Warden, <i>p. t.</i>
" " A. T. LONGLEY,	- -	Jr. Grand Warden.
" " N. D. LARNER,	- -	Grand Secretary.
" " C. CAMMACK, SR.,	- -	Grand Treasurer.
" " J. GOSZLER,	- -	Grand Visitor and Lecturer, <i>p. t.</i>
" W. H. ORCUTT,	- -	Grand Marshal.
" C. HADAWAY,	- -	Sr. Grand Deacon.
" H. V. COLE,	- -	Jr. Grand Deacon.
" R. R. SHEKELL,	- -	Grand Sword Bearer, <i>p. t.</i>
" S. A. DOLE,	- -	Sr. Grand Steward, <i>p. t.</i>
" B. CHAMBERS,	- -	Jr. Grand Steward, <i>p. t.</i>
Brother L. STODDARD,	- -	Grand Tiler.
P. D. G. Master, JAS. GOSZLER.		

Representatives from Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, and 20, and a large number of visitors.

The Master Mason's Lodge was then dispensed with, and a Lodge of Entered Apprentices opened.

The following appointments were announced :

Bro. D. Hepburn, Bearer of the Great Lights ; Bros. J. J. Patterson, J. S. Tichenor, and A. Campbell, Bearers of the Lesser Lights ; Bros. G. H. Clarke, W. J. Gross, and H. Dickson, Bearers of the Vessels of Corn, Wine, and Oil ; Bro. J. H. Jochum, Architect.

The procession was formed' by the Grand Marshal, and proceeded to the site of the new edifice, when the corner-stone was laid with the usual Masonic ceremonies.

The following articles were deposited in the corner-stone, viz :

United States and German Coins.

United States Fractional Currency.

Daily Papers of the District of Columbia.

History of the Congregation to the present day.

Seal of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M., D. C.

After which the procession returned to the hall, when the Entered Apprentice's Lodge was closed in due form, and labor resumed in the Master Mason's Degree.

On motion, the Grand Secretary was authorized to draw a draft for the amount due by the Grand Lodge for advertising since the last Semi-Annual Communication.

No further business appearing, the Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, *September 4, A. L. 5867.*

The Grand Lodge of F. and A. M., of the District of Columbia, met in Special Communication, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at Central Masonic Hall, and was opened in ample form.

PRESENT:

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON,	- - -	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. T. B. CAMPBELL,	- - -	<i>Sr. Grand Warden, p. t.</i>
" " A. T. LONGLEY,	- - -	<i>Jr. Grand Warden.</i>
" " N. D. LARNER,	- - -	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" " C. CAMMACK, Sr.,	- - -	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
" " J. LOCKIE,	- - -	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer.</i>
" " C. HADAWAY,	- - -	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" " H. V. COLE,	- - -	<i>Jr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" " J. H. RUSSELL,	- - -	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" " D. B. SEARLE,	- - -	<i>Jr. Grand Steward.</i>
Bro. L. STODDARD, JR.,	- - -	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

P. G. Master J. E. F. Holmead, P. D. G. Masters G. C. Thomas, P. H. Hooe, G. A. Hall, and R. Clarke, P. Jr. G. Warden W. M. Smith, and Representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

The M. W. Grand Master then announced, in appropriate terms, the death of our late M. W. Grand Master George C. Whiting, and stated that he had called the Grand Lodge together for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for paying the last tribute of respect to his memory.

On motion of Bro. W. M. Smith, a committee, consisting of

Bros. Hooe, Smith, Lockie, Nairn, and Middleton, was appointed to make all the necessary arrangements for attending the funeral, with authority to incur such expenses as might be necessary, and draw on the Grand Treasurer for the amount.

On motion of P.: D.: G.: Master Hall, a committee, consisting of P.: G.: Masters B. B. French, J. E. F. Holmead, and P.: D.: G.: Master G. A. Hall, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Grand Lodge on this their great bereavement.

On motion of Bro. W. M. Smith, it was ordered that the Grand Lodge assemble at the Hall on Friday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased brother, and that the two Commanderies of Knights Templar of the District be invited to act as an escort on the occasion.

On motion of P.: G.: Master Holmead, it was ordered that B. B. French Lodge, No. 15, (of which M.: W.: Bro. Whiting was a member,) be requested to appear at the funeral as a distinct Lodge.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until Friday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

RESUMED COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, September 6, A.: L.: 5867.

The Grand Lodge of F.: and A.: M.:, of the District of Columbia, met at Central Masonic Hall, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and was called from refreshment to labor.

PRESENT:

M.: W.: R. B. DONALDSON,	-	-	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R.: W.: G. A. HALL, -	-	-	<i>D.: Grand Master, p. t.</i>
" " T. B. CAMPBELL, -	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Warden, p. t.</i>
" " A. T. LONGLEY, -	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Warden.</i>
" " N. D. LARNER, -	-	-	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" " C. CAMMACK, Sr., -	-	-	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
" J. LOCKIE, -	-	-	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer.</i>
" J. N. COOMBS, -	-	-	<i>Rev. and Grand Chaplain.</i>
" J. H. HOOD, -	-	-	<i>Grand Marshal, p. t.</i>

W. C. HADAWAY, -	-	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" H. V. COLE, -	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" G. WAHL, -	-	-	-	<i>Grand Sword Bearer, p. t.</i>
" J. H. RUSSELL, -	-	-	-	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" B. CHAMBERS, -	-	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Steward, p. t.,</i>
" T. H. GRAHAM, -	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Steward, p. t.</i>
Brother L. STODDARD, JR., -	-	-	-	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

P. G. Masters W. M. Ellis and J. E. F. Holmead.

P. D. G. Masters R. Clarke, G. C. Thomas, P. H. Hooe, and G. A. Hall.

P. Sr. G. Warden W. E. Hutchinson.

P. Jr. G. Wardens J. E. Rawlings and W. M. Smith.

P. G. Secretary J. T. Taylor;

And representatives from all of the Lodges, together with a very large number of brethren, numbering several hundred.

The committee appointed on the 4th inst. to make all necessary arrangements for attending the funeral of our late M. W. Grand Master Bro. George C. Whiting, submitted the following report, which was read and adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia:

The undersigned committee, appointed to make arrangements for paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased Brother M. W. George C. Whiting, Grand Master, respectfully report, that they have performed that duty to the best of their judgment and ability, and that, deeming it to be the desire of the largest portion of the fraternity that suitable music be furnished, they appointed a sub-committee to wait on the family, and, in the discharge of the duty imposed upon them, succeeded in removing the objections previously raised, it being understood that no light music should be dispensed, either going or returning.

Your committee also considered the propriety of draping the Hall in mourning, both inside and out, and agreeing thereon, decided to do so at a moderate expense, (the bill therefor is \$16 70,) which has been accomplished, and your committee recommend that it remain until after the next installation of Grand Officers. Gape and gloves are also provided for the brethren.

The order of procession and the route have also been prescribed, and copies furnished to the Grand Marshal and the Marshal of the I. O. O. F. for their guidance.

The following brethren have been appointed as pall-bearers, twelve in number, so as to have a relay for relief, as it is expected the route will be long and laborious:

To Represent the Department of the Interior—Jos. H. Barrett, Commissioner of Pensions; Chas. E. Mix, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

I. O. O. F.—F. D. Stewart and J. H. Chedal.

Knights Templar—Sirs — Ireland and P. B. Browne.

Royal Arch Masons—Companions Josiah Essex and H. O. Hood.

Consistory—Christopher Ingle.

Lodge of Perfection—John J. Beall.

Grand Lodge—P. G. Masters Wm. M. Ellis and J. E. F. Holmead.

Your committee have also appointed Bros. Geo. B. Clarke, C. W. Hancock, and William Middleton Bearers of the Lesser Lights, and Bro. Jos. Mundell Bearer of the Great Lights.

P. H. HOOE,
W. MORRIS SMITH,
J. W. NAIRN,
WM. MIDDLETON,

Committee.

The procession was then formed under the direction of the Grand Marshal, in the following order:

Department Clerks.
Heald's Band.
Odd-Fellows.
Marine Band.
Knights Templar—Commandery No. 2.
" " " No. 1.
Royal Arch Masons.
Lodge of Perfection.
Consistory.
Master Masons.
B. B. French Lodge.
Grand Tiler.
Grand Stewards.
Junior Wardens.
Senior Wardens.
Masters of Lodges.
Past Masters.
Past Grand Officers, (by rank.)
Grand Pursuivant.
Grand Lecturer and Grand Chaplain.
Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer.
Sr. and Jr. Grand Wardens.
Three Lesser Lights.
Great Lights.
Past Grand Masters.
Deputy Grand Master.
Grand Master, (and Grand Deacon on each side.)
Grand Sword Bearer.

And proceeded to the late residence of our deceased brother, and received his remains and accompanied them to their last resting-

place, Oak-Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, D. C., where the solemn rites of the Grand Lodge, Knights Templar, and I. O. O. F. were performed. Those of the Grand Lodge being conducted by M.: W.: Bro. R. B. Donaldson; of the Templars by Sir Knight B. B. French, P.: G.: Master of Templars of the United States; and those of the I. O. O. F. by P. H. Sweet, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

The remains of our deceased brother having been deposited in the tomb, the Grand Lodge returned to the Hall and was closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, *September 26, A.: L.: 5867.*

The Grand Lodge of F.: A.: A.: M.: met in Special Communication, at Central Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock P. M., and was opened in ample form.

• PRESENT:

M.: W.: R. B. DONALDSON,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R.: W.: J. H. RUSSELL,	-	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Warden, p. t.</i>
" " A. T. LONGLEY,	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Warden.</i>
" " N. D. LARNER,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" " C. CAMMACK, SR.,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W.: J. N. COOMBS,	-	-	-	<i>Rev. and Grand Chaplain.</i>
W.: E. B. MacGROTTY,	-	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon, p. t.</i>
W.: H. V. COLE,	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Deacon.</i>
Bro. L. STODDARD, JR.,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

P.: D.: G.: Master P. H. Hooe, and representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, and 20.

The M.: W.: G.: Master stated that he had called the Grand Lodge together for the purpose of considering an invitation which had been received from the Building Committee of the Island Baptist Congregation, to lay the corner-stone of their new Church edifice, on Monday afternoon, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock.

The communication was then read by the Grand Secretary, when, on motion of Bro. Longley, the invitation was accepted.

The following resolution, submitted by Bros. Buchly, of No. 1, and Campbell, of No. 3, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That P. G. Master B. B. French be, and he is hereby, requested to deliver a eulogy on the life and character of our late M. W. Grand Master George C. Whiting, at such time and place as may be agreed upon by the M. W. Grand Master and Bro. French.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until Monday afternoon, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

RESUMED COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, September 30, A. L. 5867.

The Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M., of the District of Columbia, met at Central Masonic Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M., and was called from refreshment to labor.

PRESENT:

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON,	- - -	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. G. B. CLARKE,	- - -	<i>Deputy Grand Master, p. t.</i>
" " J. H. RUSSELL,	- - -	<i>Sr. Grand Warden, p. t.</i>
" " A. T. LONGLEY,	- - -	<i>Jr. Grand Warden.</i>
" " N. D. LARNER,	- - -	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" " C. CAMMACK, SR.,	- - -	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
" " J. N. COOMBS,	- - -	<i>Rev. and Grand Chaplain.</i>
" " E. B. WILCOX,	- - -	<i>Grand Marshal, p. t.</i>
" " C. HADAWAY,	- - -	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" " H. V. COLE,	- - -	<i>Jr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" " J. SIEGEL,	- - -	<i>Grand Sword Bearer, p. t.</i>
" " I. L. JOHNSON,	- - -	<i>Sr. Grand Steward, p. t.</i>
" " P. PEYSER,	- - -	<i>Jr. Grand Steward, p. t.</i>
Bro. L. STODDARD, JR.,	- - -	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

And representatives from Nos. 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, and 20.

The M. M. Lodge was dispensed with, and a Lodge of Entered Apprentices opened.

The following appointments were announced:

Bro. D. Hepburn, Bearer of the Great Lights; Bros. A. Hutzler, W. Wolf, and S. Goodman, Bearers of the Lesser Lights; Bros. C. W. Hancock, D. S. Demelman and W. G. Brock, Bearers of the Vessels of Corn, Wine, and Oil; and Bro. J. H. Jochum, Architect.

The procession was then formed by the Grand Marshal, and

proceeded to the site of the new edifice, where the corner-stone was laid with the usual Masonic ceremonies.

The following articles were deposited in the corner-stone, viz.:

1. The Religious Herald, of Richmond.
2. The National Baptist, of Philadelphia.
3. The National Intelligencer, of Washington.
4. The Evening Express of Washington.
5. The Evening Star, of Washington.
6. The Sunday Herald, of Washington.
7. Kind Words.
8. Historical narrative of the Church from its organization, July 26, 1857, to the present time, together with name of pastor, deacons, and trustees.
9. Specimens of small coin and currency.
10. Constitution of the Grand Lodge F.: A.: A.: M.: of the District of Columbia.

After which, the procession was re-formed and returned to the Hall, where the Entered Apprentice's Lodge was closed in due form, and labor resumed in the Master Mason's degree, when, no further business appearing, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, *October 17, A.: L.: 5867.*

A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of F.: A.: A.: M.: of the District of Columbia; was held in the Hall of Washington Naval Lodge, No. 4, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT:

M.: W.: R. B. DONALDSON,	-	-	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R.: W.: W. MIDDLETON,	-	-	<i>D.: Grand Master, p. t.</i>
" " A. GLASS,	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Warden.</i>
" " A. T. LONGLEY,	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Warden.</i>
" " N. D. LARNER,	-	-	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" " C. CAMMACK, SR.,	-	-	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
" J. MUNDELL, SR.,	-	-	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer, p. t.</i>
" J. L. ASHBY,	-	-	<i>Rev. and Grand Chaplain, p. t.</i>
" W. H. ORCUTT,	-	-	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" C. HADAWAY,	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon.</i>

W. H. V. COLE, - - -	<i>Jr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" G. H. MARTIN, - - -	<i>Grand Sword Bearer, p. t.</i>
" J. H. RUSSELL, - - -	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" S. L. HABLE, - - -	<i>Sr. Grand Steward, p. t.</i>
" W. A. HENDERSON, - - -	<i>Jr. Grand Steward, p. t.</i>
Brother L. STODDARD, JR., - - -	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

P. G. Masters B. B. French and W. M. Ellis.

P. D. G. Masters J. N. Nokes and R. B. Clarke.

And representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 15, 16, 19, and 20.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form.

The M. W. G. Master stated that he had called the Grand Lodge together for the purpose of dedicating the new Lodge-room which had been recently erected by Washington Naval Lodge, No. 4, for the use of said Lodge, he having been requested to do so by said Lodge.

The Lodge-room having been examined by the officers of the Grand Lodge and pronounced by them as being suitable for the purposes for which it was erected, the usual ceremonies incident to the occasion were then had, after which the following appointments were made:

Bearer of the Great Lights, Bro. C. W. Dulin; Bearers of the Lesser Lights, Bros. D. Hepburn, Wm. Boyd, and D. Lascollett; Bearers of the Vessels of Corn, Wine, and Oil, Bros. W. Shepherd, H. S. McLeod, and G. W. Reardon.

The Grand Lodge was then formed in procession by the Grand Marshal and repaired to the Lodge-room, where Washington Naval Lodge and a large number of visiting brethren were in waiting, and performed the dedicatory services in ancient form, after which the Grand Lodge, accompanied by the brethren in attendance, were again formed in procession and proceeded to the East Washington Methodist Episcopal Church, when P. G. Master B. B. French delivered a very able and instructive address; after which the ladies of East Washington, through D. McCathran, Esq., presented to Washington Naval Lodge, No. 4, a very handsome copy of the Holy Bible.

The Grand Lodge then returned to the Hall, and, no further business appearing, was closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, November 5, A. L. 5867.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia was held at Central Masonic Hall, corner of D and 9th streets, on Tuesday evening, November 5, at 7 o'clock.

PRESENT:

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON, - - -	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. A. GLASS, - - -	<i>Sr. G. Warden.</i>
" " R. BUCHLY, - - -	<i>Jr. Grand Warden, p. t.</i>
" " N. D. LARNER, - - -	<i>G. Secretary.</i>
" " C. CAMMACK, Sr., - - -	<i>G. Treasurer.</i>
" " J. LOCKIE, - - -	<i>G. Vis. and Lec.</i>
" " J. N. COOMBS, - - -	<i>Rev. and G. Chaplain.</i>
" " W. H. ORCUTT, - - -	<i>G. Marshal.</i>
" " C. HADAWAY, - - -	<i>Sr. G. Deacon.</i>
" " H. V. COLE, - - -	<i>Jr. G. Deacon.</i>
" " J. LIBBEY, - - -	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" " J. H. RUSSELL, - - -	<i>G. Pursuivant.</i>
" " J. C. DULIN, - - -	<i>Sr. Grand Steward.</i>
" " D. B. SEARLE, - - -	<i>Jr. Grand Steward.</i>
Brother L. STODDARD, Jr., - - -	<i>G. Tiler.</i>

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by the Rev. Grand Chaplain, and, on calling the roll, the following members and representatives responded:

Past Grand Masters, B. B. French and J. E. F. Holmead.

Past Deputy Grand Masters, J. King, J. W. Nairn, P. H. Hooe, J. Goszler, and G. A. Hall.

Past Senior Grand Wardens, J. J. Beall and F. A. Jackson.

Past Junior Grand Wardens, J. E. Rawlings and W. M. Smith.

Of Federal Lodge, No. 1—A. Buchly, W. M., J. D. Bartlett, Sr. W., and J. W. Nairn, J. Essex, J. Lockie, R. B. Donaldson, and G. A. Hall, Past Masters.

Of Columbia Lodge, No. 3—T. B. Campbell, W. M., W. H. Walton, Sr. W., A. Brown, Jr. W., and J. L. Ashby, P. M.

Of Washington Naval Lodge, No. 4—J. C. Dulin, W. M., J. Vermillion, Sr. W., E. B. Bury, Jr. W., and C. H. Venable and J. A. Foos, P. Masters.

Of Potomac Lodge, No. 5—C. M. Matthews, W. M., J. Libbey, Sr. W., A. Roche, Jr. W., and J. King, J. Goszler, and J. J. Beall, P. Masters.

Of Lebanon Lodge, No. 7—W. Middleton, W. M., C. W. Hays, Sr. W., E. Bonell, Jr. W., and H. C. Ellis and A. Glass, P. Masters.

Of New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9—W. S. Thompson, W. M., and J. H. Jochum, proxy for Jr. W., and A. F. Jackson and R. V. Godman, P. Masters.

Of Hiram Lodge, No. 10—J. E. Rawlings, W. M., J. H. Mills, Sr. W., and A. H. Gawler, Jr. W..

Of St. John's Lodge, No. 11—J. H. Russell, W. M., C. W. Hancock, Sr. W., C. F. Jarvis, Jr. W., and P. H. Hooe, and W. M. Smith, P. Masters.

Of National Lodge, No. 12—C. W. Sonnenschmidt, W. M., W. Wolf, Jr. W., and W. J. Belshaw and L. Gassenheimer, P. Masters.

Of Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14—G. B. Clarke, W. M., W. Brearley, Jr. W., and H. W. Huguley, proxy for Sr. W., and J. H. Hood, P. M..

Of B. B. French Lodge, No. 15—W. H. Orcutt, W. M., J. R. Garrison, Sr. W., J. Daniels, Jr. W., and B. B. French and W. H. Faulkner, P. Masters.

Of Dawson Lodge, No. 16—J. E. F. Holmead, W. M., C. Hadaway, Sr. W., and J. E. F. Holmead and W. S. Roberts, P. Masters.

Of Harmony Lodge, No. 17—D. B. Searle, W. M., W. A. Yates, Sr. W..

Of Acacia Lodge, No. 18—J. B. Will, W. M., J. B. Cramer, Sr. W., C. B. R. Colledge, proxy for Jr. W..

Of La Fayette Lodge, No. 19—N. D. Larner, W. M., H. A. Whallon, Sr. W., and E. B. MacGrotty, Jr. W., and C. Smith and P. B. Brown, P. Masters.

Of Hope Lodge, No. 20—J. C. Kondrup, W. M., H. V. Cole, Sr. W., and W. Mertz, proxy for Jr. W..

On motion of P. G. M. B. B. French, all Master Masons in good standing, who may be in the ante-room, were invited to be present during the session of the Grand Lodge.

The minutes of the Semi-Annual and subsequent Communications were read and approved.

The M. W. Grand Master delivered the following address; which, on motion of P. G. M. B. B. French, was referred to a committee consisting of Bros. French, Holmead, and Hooe:

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

By permission of the Grand Architect of the Universe, we are again permitted to assemble in Annual Grand Communication, to take such action upon the business that may be brought before us as the good of the fraternity may seem to require.

Let us approach the duties of this Communication with proper views of the obligations resting upon us as Masons. Let our actions correspond to the principles we profess, so that, after the business of this session has been transacted and we depart for our respective homes, each member of this Grand Lodge may carry with him the happy reflection that he has been laboring earnestly for the best interests of the fraternity, and that he did not, either in the heat of debate or through too great anxiety for the success of any measure in which he was interested, so far forget his obligations as to give utterance to an

unkind word, or in any manner wound the feelings of even the humblest brother here associated with him.

I am not aware of any question likely to disturb the harmony of our proceedings, yet there are questions of grave importance which will be brought forward for your deliberation ; questions of an importance sufficient to demand at your hands the most earnest, careful, and impartial consideration.

One who has heretofore aided you by his wise counsels, who has presided over your deliberations with so much dignity and affability, whose heart was filled with love for his brethren, and whose learning, skill, and integrity had tended so materially to elevate Masonry in this jurisdiction to the high position it so well deserves and has so fully attained, has been, as you are all painfully aware, called by the Divine Grand Master to take his place in that "spiritual building, eternal in the heavens!"

No words of mine, brethren, can add additional lustre to the memory of one so beloved by his brethren and so worthy the exalted position to which he had been so often called in this Grand Lodge ; nor can words assuage the grief we feel ; yet, if I possessed the ability, I would gladly pronounce before you, and before the world, a eulogy that would, in some measure, do justice to his character and worth as a man and a Mason. That duty devolves upon a distinguished brother far better qualified for its fulfillment than myself ; and I am therefore content to place upon record my own feelings, faintly and imperfectly expressed, in view of the loss we have all sustained in the removal from earth of our beloved brother and late Most Worshipful Grand Master, George C. Whiting.

Since the death of our M.: W.: Grand Master, which occurred on the 4th of September last, the duties of his office, which devolved on me as his Deputy, have been discharged to the best of my ability.

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, the "Grand Visitations" have been made to each one of the subordinate Lodges in our jurisdiction, commencing with Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14, on the 3d of October, and ending with St. John's Lodge, No. 11, on the 25th of the same month.

Thirteen of the Lodges I visited in person, the other three were attended, at my request, by the R.: W.: Senior Grand Warden.

The Grand Officers generally attended regularly and promptly at each of these Visitations, and I take this occasion to thank them for the assistance they rendered me.

It gives me pleasure to report that the Lodges generally furnished conclusive evidence of their prosperity, and, so far as my knowledge extends, nothing has occurred during the past year to disturb the perfect harmony which exists within their borders.

Before the "Grand Visitations" commenced I visited some of the Lodges for the purpose of witnessing the work in the several degrees, and, judging as to its uniformity, I regret that it was not in my power to carry out more fully the intention I had in view, but, judging from what I have been able to see, I am led to believe that there has never before been so near an approach to perfect

uniformity of work, in the various Lodges in our jurisdiction, as exists at the present time.

During the past three months, as will be seen by the minutes of the Special Communications, the corner-stones of three churches have been laid by the Officers of the Grand Lodge—two in Georgetown and one in this city.

Upon one of these occasions M.: W.: P.: G.: M.: B. B. French, at my request, officiated as Grand Master, *pro tem*. In addition to a good attendance upon the part of the fraternity, there was assembled, upon each of these occasions, a large concourse of citizens and ladies, whose earnest attention to the proceedings evinced the interest they felt in our ancient and beautiful ceremonies.

On the afternoon of October 17, assisted by the officers of the Grand Lodge, I had the pleasure of dedicating the new Hall, erected by our brethren of Naval Lodge, No. 4, a full account of which appears in the minutes of the Grand Secretary.

It gives me much pleasure to be able to announce to you, that the difficulty between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Virginia, growing out of the dispensation granted by this Grand Lodge to Union Lodge, at Alexandria, and which, for a short time, disturbed the amicable relations which had ever before existed between the two Grand Lodges, has at length been settled in a fraternal spirit and in a manner alike honorable to each.

The circumstances attending the difficulty alluded to being upon record, are familiar to all of you, and therefore need not be here stated. It is sufficient to say, that the Grand Lodge of Virginia, at its session of December, A. L. 5866, removed the only barrier which existed to a full and complete restoration of fraternal relations, by the *adoption of the report* of a Special Committee upon the Grand Master's Address, which report closed with the following resolutions:

"1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Virginia acknowledges itself to have been in error in so much of its proceedings at the last Grand Annual Communication as required the 'healing' of Masons made in Union Lodge in the city of Alexandria, whilst under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, as a condition precedent to their recognition, and hereby rescinds its action in that regard.

"2. *Resolved*, That the fraternal relations heretofore for so many years existing between the two Grand Lodges are hereby fully restored and recognized, and that the Free Masons made in said Union Lodge will be recognized as lawfully-made brethren, and shall be recognized and considered as such by all the Lodges and all the brethren in this Masonic jurisdiction. *Provided*, There be no other reason against their recognition than the fact of their having been made Masons in said Union Lodge."

This action upon the part of the Grand Lodge of Virginia being officially made known to our then Grand Master—Whiting—he certified the same to our R. W. Grand Treasurer, who, in accordance with the resolution adopted by this Grand Lodge, at the regular Communication of December 27, A. L. 5865, immediately forwarded to the Grand Treasurer of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Virginia a draft for \$830.85, being the amount received by this Grand Lodge from Union Lodge U. D., the receipt of which was duly acknowledged.

The final and satisfactory settlement of this difficulty, and the complete restoration of friendly and fraternal relations between the two jurisdictions, the interruption of which we have so deeply regretted, will be hailed by this

Grand Lodge with feelings of sincere pleasure. And I trust that nothing may ever occur in the future to lessen in the slightest degree the amicable and fraternal intercourse which again so happily exists between this Grand Lodge and the M. W. Grand Lodge of Virginia.

At the last Installation Communication of the Grand Lodge, the Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom had been referred the communication and accompanying papers from Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14, in relation to Bro. Overton G. Langley, a Master Mason of that Lodge, who had been refused admission into St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of Newport, Rhode Island, closed their full and able report upon the case with the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That our M. W. Grand Master be requested to correspond with the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons of Rhode Island on the subject of the refusal of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of Newport, in that State, to recognize Bro. Overton G. Langley, a regularly and legally made Mason of this jurisdiction, and to respectfully ask that he may be recognized in that State as such."

In compliance with this resolution, Grand Master Whiting, under date of January 30, 1867, wrote to the M. W. Grand Master of Rhode Island, asking that Bro. Langley be recognized by the Lodges in that State as a legally-made Master Mason, and forwarded at the same time a copy of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge containing the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence above alluded to. The receipt of this letter was acknowledged by the M. W. Grand Master of Rhode Island, and early attention to the case was promised upon his part. Nothing further, however, was heard in regard to the case of Bro. Langley until the following May, when a letter received by him, of which the following is a copy, was placed in the hands of Grand Master Whiting:

*"OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN RHODE ISLAND,
PROVIDENCE, May 14, A. L. 5867.*

"MR. O. G. LANGLEY:

"DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I have received from the Secretary of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, a copy of their proceedings in your case, and I do not discover any thing that warrants my interference in the matter. Regretting the position in which you are placed, I remain yours, fraternally,

*"THOS. A. DOYLE,
Grand Master."*

In addition to the above, Grand Master Whiting received two letters from Bro. Langley, making inquiries as to what had been done in his case, and expressing great anxiety to have it satisfactorily settled. These letters, bearing date respectively of June 12th and June 20th, are herewith submitted for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

Under date of May 21st, Grand Master Whiting again wrote to the Grand Master of Rhode Island, mentioning that the above-quoted letter, purporting to be written by him, had been placed in his hands, and saying that from it he infers that the Grand Master of Rhode Island "has concluded his inquiries into the subject," and, if so, he "would be glad to know the result and the status of Bro. Langley in Rhode Island, at as early a day as possible, with a

view to such action—if any shall seem called for—as the rights and dignity of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia may require.”

To this letter, I believe, no answer was returned. At least, after diligent inquiry, I have been unable to discover any evidence that Bro. Whiting received any further communication in regard to the matter.

Having thus, as fully as possible, presented the case as it now stands, I leave it, without further remark, in your hands, believing that you will take such action in the premises as will comport with the dignity of this Grand Lodge and seem best fitted to secure to the members of Lodges in our jurisdiction their Masonic rights when sojourning out of it.

In concluding this report, brethren, let me remind you of my inexperience in the duties of the position which I now temporarily occupy, and let me claim your fraternal indulgence for any want of knowledge or tact which I may evince in presiding over your deliberations during the present Communication. And whilst giving you my heartfelt thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me by electing me for four successive years to the high and honorable office of Deputy Grand Master, I am impelled by circumstances, sufficient to justify me in so doing, to ask a release from office of any kind during the ensuing Masonic year: Always holding myself ready, however, as an individual member of this Grand Lodge to advance, by any means within my power, the great ends of our noble Institution.

R. B. DONALDSON.

Bro. French, on behalf of the Committee appointed at a previous Communication to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Grand Lodge in consequence of the death of our late M. W. Grand Master George C. Whiting, submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

When, on a certain morning, two thousand and nine hundred years ago, the workmen at the Temple of Jerusalem ascertained that there were no designs upon the trestle-board, and it became known that one of our first Grand Masters was not to be found, deep sorrow was undoubtedly impressed on the countenance of every workman upon the building; but not deeper or more sincere than that which marked the countenance of each one of the Fraternity of this District, when, on the morning of the 4th of September last, the melancholy tidings came so suddenly upon our community that our beloved Grand Master was no more.

The first thought of every member of the Order was, how shall we most appropriately manifest to the world our appreciation of the virtues and goodness of heart of, and our affection for, our departed brother while in life, and our respect for his memory now that he is gone! Every thing was done that it was in the power of the Craft, in all its organizations, to do. The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, over which he had so long, so efficiently, and so acceptably presided, was at once called together to make suitable arrangements for the funeral of our Grand Master, and, among other things, a Committee was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions appropriate to his memory, to be offered at some subsequent meeting of the Grand Lodge.

In conformity with that order, the Committee report the following:

Resolved, That the entire Masonic Fraternity of the District of Columbia, with a feeling of sorrow which no words can express, mourn over the sudden and unexpected dispensation of Divine Providence which has removed from this life our Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Honorable George C. Whiting.

Resolved, That the many virtues of our deceased brother, his kindness of heart, as manifested toward every one with whom he had intercourse; his untiring devotion to Masonic duty; his dignified, impartial, and most acceptable manner of presiding over this Grand Lodge, and his urbane and gentlemanly manner on all occasions, endeared him to us while living; and our hearts bleed with sorrow when we reflect that we shall see him no more forever on this side of the dark river which separates time from eternity!

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge tender to the widow and children of our deceased Grand Master its sympathies in this their great bereavement, and the assurance that, while the memory of the virtues and acts of the husband and father remain, those dear ones of his kind and affectionate heart will never be forgotten.

Resolved, That the jewels, banners, and regalia of the Grand Lodge be draped in mourning, and the officers and members thereof wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of six months.

Resolved, That a page of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge be set apart to be inscribed to the memory of our deceased Grand Master.

Resolved, That these resolutions, with the prefatory remarks of the Committee that accompany them, be handsomely engrossed and signed by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, under the seal of the Grand Lodge, and presented to the widow of our deceased Grand Master, and that they be published in the National Freemason and in the newspapers of this city.

B. B. FRENCH,
G. ALFRED HALL,
J. E. F. HOLMEAD,

NOVEMBER 5, 1867.

Committee.

Bro. Holmead, Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, and Bro. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, stated that the reports of their respective Committees were in the course of preparation, and would be presented at the next Communication.

The appointment of W. M. Smith as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia was announced, and his credentials presented, when, on motion, it was ordered that he be duly recognized as such by this Grand Lodge.

The Grand Secretary announced that since the Semi-Annual Communication the M. W. Grand Master had appointed Bro. Arthur Busby Grand Representative to represent this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, and Bro. E. S.

Dana Grand Representative to represent this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Vermont.

The Grand Secretary read the following communications:

GRAND LODGE OF OREGON,
GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, OREGON CITY, *September 4, 1867.*
WILLIAM MORRIS SMITH, Esq.,
Grand Secretary.

R. W. SIR AND BROTHER: I am instructed by the Grand Lodge of Oregon to forward the following copy of preamble and resolution, submitted by the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence:

Whereas it is the practice of some of the Subordinate Lodges under the jurisdiction of the M. W. Grand Lodges of New York and Washington, D. C., to confer the degrees of Masonry upon persons whose residence is under the jurisdiction of this M. W. Grand Lodge; and whereas certain persons who are unworthy of membership in our Lodge have thus been placed in possession of the mysteries of our art; therefore be it

Resolved by this M. W. Grand Lodge, That the practice, as aforesaid, without first obtaining the consent of the proper officers of this jurisdiction, is unmasonic, unjust, and contrary to the spirit and teachings of our Order; and that we hereby fraternally call the attention of the M. W. Grand Lodges of New York and Washington, D. C., to this abuse, and earnestly pray those Grand Lodges to provide in their wisdom that the practice hereafter shall cease.

See printed proceedings, which have been forwarded, pages 95 and 96.

J. E. HURFORD,
Grand Secretary.

[SEAL.]

Referred to Committee on Jurisprudence.

[Translation.]

GRAND ORIENT
OF
ITALIAN MASONRY.

A. G. D. G. A. D. U.

UNIVERSAL MASONRY—ITALIAN FAMILY.
Science, Liberty, Labor, Brotherly Love, Solidity.

ORIENT OF FLORENCE,
21 day, 6 month, anno V. L. 5867.

MOST ILL. AND VERY DEAR BRO.: Scarcely six years have elapsed since the Masonic Lodges of our country, united in the free exercise of the sublime art, reunited and constituted their Grand National Orient. The bulletin of the Grand Orient, of which one volume has already appeared and of which we have had the pleasure of sending you the successive pamphlets, shows you the prudent and dignified conduct from which the Italian Masonry has never swerved.

We have just published the first pamphlet of the second volume of the Bulletin. It contains the list of the Lodges and Masonic bodies of our communion and the debates of our last General Assembly of the Lodges. We send this to you, and we shall send again the second pamphlet of the second volume, which will appear in a few days.

We beg you to be kind enough to tell us if this attention pleases you, and to send us in exchange your valuable publications.

We will consider ourselves as most happy if you will consent to enter into more close relations with us. In that case, we beg you to designate some illustrious and dear brother amongst your friends who will represent us near you.

We will be careful to send him his diploma as a guarantee of friendship of the Grand Orient of Italy near your Masonic power.

Of course we declare ourselves ready for all reciprocity.

Accept, very illustrious and dear brother, our triplicate mystic embrace.



The First Grand Master Adjunct,

acting as Grand Master,

L. FRAPOLLI. 33. [Private Seal.]

* Registered No. 18.

The Grand Keeper of the Archives,

P. ADUCCI. 33. [Private Seal.]

The Grand Chancellor,

M. MACCHI. 33. [Private Seal.]

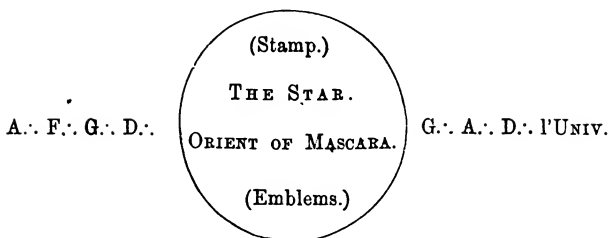
To the Most Ill. and Dear Bro., the Brother GEORGE C. WHITING,
*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia,
in the U. S. of America, Washington.*

P. S. We beg you not to confound our Grand Orient with the various little groups of lodges, either clerical or revolutionary, or of mere private speculation, which brothers, the great part of them dismissed from the Grand National Communion, have tried often, or are trying, to organize in Italy.

Address: To Monsieur the Colonel L. Frapolli, Deputy to the National Parliament at Florence.

Ordered to be placed upon the journal, and the M. W. Grand Master requested to appoint a Grand Representative near the Grand Orient of Italian Masonry.

[Translation.]



IN THE NAME AND UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE GRAND ORIENT
OF FRANCE,

SUPREME COUNCIL OF FRANCE AND THE FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

The R.: L.: of Saint John, under the distinctive title of

THE STAR.

S.: S.: S.:

ORIENT OF MASCARA, 10 Aug. 1867, (E.: V.:)

TO THE WORKMEN OF THE OBEDIENCE OF THE GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.

Authorization
of the Grand
Orient of France
of the 22d of Ju-
ly, 1867, under
the number 342,
of the 38th vol.
of the Corres-
pondence.

BELOVED BRETHREN: A.: T.: R.: F.: R.: †.: of our Workmen, belonging to the Great Masonic Family since 1836, aged 60 years, finds himself to-day in the greatest distress.

In fact, he has lost all, to the value of 3,778 francs, the earnings of forty years' labor, just stolen from him by some profanes.

This loss places him in the painful position of being unable to meet his engagements, or to repair, by his efforts, the evil which has just been done him. His advanced age, the too frequent maladies to which he is subjected, as well as the almost permanent infirmity of his wife, also very aged, do not permit him to think of it.

No reproach can be attributed to this brother. His probity, his amenity, and his too great confidence in the profanes who have deceived him, and whom he believed were as honest as himself, are the only causes which occasion his actual distress.

In this painful situation, we have thought proper to address all our very respected and dear brethren of the Obedience of the Grand Orient, begging them to be willing to join our Workmen in relieving the misfortunes of this very honorable and very respectable brother.

We beg of them to address their remittances to Brother Vinçon, Master Tailor of the 2d Regiment of Turkish Troopers, at Mascara, Province Oran, Algiers.

Weare, P.: L.: N.: M.: Q.: V.: S.: C.:, very dear brethren, your affectionate and very devoted brothers,

Le premier Suro.:,
MILLUART.

Le Venerable,
T. L. VIEILLOND,
M.:.

Le second Suro.:,
GOISET,
M.:.

Seen by the orator,
A. DOUT.

By the recommendation of the Lodge.

The Secretary,

[L. S.]

A. PETITMENGIN,
M.:.

Stamped and sealed by us.
Keeper of the Seal and Stamp,
VUAEX.

In consequence of the Grand Lodge not having a fund from which to dispense charity, the foregoing communication was laid on the table.

From Bro. José Maldonado, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Chile, transmitting proofs of the memorial presented to the Grand Lodge of Chile by their Grand Master, Jean de Dios Arlequi; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

From Bro. Richard Vaux, Deputy and Acting Grand Master of the State of Pennsylvania, announcing the death of M.: W.: Bro. John L. Goddard, Grand Master; which was ordered to be placed on the files of the Grand Lodge.

From Bro. James C. Bachelor, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, "concerning a body styling itself Sup.: C.: 33d Degree, for the Independent State of Louisiana, who have issued circulars to the different Grand Bodies of Masons throughout our country, asking their acknowledgment and correspondence, 'without reference to race or color;'" which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

From Bro. Jacob H. Medairy, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maryland, announcing the expulsion of Wm. H. Richardson and John B. Rose from all the rights and benefits of Masonry. A copy of which was ordered to be furnished to the Constituent Lodges in the jurisdiction.

From Bro. F. W. Herring, Secretary of the Masonic Board of Relief of the City of New York, giving notice of a person calling himself John Ely, *alias* Dr. Hunter, *alias* Dr. Geo. Levi, but

whose real name is George Levison, who has been imposing upon the charities of the Masonic Fraternity. Ordered to be sent to the Constituent Lodges.

From Bro. Henry C. Davis, Chairman of Committee on Subscriptions of Ridgway Lodge, No. 30, Ridgway, South Carolina, soliciting aid in rebuilding their Hall. Referred to the Constituent Lodges.

From Bro. J. J. Wright, W. M. of Cherokee Lodge, No. 66, Rome, Georgia, acknowledging the receipt of twenty-five dollars, donated by the Grand Lodge for the relief of distressed widows and orphans of deceased brethren in Rome, Georgia.

From the Grand Secretaries of the Grand Lodges of Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Maine, Rhode Island, New York, Texas, Nevada, and Colorado, announcing the election and installation of Grand Officers. Ordered to be filed.

The following amendment to the Constitution, submitted by Bros. Holmead and Lockie, at the Annual Communication of 1866, was adopted:

Insert after the words "Masonic law," on the last line but one of article 22, the following: "and said committee is further instructed to examine carefully such decisions, and express their judgment on the same; to consider any other questions of Masonic jurisprudence that may be referred to them;" and erase the word "them" on the same line.

The following amendment to the Constitution, offered by Bros. Larner and Hutchinson, at the Installation Communication of 1866, was rejected:

"Strike out section 22 of article 20," and insert the following: "SECTION 22. Every Lodge is prohibited from initiating, passing, or raising any one not a citizen of this District, without first having received the consent of the *Lodge* nearest his place of residence, *under seal*."

The following amendment to the Constitution, offered by Bro. McTrotty *et al.*, at the Semi-Annual Communication of 1867, was adopted by the following vote, the vote being taken by Lodges: yeas, 40; nays, 18—to wit:

"Amend section 8 of article 20 by striking out the word 'thirty,' in line two, and insert in lieu thereof the word 'forty.'"

The amendment to section 3, article 19, of the Constitution, submitted by Bros. Holmead and Larner, at the Semi-Annual

Communication of 1867, increasing the dues of the Constituent Lodges to the Grand Lodge, was laid on the table.

Bro. Dulin moved to reconsider the motion by which the last above-mentioned amendment was laid on the table, and moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; which was agreed to.

The following amendment to the Constitution, offered by Bros. T. B. Campbell and Holmead, at the Semi-Annual Communication of 1867, was, on motion, laid on the table:

"Amend section 18, article 20, by adding the following thereto: 'But if the Lodge refuse to admit him a member, the Lodge will give him a demit or certificate that he has paid all indebtedness to the Lodge and is no longer a member thereof.'"

The Grand Secretary presented the following bills, which were ordered to be paid: From J. L. Pearson, for printing, amounting to \$45 25; L. Stoddard, lining and binding aprons, &c., \$50 07; Carter, Yates & Wiswell, crape and gloves, \$39; Hooe & Bro., crape and gloves, &c., \$94 47; Sears & Bro., crape and gloves, \$20; Washington Commandery, No. 1, for one-third expense of band on occasion of funeral of Bro. Whiting, \$31 00½; Grand Secretary, for postage, \$5 55; McGill & Witherow, for printing, \$2 75; A. Buchly, for carriages furnished at funeral of Bro. Parkhurst, \$16; French & Richardson, stationery for Grand Treasurer, \$2 70; *Constitutional Union*, for advertising, \$5 50; *Chronicle*, for advertising, \$11 93; *Sunday Herald*, for advertising, \$1 50; *National Intelligencer*, for advertising, \$15 86; *Evening Express*, for advertising, \$6 57; *National Republican*, for advertising, \$12 01.

A bill for advertising in the *Evening Star*, amounting to \$41 68, was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

On motion of Bro. Holmead, the funeral expenses of our late M.: W.: Grand Master were ordered to be paid.

On motion, it was ordered that the amounts received from Washington Naval Lodge, No. 4, Potomac Lodge, No. 5, and Hiram Lodge, No. 10, by virtue of the special assessment levied by the Grand Lodge at the Semi-Annual Communication of 1867, be returned to said Lodges.

Bro. P.: G.: M.: B. B. French presented to the Grand Lodge a piece of the sperm candle carried by P.: G.: M.: Alexander McCormick on the occasion of the funeral of our illustrious Bro. General George Washington, accompanying the presentation with the following remarks:

On Monday, June 3, 1867, Mrs. McCormick, widow of William J. McCormick, Esq., a gentleman to me well-known, and who was formerly for many years postmaster of the House of Representatives of the United States, presented to me the accompanying piece of a candle, informing me that it was borne in the hand of Alexander McCormick, the father of William, in the Masonic procession at the burial of General Washington in the old tomb at Mount Vernon, on Wednesday, the 18th of December, 1799, and that Brother McCormick always said that he entered the tomb with Washington's remains, holding this candle in his hand.

On one end of the fragment, as may be seen, is inscribed the word "Washington." On the other, "Died 14th Dec., 1799;" which inscriptions Mrs. McCormick assured me were made by the hand of Brother Alexander McCormick.

This candle, it will be observed, is of spermaceti. The Masonic history of the preparations made by Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, to attend the funeral, informs us that "the Deacons of the Lodge were directed to have the *Orders* cleaned and prepared, and to furnish *spermaceti* candles for them."—*Hayden's Washington*, page 198.

When presented to me, this candle was wrapped in the pieces of paper which now surround it, one of which is a fragment of a Baltimore paper, dated January 31, 1820.

Immediately about the candle were fragments of very thin paper, written upon, no piece of which was over an inch square, and most of it in pieces not as large as the finger-nail. It was so fragile and brittle that it could not be handled in the most delicate manner without its falling into still more minute pieces.

The writing was undoubtedly a brief account of the death of Washington and the interment of his remains, written by Brother McCormick, and wrapped around the candle. I took great pains to decipher all that remained of the writing, much the largest part of which had been lost.

The following is a copy of every word and letter that remained:

"Ge— Wa— Saturday, being Dec. 14, 1799. —th, he was interred in — under the —, a Lodge — —ter of said Lodge —, Lodge No. 15 — Fed —. To him —."

It may be presumed, from the fragmentary words above, that a part of the memorandum was somewhat as follows:

General Washington died on Saturday, being Dec. 14, 1799. On the 18th he was interred in the tomb at Mount Vernon, under the auspices of a Lodge from Alexandria, he being the first Master of said Lodge. Lodge No. 15, of the Federal city, aided in doing honor to him.

The paper crumbled so in my efforts to decipher the writing upon it as to render it impossible for me to preserve it.

This piece of candle has been carefully preserved, and is, without the shadow of a doubt, exactly what it purports to be. Its appearance, the inscriptions upon it, the paper which surrounded it, the asseveration of Mrs. McCormick as to the great care taken of it by the Messrs. McCormick, father and son, all go to prove conclusively that it is what Brother Alexander McCormick said it

was—the candle he carried in his hand at the Masonic funeral of our Brother George Washington.

Alexander McCormick was, as we all know, the second Grand Master of this Grand Lodge. He held that office in 1812 and 1813.

He was Master of Federal Lodge, [then] No. 15, when this Grand Lodge was formed.

These facts add, if any thing can, to the value of this relic, which I regard as one of the most interesting that this Grand Body can possess.

I now present it to the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. The box in which it is presented was made by myself, and I hope, while the candle is preserved by the Grand Lodge, that it may be kept in this box, and that it may be regarded, when I have passed away, as a slight memorial of one of your Past Grand Masters, who has always endeavored to perform faithfully every Masonic duty.

B. B. FRENCH,
Past Grand Master.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 10, 1867.

On motion of Bro. Hall, the thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered to P. G. M. French for his valuable present.

On motion of Bro. Hooe the thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered to Mrs. McCormick, for her great care in preserving the relic this evening presented to the Grand Lodge by P. G. M. French.

On motion of Bro. W. M. Smith, it was ordered that the contents of the paper read by P. G. M. French, in presenting the relic above referred to, be spread upon the records of the Grand Lodge, and the paper deposited in the box with the candle.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing Masonic year, with the following result:

B. B. FRENCH, P. G. M.	-	-	-	<i>Grand Master.</i>
JOHN LOCKIE,	-	-	-	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
JOHN H. RUSSELL,	-	-	-	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>

The hour being late, and without completing the election, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until Wednesday evening, the 6th inst., at 7 o'clock.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

RESUMED COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, November 6, A. L. 5867.

The Grand Lodge F. A. A. M., of the District of Columbia, met at Central Masonic Hall, corner of D and Ninth streets, on Wednesday evening, November 6, at 7 o'clock, and resumed labor.

PRESENT.

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON,	- - -	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. A. GLASS,	- - -	<i>Sr. Grand Warden.</i>
" " A. BUCHLY	- - -	<i>Jr. Grand Warden, p. t.</i>
" " N. D. LARNER,	- - -	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" " C. CAMMACK, SR.,	- - -	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
" " J. LOCKIE,	- - -	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer.</i>
" " W. H. ORCUTT,	- - -	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" " C. HADAWAY,	- - -	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" " H. V. COLE,	- - -	<i>Jr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" " J. H. RUSSELL,	- - -	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" " J. C. DULIN,	- - -	<i>Sr. Grand Steward.</i>
" " D. B. SEARLE,	- - -	<i>Jr. Grand Steward.</i>
Brother L. STODDARD, JR.,	- - -	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>
P. G. M. B. B. FRENCH;		
P. D. G. Masters JAS. NOKES and G. A. HALL;		
P. S. G. Warden Z. D. GILMAN;		
P. J. G. Wardens W. M. SMITH and JOS. RAWLINGS;		

And representatives from all the Constituent Lodges.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the election of the remainder of the officers, with the following result:

Brother JOS. B. WILL,	- - -	<i>Jr. Grand Warden.</i>
" " N. D. LARNER, re-elected,	- - -	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" " C. CAMMACK, SR.,	- - -	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
" " D. B. SEARLE,	- - -	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer.</i>

A committee, consisting of the senior representatives of each of the Lodges, was appointed to nominate brethren for the several subordinate offices in the Grand Lodge, who recommended the following:

Brother J. N. COOMBS,	- - -	<i>Rev. Grand Chaplain.</i>
" " J. T. POWELL,	- - -	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" " H. V. COLE,	- - -	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" " A. ROCHE,	- - -	<i>Jr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" " G. B. CLARKE,	- - -	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" " C. W. SONNENSCHMIDT,	- - -	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" " E. BONELL,	- - -	<i>Sr. Grand Steward.</i>
" " E. B. BURY,	- - -	<i>Jr. Grand Steward.</i>
" " L. STODDARD, JR.,	- - -	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

On motion, the report was accepted and the brethren named duly elected.

Bro. Lockie, Grand Visitor and Lecturer, presented the following report; which was received and ordered to be printed with the proceedings:

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1867.

To the Grand Lodge of Free and

Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia.

BRETHREN: It gives me pleasure to report to the Grand Lodge, that nearly all the Constituent Lodges in this jurisdiction at this time are doing their work in a manner that reflects credit on the officers generally, and shows that they have applied themselves to their duties in this respect with a diligence worthy of the great cause in which they are engaged, viz, of instilling light and truth in the minds of those it may be their duty to prepare for a position in the Temple. And in this connection permit me to say, that there is now a greater degree of uniformity in the work than I have ever seen before, and from the commendations expressed by many of our visiting brethren from other jurisdictions, I should suppose our work will compare favorably with that of any of our sister jurisdictions. But this is not all. Many of the official brethren have not only become proficient as ritualists, but have become deeply impressed with the sublime and mighty truths contained in and taught by what at first seemed to possess but little of importance, viz, the symbolic teachings of our institutions. This I consider a natural result, from the fact that, having acquired a knowledge of the primary teachings of Masonry, by a degree of energy and perseverance worthy of all praise, they now feel a desire to know something of that system which has been denominated the science of sciences, because it contains that of all others; hence we account in a measure for that great degree of harmony and prosperity with which we have been blessed during the Masonic year now closed.

In my last report I called the attention of the Grand Lodge to the fact that many of the Constituent Lodges desired the privilege of introducing music into the work of the several degrees. This suggestion the Grand Lodge was pleased to adopt at its last Annual Communication, whereupon most of the Lodges immediately went to work, and introduced music into their several bodies, and it has been received everywhere with pleasure and great unanimity; and now the wonder seems to be why we did not introduce it before. I think its effect is not only to induce a greater number of brethren to place themselves on the working list, but that it increases the beauty and intensifies the sublimity in the several degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry. I therefore consider music in this jurisdiction a complete success.

In early days, when Masonry was young,
And heavenly music dwelt upon her tongue,
Celestial sweetness tempered every grace,
With radiant glory beaming from her face.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN LOCKIE,
Grand Visitor and Lecturer.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the election of a member of the Board of Corporators of the Masonic Hall Association, which resulted in the election of Bro. J. Lockie.

Bros. Dulin and Middleton offered the following resolutions, which, after discussion, were withdrawn:

Resolved, That in order to have uniformity in the working of the Lodges, the Constituent Lodges be, and they are hereby, advised to charge for the several degrees as follows:

For the Entered Apprentice degree	-	-	-	-	\$20 00
" " Fellow Craft	-	-	-	-	10 00
" " Master Mason	-	-	-	-	10 00

Resolved, That the Constituent Lodges in this jurisdiction be, and they are hereby, authorized to amend their respective By-Laws to conform to the requirements of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge in relation to the fees to be charged for the degrees, at their first Stated Communication, without deferring action on said amendment for one month.

Bro. Cole moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment to the Constitution increasing the fee for the degrees to \$40 was adopted.

The vote being called for by Lodges, resulted as follows: Ayes 29; nays 32.

The motion to reconsider was therefore lost.

An amendment to the By-Laws of Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14, changing the hour of meeting, was read and approved.

On motion of Bro. Campbell, the Grand Secretary was directed to have five copies of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge bound and, after noting in each the various amendments that have been made to the same, to place one copy in each Lodge-room in the jurisdiction.

Bros. Searle and Russell offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge pay a *pro rata*-share of the expenses incurred in consequence of the death of our late Senior Grand Warden, Wm. G. Parkhurst. Total amount of expenses about \$190.

On motion, the Grand Secretary was authorized to have 2,000 copies of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the year 1867, and 2,000 copies of the Masonic Calendar for the year 1868, printed.

There being no further business, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, December 5, A. L. 5867.

A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge F. A. A. M., of the District of Columbia, was held in the Hall of Hiram Lodge, No. 10, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

PRESENT:

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. J. B. WILL	-	-	-	<i>Deputy Grand Master, p. t.</i>
" " J. A. FOOS,	-	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Warden, p. t.</i>
" " A. T. LONGLEY,	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Warden.</i>
" " N. D. LARNER,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" " C. CAMMACK, SR.	-	-	-	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W. J. LOCKIE,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer.</i>
" J. N. COOMBS,	-	-	-	<i>Rev. Grand Chaplain.</i>
" J. TYLER POWELL,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Marshal, p. t.</i>
" W. MERTZ,	-	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon, p. t.</i>
" H. V. COLE,	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" G. H. CLARKE,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Sword Bearer, p. t.</i>
" J. C. DULIN,	-	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Steward.</i>
" McCLELLAND,	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Steward, p. t.</i>
Brother L. STODDARD, JR.,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>
P. G. M. W. B. Magruder;				

And representatives from Nos. 4, 9, 10, 15, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by the Rev. Grand Chaplain.

The M. W. Grand Master stated that he had convened the Grand Lodge at the request of Hiram Lodge, No. 1, for the purpose of dedicating the new Lodge-room which had been fitted up for the use of said Lodge.

The room having been inspected by the officers of the Grand Lodge and pronounced by them as suitable for the purposes for which it was intended, the Grand Lodge was formed in procession by the Grand Marshal, when the dedicatory services were performed according to ancient usages. After which interesting and instructive addresses were delivered by Bros. W. B. Magruder, P. G. M.; J. N. Coombs, Rev. G. Chaplain; and J. H. Houston.

The Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form.

• NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

INSTALLATION COMMUNICATION.

ST. JOHN'S DAY, *December 27, A. L. 5867.*

The Grand Lodge of F. and A. M., of the District of Columbia, assembled at Central Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and was opened in ample form, with prayer by the Rev. Grand Chaplain, and on calling the roll, the following officers and members were

PRESENT:

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. A. GLASS,	-	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Warden.</i>
" " A. T. LONGLEY,	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Warden.</i>
" " N. D. LARNER,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" " C. CAMMACK, SR.,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W. J. LOCKIE,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer.</i>
" J. N. COOMBS,	-	-	-	<i>Rev. and Grand Chaplain.</i>
" W. H. ORCUTT,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" T. B. CAMPBELL,	-	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon, p. t.</i>
" H. V. COLE,	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" J. H. RUSSELL,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" J. C. DULIN,	-	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Steward.</i>
" D. B. SEARLE,	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Steward.</i>
Brother L. STODDARD, JR.,	-	-	-	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>
P. G. Masters B. B. French and J. E. F. Holmead,				
P. D. G. Masters R. Clarke and P. H. Hooe,				
P. Jr. G. Warden W. M. Smith,				

And representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

The minutes of the previous communications were read and approved.

The M. W. G. Master delivered the following address:

WASHINGTON, *December 27, 1867.*

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE: Since our Annual Communication there have been handed over to me from the Department of the Interior a letter from Ill. Bro. R. H. Hartley, the Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Orient of Peru, accompanied by seven communications from that Grand Orient, all directed to our late lamented Grand Master Whiting.

From these communications I learn that in 1866 M. W. Grand Master Whiting appointed Ill. Bro. Hartley the Representative of this Grand Lodge, as above stated.

He was received and acknowledged by the Grand Orient of Peru, evidently with great satisfaction, on the 9th day of July, 1866, and the compliment was at once reciprocated by the Grand Orient in the appointment of Bro. Ezra L. Stephens, of this jurisdiction, to represent that Body near this Grand Lodge.

I will explain here that all the South American Masonic Grand Bodies have been formed under the authority of the A. . and A. . Scottish Rite, and are termed Grand Orients, instead of Grand Lodges. But there is, it is believed, a mutual recognition between them and all Grand Lodges.

The documents transmitted by Bro. Hartley are,

1. A letter announcing the reception of the Representative of this Grand Lodge by the Grand Orient of Peru.

2. A communication from the Grand Master of Peru to the Grand Master of the District of Columbia.

3. A letter to the Grand Master of the District of Columbia, announcing the appointment of Bro. E. L. Stephens as Representative.

4. A letter from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Orient of Peru, announcing the names of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Secretary of that Body.

5. A letter to Bro. E. L. Stephens, announcing his appointment as Representative.

6. Letter to Bro. Stephens, similar to the No. 4 to our Grand Secretary, announcing names.

7. Credentials of Bro. Stephens, with a package containing his decoration as Grand Representative.

There was also a printed communication, showing the manner in which the Grand Orient of Peru was formed, under the authority of the Supreme Council of the A. . and A. . Scottish Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States.

All these communications, except the last named, were in the Spanish language.

Immediately after their receipt, I handed them to M. . W. . Bro. B. B. French, Grand Master elect, who caused them to be translated into English, and returned to me, and I have disposed of them in the manner following:

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, with the printed communication last mentioned, I have handed to our Grand Secretary, to be laid before the Grand Lodge. Nos. 5, 6, and 7, I have handed to Bro. E. L. Stephens, as requested by the letters from the Grand Orient of Peru.

I have also handed to our Grand Secretary the letter from Bro. Hartley which accompanied these documents.

It will, I am confident, give the brethren of this Grand Lodge great pleasure to recognize Bro. E. L. Stephens as the duly-appointed Representative of the Grand Orient of Peru near this Grand Lodge, and to extend to him all the privileges and immunities which are due to the said office.

I think it proper here to call the attention of the Grand Lodge to a fact connected with our correspondence with foreign jurisdictions, which may not be generally known among the brethren—and that is, that we are indebted to the kindness and courtesy of an accomplished young lady for the translation into English of all the correspondence requiring translation received by this Grand Lodge during the past year.

As you are well aware, this correspondence has been voluminous, its translation requiring much time and labor.

Whilst this time and labor have been cheerfully devoted to it, without the expectation of reward of any kind for the valuable services so rendered, yet I am sure that you will feel with me that some evidence of our high appreciation of these services should be tendered to the young lady in question. And I allude to the matter now for the purpose of suggesting that it would be eminently proper to present, through a committee, the thanks of this Grand Lodge, accompanied by some slight memento of its appreciation of the valuable services she has rendered.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge, the gavel of your Grand Master came into my hands, and his duties and responsibilities devolved upon me a few months ago, as you are well aware, in consequence of the death of our beloved Brother Whiting. I have endeavored to discharge those duties faithfully from that time until the present, and have, in all my official acts, been influenced alone by a desire to promote what I believe to be the best interests of the Fraternity. Those interests are dear to my heart, and it is therefore most gratifying to me to know that I shall, during the present session, have the pleasure of investing with the insignia of this high and responsible office a brother distinguished as an earnest Mason, zealous, experienced, and in every respect competent to promote those interests, and to reflect honor upon our jurisdiction.

In taking my official leave of you, let me say that I entertain toward every member and officer of this Grand Lodge the most kindly and fraternal feelings, and I am glad to believe that those feelings are reciprocated, for I have ever received from my brethren, without exception, the most courteous and fraternal treatment; the remembrance of which will be pleasant and lasting.

R. B. DONALDSON.

The communications from Grand Representative Hartley and the Grand Orient of Peru, referred to in the foregoing address of the M. W. Grand Master, were laid before the Grand Lodge by the Grand Secretary, and ordered to be placed on the files of the Grand Lodge, and the following from the Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Peru to be published with the proceedings:

No. 2.

[Translation.]

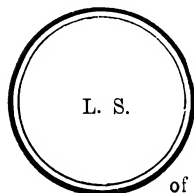
TO THE GLORY OF THE GRAND ARCHITECT OF THE UNIVERSE.
ORDER FROM CHAOS.

GRAND ORIENT OF PERU,

LIMA, August 15, 1866.

To the Most Serene Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, Washington, United States of America.

ILLUSTRIOUS BROTHER: The satisfaction of the members of the Grand Orient of Peru, was indescribable when they



became acquainted with the contents of the communications which you were pleased to address to us, in which the Grand Lodge of Columbia, opening its Masonic relations in this part of the world, appoints a representative, giving him full powers, so that he may strengthen the fraternal bonds between the Masons of both Supreme Bodies, as they exist in the rest of the known world.

The unhappy events which lately occurred in Peru have, unfortunately, broken off our communication; consequently we are more desirous of closing those bonds with the Grand Lodge of Columbia, believing we might facilitate, by the knowledge obtained from your experience in the Royal Art, our progress in the path of civilization.

To-day, when I have the enviable office of being the faithful interpreter of the sentiments animating all the Masons of this Grand Orient, I should also inform you that Peru, and the whole of America, owe the independence which gives them the position of nations before the world to Masonry, which burst the chains of ignorance, fanaticism, and superstition, a vassalage in which their conquerors have held them for upwards of three hundred years.

It has been over forty years since Peru appeared enrolling herself amongst independent nations, and, even now, some of her founders, who formed part of the Grand Orient, and of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, have the glory of finding themselves capable of supporting, beside their children, the principles of liberty, fraternity, and equality—imperishable columns amongst men who, understanding Masonic doctrines, would sooner immolate themselves than permit darkness and oppression to trample down the fatherland, which it cost so many sacrifices to establish.

The Masons of Peru, coinciding in liberal principles with those of the Grand Lodge of Columbia, duly esteem the unequivocal proof which you so kindly gave us, of the interest you take in our prosperity, offering first the hand which symbolizes our fraternal co-operation in the reciprocal labor for the progress and civilization of the people.

The representative whom you have installed in the Grand Orient of Peru, (conferring this high dignity on our illustrious brother R. H. Hartley, who has merited the most unanimous acclamations of sympathy and fraternity,) near this Grand Orient, will be faithful to the alliance, which is as firm as an alliance should be, derived from the high purposes which form the basis of our institution.

Your letters patent were received by our respective officials, and your representative recognized in the discharge of his mission, introduced and received with all due honor.

The Grand Orient of Peru, coinciding in the fraternal manifestations of the Grand Lodge of Columbia, assures you, through me, as I have already verbally expressed to your worthy representative, that accepting, as it does with gratitude, the offerings in favor of Peruvian Masons who happen to visit your Grand Lodge, especially those recommended by the Grand Orient of Peru, this Grand Orient, on its part, agreeing in the due reciprocity, has much pleasure in informing you, that it is endowed with the same considerations with respect to those visiting us which govern the Grand Lodge of Columbia.

Desiring to be favored with your instructive communications, I salute you most cordially, and all the members composing your Grand Lodge.

‡ F. T. MARIATEGES, 33,

Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Peru.

M. LOLI,

Grand Secretary.

P.: Grand Master B. B. French, from the committee to whom the address delivered by the M.: W.: Grand Master, at the Annual Communication, November 5, 1867, was referred, submitted the following report, which was accepted, and the resolutions therein contained adopted:

The committee to which was referred the address of the M.: W.: Grand Master, at the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, respectfully report:

That they listened to the address when it was delivered with great pleasure, and have carefully examined it since it came into their hands.

The brief but eloquent and most proper tribute paid to the memory of our late lamented Grand Master Whiting did honor to the head and heart of our Grand Master.

The prosperity of all the Lodges, and the evidence of uniformity of work throughout the jurisdiction, as stated in the address, is most gratifying to your committee, and doubtless to every member of the Grand Lodge.

That the misunderstanding that existed between the Grand Lodge of Virginia and this Grand Lodge, and which, a year ago, threatened an estrangement between the two bodies, has been amicably and fraternally adjusted, is certainly most gratifying intelligence, and an occurrence which your committee deem of sufficient importance to be noticed in a special resolution by this Grand Lodge, which we shall append to this report, with the earnest recommendation that it be unanimously adopted.

We learn from the address of the Grand Master, that the matter of the refusal of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of Newport, R. I., to recognize Brother Overton G. Langley, a worthy Master Mason, and a member of "Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14," of this jurisdiction, has not yet been adjusted, although our late Grand Master had some correspondence with the Grand Master of Rhode Island on the subject.

It may be that the final adjustment of this disagreement has been retarded by the sudden decease of our Grand Master. Your committee, in the full belief that there can no difficulty arise between two grand bodies which have ever held the most fraternal and harmonious relations to each other, will refrain from recommending any definite action in the matter at present, but leave it in the hands of the Grand Master, for such correspondence as he may think proper.

Your committee find nothing further that seems to demand their special attention.

They cannot, however, close their labors, without asking the Grand Lodge to join them in bestowing upon our M.: W.: Brother R. B. Donaldson that praise which is so richly his due, for the earnest, dignified, and acceptable manner in

which he performed all the duties of Grand Master from the time those duties devolved upon him to this day, and also for the efficient manner in which he has for so long a time performed the duties of Deputy Grand Master.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia hails with unbounded satisfaction the action of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Virginia, at its Communication in December, 1866, by which the fraternal relations between those Grand Lodges are fully restored; that we reciprocate the kind feelings expressed by that Grand Lodge, and fondly hope that, as in years that have passed, so in the years that may come, perfect harmony and brotherly love may ever exist between them, and that in the fraternal intercourse between the two bodies there may be a union of hearts and union of hands forever.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary communicate the foregoing resolution, with that part of this report touching the subject, to the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

All which is respectfully submitted.

B. B. FRENCH,
J. E. F. HOLMEAD,
P. H. HOOE, *Committee*.

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1867.

Bro. Smith, from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, submitted the following report; which was received and ordered to be printed with the proceedings:

*To the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons
of the District of Columbia:*

BRETHREN: It was with considerable reluctance, after begging to be excused, that we consented to act as chairman of your Committee on Foreign Correspondence, much fearing that our business avocations would not allow us to do justice to the duty imposed upon us, in view of the able manner in which the same duties have been performed by a long list of our illustrious predecessors, of which the last, our lamented Brother Parkhurst, was by no means the least.

For reasons above assigned, we propose to make this report as brief as possible, by confining our remarks to a report of the *doings* of sister Grand jurisdictions having any connection or reference to other than their own local affairs, and avoiding as much as possible a reiteration of reports of committees of other Grand Lodges on which neither confirmatory nor negative action has been had, and thus concisely to lay before you only such information as is desirable for record, or might be deemed worthy of action on the part of this Grand Lodge.

The following Grand Lodges have been heard from, and will be considered in alphabetical order.

Alabama,	Georgia,	Maryland,
Arkansas,	Illinois,	Massachusetts,
California,	Indiana,	Michigan,
Canada,	Iowa,	Minnesota,
Colorado,	Kansas,	Mississippi,
Connecticut,	Kentucky,	Montana,
Delaware,	Louisiana,	Nebraska,
Florida,	Maine,	Nevada,

New Hampshire,	Oregon,	Texas,
New Jersey,	Pennsylvania,	Virginia,
New York,	Rhode Island,	Washington,
North Carolina,	South Carolina,	Wisconsin,
Ohio,	Tennessee,	West Virginia.

Thirty-nine in all, several of which contain the record of from two to six years.

ALABAMA.

This Grand Lodge held its forty-sixth Annual Communication in the city of Montgomery, December 3, and three following days, A. S. L. 5866.

The address of Grand Master Williams pertains entirely to local affairs. He reports the death of Brother Hugh Parkes Watson, Grand Treasurer, and the appointment of Bro. Edmund M. Hastings to fill the vacancy. He also announces the death of Past Grand Master Brother William Hendrix.

The following resolution, offered by the Grand Secretary, was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge hereby repeals the resolution heretofore adopted, by which it declined to recognize representatives appointed by other Grand Lodges near this Grand Lodge, and to appoint representatives near other Grand Lodges."

Resolutions were adopted making it the duty of the Masters of Lodges in the jurisdiction to ascertain and report to the Grand Secretary the names of all members who were killed or died in service during the late war, with other information, to be by him compiled and printed for the use of the Grand and subordinate Lodges.

A Past G. S. Master's jewel was presented by the Grand Master, in the name of the Grand Lodge, to P. S. G. S. Master Wm. C. Penick, with a brief but appropriate address, which was responded to by the P. S. G. S. M. in an exceedingly happy manner. We would like to copy his reply in full, but time and space will not permit.

The new Grand Lodges of Nova Scotia and Nevada were recognized and welcomed into the sisterhood of Grand Lodges.

One hundred and seventy-nine Lodges were represented, with a membership of 10,904. Bro. Wilson Williams was re-elected G. S. Master, and Bro. Dan'l Sayre, Grand Secretary.

ARKANSAS.

This Grand Lodge held its thirty-fourth Annual Communication in the city of Little Rock, commencing on the 5th day of November, A. S. L. 5866. Bro. E. H. English, M. S. W. S. Grand Master, presiding, in his address, takes as a text, "There is hope of a tree, if it be cut down, that it will sprout again," and applies it very happily to the vicissitudes through which his State and Masonry therein had passed during the last few years.

In alluding to discord that has existed in one or two Lodges, in consequence of occurrences of the war, he says: "In considering the claims of applicants for initiation, advancement, or affiliation, the physical, moral, and mental fitness of the applicant must alone be regarded. In other words, none other than the old, well-defined Masonic tests should be applied. No inquiry should be made

as to whether he was born North or South, or was upon one side or the other in the late war. One inquiry is sectional, the other political; and in Masonry we ignore them both. Outside of Masonry, I may have a very poor opinion of a man's religion, his politics, or his section; but when he seeks to become a Mason, I look upon him simply as a *man*. If he be already a Mason, and *as such* worthy, I hail him as a brother when we meet at the Masonic altar, or elsewhere Masonically."

We regret to see the announcement of the death of R.: W.: Bro. Tho's D. Merrick, for many years Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master says "he was an active, zealous, and accomplished Mason, and was generally known and beloved by the Craft throughout the State." Bro. Wm. C. Blocker was appointed to fill the vacancy, and has since been elected to that office.

Sixteen dispensations were granted by the Grand Master during the year for the formation of new lodges.

Bro. Luke E. Barber presented his credentials as representative of the Grand Lodge of the D.: C.: , and was received and duly honored as such.

M.: W.: E. H. English was re-elected Grand Master.

CALIFORNIA.

The Seventeenth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held in the city of San Francisco, on the 9th of October, A.: L.: 5866, with the representatives of one hundred and twenty-two chartered Lodges, delegates from four Lodges U.: D.: , and a large number of Past Masters.

The M.: W.: G. B. Claiborne, G.: M.: , in his address says: "The general condition of the Order is one of eminent prosperity. Numerous instances of recent record, by which the sincerity of our professions have been tested and nobly illustrated, have done much to strengthen the bond which ever unites us; and hands lately raised in wrath have joined around our common altar, sinking the past into oblivion."

He reports the death of Past Deputy Grand Master P. W. Shepherd and Past Grand Master W. H. Howard. We sincerely sympathize with our brethren of California in their bereavement.

During the year four dispensations were granted to form new Lodges and twenty-two for temporary purposes.

He also mentions a communication received from the Grand Master of Nevada, stating that Lodge No. 125, California, had received and favorably entertained a petition from a profane, who was at the time a resident of Nevada, and that said petitioner had been rejected by a subordinate of that jurisdiction within twelve months preceding his application in California. On investigation, it appeared that no notice of warning had been received by the invading Lodge; and that they had been deceived by the declaration of the petitioner himself; whereupon the brother was tried and promptly expelled. His name is John H. Burns. We wish that all such could be as summarily dealt with.

The report of Bro. Henry H. Rhees, for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, is a lengthy and able document, occupying nearly eighty pages, closely printed. He decidedly objects to the position taken by our late Grand Master

in relation to jurisdiction over profanes, in which objection we concur, considering that too much latitude is dangerous to the harmony of jurisdictions and perpetuity of the Temple. We would rather quote Past Grand Master B. B. French, and sing "Whistle down the brakes, boys."

Bro. Alex. G. Abell presented his credentials as representative of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, near the Grand Lodge of the State of California, and was duly recognized as such.

The case of a sick and destitute brother was presented by a member of the Grand Lodge, and a collection was taken up for his relief, which amounted to \$158 50. This was a prompt response, and speaks well for the material composing the Grand Lodge of California.

Bro. Gilbert B. Claiborne was re-elected Grand Master, and Bro. Alex. G. Abell Grand Secretary.

CANADA.

The eleventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada was held in the city of Montreal, commencing on Wednesday, July 11, A. L. 5866.

One hundred and thirty-four chartered Lodges were represented, and three U. L. D.

The address of the Grand Master, Brother W. B. Simpson, and all the transactions of the Grand Lodge, were of a local character. The G. L. M. refers to the accomplishment of confederation of the British North American Provinces, and anticipates changes that may naturally follow in the organization of the Grand Lodge. He reports the death of the Ven. Archdeacon Scott, R. L. W. L. Past Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and of R. L. W. L. Brother William H. White, Past Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England.

The Grand Secretary acknowledges the receipt of the proceedings of twenty-eight Grand Lodges, our own amongst the number, but no report is made on any of them.

Brother William M. Wilson was elected Grand Master, and Thomas Bird Harris re-elected Grand Secretary.

COLORADO.

This Grand Lodge held its sixth Annual Communication in Central City, on the first of October A. L. 5866.

The address of the M. L. W. L. Bro. Andrew Mason, Grand Master, is very brief, and alludes only to local affairs. He reports two dispensations granted to form new Lodges. The Grand Secretary acknowledges the receipt of proceedings of twenty-nine Grand Lodges, ours *not* of the number. There is no report on correspondence, owing to the absence of two members of the committee from the jurisdiction.

We learn from the Grand Secretary's report, that the law requires letter postage to be paid on all printed matter west of Kansas, which he presumes is

the cause of the non-arrival of the proceedings of many of our sister Grand Lodges.

Bro. Chase Withrow, of Black Hawk, was elected Grand Master, and Bro. Ed. C. Parmelee, Grand Secretary.

CONNECTICUT.

The seventy-ninth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held in the city of Hartford on the 8th of May, A. S. L., 5867. Eighty-two Lodges were represented.

Grand Master Quintard's address is confined to local affairs of that jurisdiction. He announces the death of Past Grand Master, Brother Henry Peck and Brother John Buckingham. He says: "This venerable brother was initiated in Federal Lodge, No. 17, at Watertown, in the year 1808, and had consequently been fifty-nine years a Mason. Thus are the elder members of our Order passing away to rest from their labors and enter upon their rich reward in the Grand Lodge above, where our Supreme Grand Master ever presides."

The R. S. W. Deputy Grand Master, Brother William Storer, reports his attendance at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of St. John's Lodge, No. 8, in the ancient and quiet town of Stratford.

From the report of the Committee on Correspondence we quote the following, and fully endorse the position assumed by them, for which we have always contended. They say: "The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, in claiming and exercising the right to make Masons of persons temporarily residing at the Federal capital, has received a very general rebuke from the fraternity, where attention has been called to the question. No point ever opened for discussion seems to have been more definitely settled than this, that no Masonic Lodge has a right to initiate a party whose residence is within the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge than that to which it owes allegiance, and no Grand Lodge has power to clothe its subordinates with such right. And yet, at this late day, this Grand Lodge asserts its right and declares its purpose to do it, of its own free will, without reference to the consent or will of sister jurisdictions, and attempts by arguments to sustain its unwarranted assumption. Brethren, the argument is closed; the verdict is rendered; the court of last resort, years since, pronounced its decision; there is no appeal; withdraw your claim; acquiesce in the judgment of your peers; cast away the apple of discord; let there be peace."

Brother William Storer was elected Grand Master, and Joseph K. Wheeler, Grand Secretary.

DELAWARE.

We have the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, at its sixtieth Annual Communication, held June 27, A. S. L., 5866.

The Grand Master, M. S. W. Bro. John A. Nicholson, was not present, but sent a brief address, reporting his doings during the year, all of which were of a local character. Bro. Daniel McClintock was elected Grand Master, and John P. Allmond, Grand Secretary.

FLORIDA.

We have the proceedings of this Grand Lodge from 5860 to 5866, inclusive, the annual meeting being in January of each year.

The Grand Master's address relates wholly to local affairs. He announces the death of P. G. M. Gad. Humphreys during the previous year, and the day after the Grand Lodge had closed its session tidings reached them of the death of P. G. M. Rev. Jesse Coe and P. G. M. Robert Butler, and before the members had dispersed special meetings were called and appropriate resolutions adopted.

At this session Bro. D. C. Dawkins was elected G. M. and Bro. Jno. B. Taylor G. Secretary.

The Annual Communication of 5861 commenced January 14. The Grand Master reports numerous official acts, on none of which do we see any occasion to comment.

The Committee on Returns and Credentials take occasion to reflect seriously on the Masters and Secretaries of many of the Lodges for the imperfect character of their returns, and remark that "if the regulations of the Grand Lodge were enforced, very few of the Lodges would be entitled to representation Prosperity in a Lodge cannot be expected without a competent Secretary and the supervising care of the Master." The report from the Committee on Correspondence is very brief, simply announcing the election of G. M. and G. Sec. with, at furthest, a comment of three or four lines for each jurisdiction. The same G. M. and G. Sec. were re-elected.

At the Annual Communication of 5862, January 13, G. M. D. C. Dawkins presiding: His address alludes to local affairs and the opening of the recent civil strife, which we forbear to make any comment upon, deeming it a subject that ought never to have been or to be mentioned in connection with Masonry.

In the new constitution adopted, we find sec. 28 of art. 10 provides that "that constitution and the old charges of the Free and Accepted Masons shall be read in open Lodge at least once a year." If this were done in all Lodges, we should have fewer appeals to Grand Masters for decisions on Masonic questions that every M. Mason of three months' old ought to be able to decide, and fewer irregularities enacted by them.

The same G. M. and G. Secretary were re-elected.

January 12, 5863, the G. Lodge again assembled in Annual Communication.

We regret to see the announcement of the death of more distinguished Masons in this jurisdiction. P. G. Masters R. K. Call and R. A. Shine and P. Junior G. Warden G. M. Houston have passed to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

Bro. Thos. Hayward, P. G. M., was elected G. M., and Bro. Hugh A. Corley, G. Secretary.

The Grand Lodge was convened in Special Session January 11, 5864, only five Lodges being represented. The subject of the new constitution, adopted in 1863, being under consideration, it was resolved, on account of informality, "that the constitution adopted in 1853 was in full force," &c., &c., when the

Special Session was closed, and the Grand Lodge opened, in accordance with the older constitution, the same evening. No important business was transacted, except the revision of the standing rules of order.

On January 5, 1865, the Grand Lodge was again convened in Special Session to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of P. G. M. and G. Secretary, Bro. John B. Taylor. Thus another distinguished brother has been summoned to his reward above.

The Annual Communication was held January 9, 1865. After transacting preliminary business, and in response to a request of the Grand Lodge, Bro. D. P. Holland reported a very appropriate ritual for Sorrow Lodges, which will amply repay a perusal.

Bro. S. Benezet was elected G. M., and Bro. Hugh A. Corley re-elected G. Secretary.

The Annual Communication, 1866, was commenced January 8th.

Grand Master Samuel Benezet was unable to attend, but sent a brief address reporting his official acts during the year. The report of the Committee on Correspondence is from the pen of P. G. M. Thos. Brown, an able document of nearly a hundred pages, in which he argues the subject of life membership and monthly dues alluded to by the G. M. of Louisiana, in his address to that Grand Lodge in 1865, and is decidedly in favor of the old Masonic practice of each member paying his monthly shekel, as that practice serves two good purposes. It does not admit of the dues running to an amount that the humblest member could not pay, without inconvenience to himself or family, and at the same time induces a habit of regular attendance on Lodge meetings.

Bro. D. C. Dawkins was elected G. M., and Hugh A. Corley re-elected G. Secretary.

GEORGIA.

This Grand Lodge held its Annual Communication in the City of Macon, October 31, 1866.

The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. John Harris, says he has received several communications from Lodges complaining of the large number of non-affiliated Masons in their respective jurisdictions, and that the burden of sustaining the Lodges is thrown upon a few. This is a disease that all jurisdictions have been afflicted with, and all have been seeking a remedy for—your committee amongst the number; but we have come to the conclusion that there is no remedy. The fault is with the Lodges themselves, not with the non-affiliates; they never were suitable material to be brought into the temple. None should be introduced into the building but such as have given evidence of a charitable disposition, and exhibited an unmistakable desire for mental improvement; for such will never leave the Lodge to relieve themselves of the payment of the trifling amount levied for charitable purposes, but, on the other hand, will carry out secretly the principles inculcated, and on every visit they make to the Lodge will discover new subjects for mental research. Such material will never crumble away and become detached from the edifice, but with age will become more and more firmly united with it.

M. W. Bro. John Harris re-elected Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. Simri Rose, Grand Secretary.

ILLINOIS. I

The Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held in Eastman Business College, in the City of Chicago, on the 2d of October, 1866, M. W. Bro. H. P. H. Bromwell, Grand Master, presiding, who opened the Grand Lodge in the "first, second, and third degrees, in AMPLE FORM."

We regret to notice the announcement of the death of three P. G. Masters, Bros. Helm, Herrick, and Hubbard, and, as the Grand Master says, "many others, whose names were familiar words throughout that jurisdiction, have passed to that bourne whence no traveler returns."

Fifty-seven dispensations were issued during the year for opening new Lodges, and three hundred and sixty-four chartered Lodges were represented in Grand Lodge. The dues paid to the Grand Lodge amounted to \$17,207 60; dispensation and charter-fees to \$2,929 40.

Bro. Jerome R. Gorin was elected Grand Master, and Bro. Harman G. Reynolds re-elected Grand Secretary.

INDIANA.

The Grand Lodge of Indiana assembled in Annual Grand Communication, in the City of Indianapolis, on the 28th of May, 1867, being the fiftieth Annual Communication.

Grand Master Hazelrig's address is lengthy, interesting, and instructive. He gives a brief outline of the history of the Grand Lodge, from its organization through the half century just completed. He takes exceptions to the claim and practice of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia to universal jurisdiction over profanes, as enunciated by our late Grand Master, in 1865, and gives good and valid argument in the premises, which we would like to copy entire, but time and space will not permit. We commend his address to the perusal of our brethren.

The Select Committee to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address relating to the District of Columbia, above referred to, made a report, to which was appended the following resolution, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Lodge of Indiana reprobate the claim and practice of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, of initiating any applicant who may be presented that they may consider worthy, without regard to his place of residence; and if such claim and practice is persisted in by said Grand Lodge, we of this jurisdiction will be compelled, in self-defense, to refuse Masonic correspondence with her, and will not recognize any Mason made in said Grand Lodge jurisdiction."

IOWA.

This Grand Lodge held its twenty-fourth Grand Annual Communication at Davenport, on the 4th of June, 1867. One hundred and nineteen Lodges were represented.

Grand Master Peck, in his address, introduces the subject of *Negroes and Negro Lodges*, and recommends that a special committee be appointed to consider the subject, and to report at the next Annual Communication.

The Committee on Correspondence ably and extensively review the proceedings of thirty-eight Grand Lodges. Seven pages are devoted to those of our own, much of which is copy of the report of our Committee on Jurisprudence in the *Lafayette vs. Resurgum* Lodge case of last year, any comment upon which is more properly the business of that committee. We shall therefore pass it by. The report is from the pen of P. G. Master Guilbert, and covers one hundred and seventy-seven pages, small type.

Bro. Reuben Mickel was elected Grand Master, and T. S. Parvin re-elected Grand Secretary.

KANSAS.

The eleventh Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held in the City of Topeka, October 16, 5866. Thirty-two Lodges were represented.

The address of the Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Saqui, is a business document, purely of a local character. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence review the proceedings of thirty-four Grand Lodges, our own amongst the number.

Bro. M. S. Adams was elected Grand Master, and E. T. Carr re-elected Grand Secretary.

KENTUCKY.

The Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held in the city of Louisville on the 15th of October, 5866, M. W. M. J. Williams, Grand Master. Two hundred and sixty Lodges were represented. The total receipts by the Grand Treasurer during the year amount to \$21,500 34, and the resources of the Grand Lodge foot up \$65,766 85.

We observe a proposition to amend the Constitution of the Grand Lodge by adding the following section:

"Electioneering in any way for office in the Grand Lodge is positively prohibited, and members guilty of the offense shall be ineligible to office, and if an officer, forfeit the office held by him."

We think this a step in the right direction, and might be equally applicable in many other jurisdictions, as well for Constituent as for Grand Lodges.

Bro. Isaac T. Martin was elected Grand Master, and J. M. S. McCorkle re-elected Grand Secretary.

LOUISIANA.

We have the proceedings of this Grand Lodge at its fifty-fifth Annual Communication, commenced in the City of New Orleans February 11, 5867.

The Committee on Correspondence review the proceedings of thirty-three Grand Lodges, our own included. We notice seven obituary pages, including those to the memory of Grand Representatives near the Grand Lodges of Virginia and Missouri, and of the Grand Lodge of Maryland at the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, all venerable brethren. Thus are the fathers in Masonry, one by one, passing away to join the celestial Lodge above.

There is much of interest in the proceedings of this Grand Lodge and reports of its committees, which we would like to notice if time and space would permit.

Bro. Abel J. Norwood was elected Grand Master, and James C. Batchelor, M. D., Grand Secretary, Bro. Samuel M. Todd having declined a re-election.

MAINE.

The Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held in the city of Portland, May 7, 1867.

This Grand Lodge has one hundred and thirty-one constituents; all but fourteen were represented.

The address of M. W. Grand Master T. J. Murray is an interesting document.

M. W. Bro. Drummond presented the report on foreign correspondence, received from forty-two Grand Lodges.

The thanks of the Grand Lodge were extended to M. W. Grand Master T. J. Murray, and to Bro. Samuel Kyle, for their exertions in saving the valuable property of the Grand Lodge during the disastrous conflagration in the city of Portland, and the substantial testimonial of fifty dollars was voted to the latter for his services on that occasion.

Bro. Timothy J. Murray was re-elected G. Master, and Bro. Ira Berry, G. Secretary.

MARYLAND.

We have the proceedings of this Grand Lodge at its Annual Meeting in November, 1866, and Semi-Annual Meeting in May, 1867, together with those of the Grand Steward's Lodge from May, 1866, to April, 1867.

At the annual meeting forty-seven Lodges were represented. The G. M. reported his official acts in a brief address.

The report of the Committee of Arrangements for laying the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple, together with a full description of the ceremonies on that occasion, are given at length in an appendix, which we have read with pleasure as a reminder of the many pleasant and agreeable ceremonies we witnessed on the memorable 20th day of November, 1866.

M. W. Bro. John Coates was re-elected G. Master, and R. W. Jacob H. Medairy, Grand Secretary.

In the Grand Steward's Lodge, April 4, 1867, we notice the adoption of a series of resolutions denouncing the practice of subordinate Lodges in advertising their meetings as contrary to the old practice, and not in keeping with the character of the institution; and newspapers in the habit of publishing the names of Lodges and their times and place of meeting were requested to suspend such publication. In the present progressive age this may be considered "old fogysm;" but many have yet to learn that Masonry is *not* a progressive institution; it is founded upon immutable principles of truth and charity, and circumscribed by the landmarks of our fathers and the teachings of the "Great Light;" and whenever *progression*, in the present acceptation of the term, is introduced, Masonry retrogrades. *Seclusion* and *secrecy* are the grand characteristics of the Order: "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

M. W. Bro. John Coates, G. M., in his address, reports the success of a

mission to the State Legislature in procuring the passage of a bill relieving the stock and property of the Grand Lodge of Maryland from all taxes—city and State—the vote being unanimous in the Senate and but two negatives in the House. Cannot our Board of Directors procure the passage of a similar bill by Congress in favor of our Masonic Hall Association?

Fifty-one Lodges were represented.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge, from March to December, 1866, are received, including its *one hundred and thirty-third* anniversary.

M.: W.: Bro. C. C. Dame was re-elected G.: Master, and R.: W.: Charles W. Moore, G.: Secretary.

The annual address of the Grand Master, delivered after his re-installation, is an interesting document, and, together with the reports of the twelve district Deputy Grand Masters, give assurances of perfect harmony and prosperity in their jurisdiction. We find no report on foreign correspondence, and only a list of Lodges, with their respective places of meeting, without even the name of the W.: Master or Secretary of any of them.

MICHIGAN.

This Grand Lodge held its Annual Communication in the city of Adrian on the ninth (9th) of January, 1867, M.: W.: S. C. Coffinbury, G.: M.:, presiding. One hundred and seventy-four Lodges were represented.

The Grand Master, in speaking of the great popularity of the Order and increased number of applicants, compares the statistics of the jurisdiction as follows: in the year 1863, 2,858 applications were received, 823 of which were rejected; and in the following year 5,075 were received, and 1,630 of them were rejected; this speaks well for the watchfulness of our Michigan brethren. He alludes to several Lodges that had rejected from two-thirds to three-fourths of the applications received, and one that had rejected thirteen out of fourteen. That Lodge must be located in the midst of a pretty hard community.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, in reviewing the proceedings of our Grand Lodge, take exception to the position and argument of our late Grand Master in regard to jurisdiction over profanes.

M.: W.: S. C. Coffinbury and R.: W.: James Fenton were re-elected G.: Master and G.: Secretary respectively.

MINNESOTA.

We have the proceedings of this Grand Lodge for the years 1864, 1865, and 1866. The Annual Communication of the former year commenced October 25, when twenty-three Lodges were represented. The Grand Master's address treats of local matters only. Bro. G. W. Prescott was elected Grand Master, and A. T. C. Pierson, Grand Secretary.

At the Annual Meeting in 1865 the address of the M.: W.: Grand Master,

Bro. G. W. Prescott, is a very interesting document. His views of the dispensing power, and the legitimate grounds for its exercise, viz: the benefit of the Order instead of the individual, entirely coincide with our own.

Bro. A. T. C. Rierson presented to the Grand Lodge a handsomely bound copy of his recent publication, entitled "The Traditions of Freemasonry and its Coincidences with the Ancient Mysteries;" a very interesting and valuable work, and should have a place in the library of every Mason.

M.: W.: Bro. Geo. W. Prescott was re-elected Grand Master, and Bro. C. W. Carpenter was elected Grand Secretary.

October 23, 1866, this Grand Lodge again assembled in Annual Communication. On the subject of physical disability, alluded to by the Grand Master in his address, a special committee of three was appointed to take into consideration the correctness of landmark *nine*, and report at the next session. We anxiously await the report of that committee.

M.: W.: Bro. C. W. Nash was elected Grand Master, and Bro. W. S. Combs Grand Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI.

The forty-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi was held at Vicksburg, commencing on the 21st of January, 5867. One hundred and thirty-six Lodges were represented.

Memorial pages are dedicated to six Past Grand Masters, three Past Senior Grand Wardens, the Grand Secretary, and Grand Tyler.

M.: W.: Jno. T. Lamkin was elected Grand Master, and R.: W.: D. P. Porter Grand Secretary.

MONTANA.

This young sister held its second Communication in Virginia City on the 1st of October, 5866.

The M.: W.: Grand Master, Bro. J. J. Hull, delivered a very neat address, and, like all, or nearly all, other Grand Masters, notes the prosperous condition and rapid increase of members in that as well as other jurisdictions, and expresses fears that "the outer walls of our Temple will not be able to stand the pressure, and will yet be crushed to pieces and tumble into ruin."

The Committee on Correspondence review the proceedings of eight Grand Lodges, our own *not* amongst the number. We presume the reason that so few reports have been received by them is that letter postage is charged on all printed matter going beyond the western boundary of the State of Kansas, which Grand Secretaries generally do not understand. We confess we did not when Grand Secretary of this jurisdiction.

M.: W.: Bro. J. J. Hull, Grand Master, and R.: W.: W. F. Sanders, Grand Secretary, were both re-elected.

NEBRASKA.

The ninth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held in Nebraska City, on the 21st of June, 5866.

M.: W.: Brother R. W. Furnas, Grand Master, delivered a brief address, purely of a local business character.

A resolution was offered and adopted, for the appointment of a committee to take measures for the establishment of an institution for the education of orphans of deceased Masons. We congratulate our brethren of Nebraska on the initiation of this noble enterprise.

The Committee on Jurisprudence report that an applicant who has lost the index finger of the right hand is eligible for initiation, and this report was adopted by the Grand Lodge. We are sorry we cannot concur in this decision, but consider it a violation of the landmarks of the Order.

R.: W.: Bro. Irish, Grand Orator, delivered a very interesting oration in public, during the assembly of the Grand Lodge, which we commend to the perusal of the brethren. Also a sermon by Past Grand Chaplain, the Rev. G. C. Betts, preached on the following Sabbath.

The Committee on Correspondence review the proceedings of thirty Grand Lodges, our own included.

Grand Master R. W. Furnas was re-elected, and R.: W.: Bro. J. N. Wise was elected Grand Secretary.

NEVADA.

This Grand Lodge held its second Annual Communication in Virginia City, on the 18th of September, 5866.

M.: W.: Joseph DeBell, Grand Master, delivered an able address on the local affairs of the jurisdiction.

The Committee on Correspondence, in reviewing the proceedings of this jurisdiction, after reciting section 22, of article 20, of the Constitution adopted in December, 1864, say: "It sanctions a principle which can have but one effect, and that is to create confusion in the Fraternity, and which, if acted under, cannot fail to interrupt the fraternal relations existing between the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia and all other American Grand Lodges," and subsequently, in reviewing the proceedings for 1865, make copious extracts from the address of our late Grand Master, Whiting, on the same subject, and say: "As we predicted above, section 22, of article 20, of the Constitution has already begun to bear fruit, not of peace but of discord."

M.: W.: Bro. John C. Currie was elected Grand Master, and Robert H. Taylor, Grand Secretary.

A Special Communication was held in the city of Carson, on the 24th of September, 1866, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the United States Branch Mint. The Grand Lodge was well attended, and was escorted by the Knights Templar, *mounted*, and an oration was delivered by V.: W.: Grand Secretary, Bro. R. H. Taylor. We regret we have not time or space to make any extracts from it.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

We have the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, at its Semi-Annual Meeting, December 27, 5765, and annual, held June 13, 5866. M.: W.: Bro. Jonathan

E. Sargent, Grand Master, presiding, this being the seventy-eighth Annual Communication. Fifty-six Lodges were represented.

The Grand Master alludes to the rapid and extensive growth of the Order, and like all, or most others, counsels extreme caution in guarding the portals of the Temple.

The Grand Lodges of Montana and Nova Scotia were recognized as regularly constituted, and ordered to be placed on the roll of correspondents.

Bro. John H. Rowell was elected Grand Master, and Horace Chase re-elected Grand Secretary.

NEW JERSEY.

The Eightieth Grand Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held in the city of Trenton, on the 16th of January, 5867; Bro. W. S. Whitehead, M.: W.: Grand Master, presiding.

In this jurisdiction there are eighty Lodges on the roll; of which sixty-eight were represented.

The Grand Master, in his address, states that he has never officially addressed the Grand Lodge without being compelled to direct attention to the solemn thought of death. During the time that he has occupied the Grand East, four Past Grand Masters have been reported as summoned to their eternal rest, and now another, P.: G.: M.: Edward Stewart, has departed. Appropriate action was taken by the Grand Lodge in respect to his memory.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence review the proceedings of twenty-eight Grand Lodges, our own *not* included, although triplicate copies were mailed to the Grand Secretary with our own hands. We regret much this irregularity in their delivery.

M.: W.: Brother W. S. Whitehead, Grand Master, and R.: W.: Joseph H. Hough, Grand Secretary, were both re-elected.

NEW YORK.

The M.: W.: Grand Lodge of A.: F.: and A.: M.: of the State of New York, held its Annual Communication in the city of New York, commencing June 5, A.: L.: 5866.

M.: W.: Bro. Robert D. Holmes, Grand Master, and a representation of five hundred and fifteen lodges were present.

The Grand Master reports the death of their Grand Treasurer and two District Deputy Grand Masters. He speaks of the proneness of some to keep alive the excitement consequent upon our late civil strife, by bringing charges against brethren who had expressed themselves as opposed to the war, or as sympathizing with the South in her struggle against the Government, and warns the brethren against the dangers of introducing anything of a political character into Masonry, either directly or indirectly, and says: "We should let the past be forgotten, and should permit gentle charity to fold from view the pages of recent history, upon which are written carnage and the terrors of war." We would that *all* would follow his advice, and at *least* we of the mystic tie would

then see and appreciate the benign influences of our beloved Order, and be once more a unit over the entire globe, enviable to all the outside world.

Eleven decisions are reported as made by the Grand Master during the recess, with some of which your committee do not agree; but as this is more particularly the province of the Committee on Jurisprudence, we do not feel it our duty to take further notice.

The Committee on Correspondence, M.: W.: Brothers John L. Lewis, John W. Simons, and M. Pinner, review *in extenso* the proceedings of *thirty-two* American Grand Lodges, *five* foreign Grand Lodges, using our own language, and *nineteen* European, in other languages; also those of the Grand Orient of Brazil, New Grenada, and Cuba, covering eighty-three pages of closely printed matter.

They extract from the address of our late Grand Master that portion relating to jurisdiction over profanes, and conclude as follows:

"The law, as here stated by the Grand Master, is in accordance with universal custom up to about the year 1848; since which time it has gradually come to be understood among Grand Lodges, that non-residents should not be initiated without the consent of the Lodge nearest the place of residence of the applicant; and, so far as we know, the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia is the only one that does not act upon this understanding. It has been consented to as a law of necessity, to prevent the constant recurrence of complaints, and the bad feeling usually growing out of such proceedings; and we think that of all places, Washington City ought to be the chariest of initiating a non-resident. The mere money question is of no importance whatever; but when it comes to be understood that any man smart enough to conceal his antecedents can find his way into a Lodge in Washington, they will find in the course of time a very pleasant variety of uncertainty in the quality of their membership, to say nothing of the unpleasant amount of growling they will have to endure from sister jurisdictions."

The writer will here remark that he never concurred in the doctrine of our late Grand Master upon this subject, and as it has been commented on by nearly every Grand Lodge whose proceedings we have so far examined, and by some rather severely, we copy the above as the most moderate and liberal view of the subject that has yet passed under our notice, and commend the subject to the further consideration of the Grand Lodge.

M.: W.: Bro. R. D. Holmes, Grand Master, and R.: W.: James M. Austin Grand Secretary, were both re-elected.

NORTH CAROLINA.

We have the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, at its Annual Communication held in the city of Raleigh, on the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th of December, 5866, Grand Master Edwin G. Reade presiding.

One hundred and twenty-two Lodges were represented. The Grand Master reports the condition of Masonry in the jurisdiction as very encouraging and satisfactory.

The Committee on Correspondence report on the proceedings of fifteen Grand Lodges, *not* including those of the District of Columbia.

M.: W.: Brothers E. G. Reade, Grand Master, and William T. Bain, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

OHIO.

The fifty-seventh Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held in the city of Toledo, October 16, 1866, when three hundred and eleven Lodges were represented.

Grand Master Sparrow's address is of a local character entirely, and shows that Masonry in his jurisdiction is in a flourishing condition.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence speak of the action of Lodges in the District of Columbia, under section 22, of article 20, of our Constitution, and copy from the address of G. M. Whiting, of November, 1865, his remarks in support of that section, and say :

"Your committee, believing that the position assumed by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia involves an infringement of an inherent right of this and other Grand Lodges and their subordinates, and desiring that both sides of the question should have a full showing, have therefore given the remarks of Grand Master Whiting at length. Although taking exceptions thereto, we think that upon the points in question his remarks carry with them their own refutation, yet he has ably said all that it is possible to say in their defense, and in a foot-note claims that the term *citizen* is not used in its legal sense in the section of the law of their Grand Lodge, as above quoted. In this connection, and in answer thereto, your committee believe the following conclusions to be self-sustaining, and as needing no argument for their defense :

"1st. That a foot-note of the Grand Master cannot explain away the legitimate meaning of the term *citizen*, as embodied in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

"2d. That the conferring of degrees upon rejected candidates or citizens of other jurisdictions, without the consent of the Lodges having jurisdiction, involves an infringement of universally-conceded rights (within the United States) of Grand Lodges and their subordinates.

"3d. That no Lodge, subordinate or grand, can legislate away the rights or prerogatives of an individual Mason, nor those of another subordinate or grand body of Masons.

"4th. That no Lodge has the right to initiate, pass, or raise a candidate who has been previously rejected by another Lodge, until such action has been legally reversed, or the consent of the objecting Lodge obtained.

"5th. That Lodges, negatively, have rights over "profanes," who are citizens within their jurisdictions, and their consent must be obtained before such citizens can be made Masons by other Lodges.

"6th. That the ancient constitutions having sufficiently determined as to the qualifications of a candidate and matters relating thereto, any Masonic body has the right of protest against the direct or implied infringement of any clause therein contained.

"When 'the transient character of a large portion of the population' within the District of Columbia is considered, the causes of such temporary residence, and the fact that a very large proportion of that transient population are constantly returning to their former places of residence, the application of the exceptions of your committee to the position assumed by that Grand Lodge, and to the remarks of Grand Master Whiting in relation thereto, will be apparent. In conclusion, your committee deem it to be not only the right but the duty of every Grand Lodge within the United States, to courteously insist upon the most rigid construction of Masonic usage in this regard by our brethren of that jurisdiction, that we may in some measure be protected from the necessity of recognizing as brethren individuals who have been previously rejected, whose petition, had they made application where they were best known, would have been indignantly refused ; 'profanes' of that class being so well aware of their own

reputation, that they are prone to take advantage of the opportunity such temporary residence affords them, of foisting themselves upon the craft at home."

This, with other matters, was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who reported the following for the consideration of the Grand Lodge:

"*Resolved*, That all Masonic intercourse between the members of the fraternity in this State, and persons residing in this State who have been made Masons in any Lodge in the District of Columbia, or in any other State of the United States, during the continuation of such residence in this State without the unanimous consent, by ballot, of the Lodge in this State within whose jurisdiction such person resides, is hereby absolutely interdicted and forbidden."

Which was adopted.

M.: W.: Thomas Sparrow, Grand Master, and R.: W.: John D. Caldwell, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

OREGON.

We have the proceedings of this Grand Lodge at its Annual Communications in June, 5866, and June, 5867, at the first of which M.: W.: Bro. S. F. Chadwick, Grand Master, presided. The transactions of this session were of a local character, except so far as related to the dispute between that Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Washington, as to jurisdictional rights in Idaho. As this question was presented to the Grand Lodge by our late Grand Master, in 5865, it is presumed all are familiar with the subject, and it is unnecessary for us to discuss it further.

In June, 5867, R.: W.: Bro. C. H. Lewis, Deputy Grand Master, presided, the Grand Master, Bro. A. W. Ferguson, being unavoidably absent. He, however, forwarded his annual address, in which we regret to notice the announcement of the death of their Past Grand Master, Bro. Amory Holbrook, for many years chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Suitable resolutions of respect for the memory of the deceased, and the sum of five hundred dollars was appropriated to be forwarded to his brother, Willard D. Holbrook, Esq., of New York, requesting him to attend to the procuring and erection of a fitting monument, to have inscribed thereon the name, age, and time of death, and the following:

"Erected to his memory by the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Oregon. An affectionate token of their appreciation of his worth and untiring zeal for the Order."

The following preamble and resolutions, reported by the Committee on Jurisprudence, were adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"Whereas it is the practice of some subordinate Lodges under the jurisdiction of the M.: W.: Grand Lodges of New York and of the District of Columbia to confer the degrees of Masonry upon persons whose residence is under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge; and

"Whereas certain persons who are unworthy of membership in our Lodges have thus been placed in possession of the mysteries of our art; therefore be it

"*Resolved by this M.: W.: Grand Lodge*, That the practice as aforesaid, without first obtaining the consent of the proper officers of this jurisdiction, is un-Masonic, unjust, and contrary to the spirit of our Order, and that we hereby

fraternally call the attention of the M.: W.: Grand Lodges of New York and of the District of Columbia to this abuse, and earnestly pray those Grand Lodges to provide in their wisdom that the practice hereafter shall cease.

"*Resolved*, That the R. W. G. S. of this Grand Lodge be required to forward to the R. W. G. S. of the Grand Lodges aforesaid a copy of the foregoing resolution."

R.: W.: Bro. A. A. Smith, P.: D.: Grand Master, was elected Grand Master, and Bro. J. E. Hurford re-elected Grand Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Abstract of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge at its Quarterly, Extra, and Annual Communications during the year 5866 is before us.

The Quarterly Communication was held December 3, R.: W.: Bro. Lucius H. Scott, Grand Master, presiding, and one hundred and fifty-eight Lodges were represented.

At this meeting there appears to be no business transacted beside the election of officers.

R.: W.: Bro. John L. Goddard was elected Grand Master, and John Thompson, Grand Secretary.

It always gives us pleasure to examine the financial reports of the several committees of this Grand Lodge, a synopsis of which we would like to insert here if time and space would permit.

The Committee on Correspondence acknowledge the receipt of the proceedings of thirty-four Grand Lodges, our own included, and present a concise, well-arranged, or what might be called a model report, in which much information is compiled within the short space of seventeen pages, including five pages on which is found the name of each Grand Lodge, with the time and place of meeting and date of their records under consideration. We would commend the plan of this report to the consideration of our successors on Committee on Correspondence.

RHODE ISLAND.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge at a Festival Communication, June 26, 5865, the Semi-Annual, November 27, 5865, and the Annual, May 21, 5866, are before us. At the latter, seventeen chartered Lodges and two U.: D.: were represented.

The M.: W.: Thos. A. Doyle, Grand Master, not present, being confined to his house by severe illness; he however sent his address, reporting all official acts for the year, which are entirely of a local character.

M.: W.: Bro. Thos. A. Doyle, Grand Master, and R.: W.: Chas. D. Greene, Grand Secretary, were both re-elected.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We have the proceedings of this Grand Lodge at *five* several Annual Communications, held in November of the years 5861-'2-'3-'4-'5, and '6.

At the Annual Communication in 5862, the death of their Grand Master, M.: W.: Bro. David Ramsay, is announced. Bro. John H. Boatwright, M. D., was

elected his successor, who served two years, and, in 5865, M. W. James L. Orr was elected Grand Master, and R. S. Bruns elected Grand Secretary.

The next Annual Communication was held at Charleston, on the 20th of November, 5866, Grand Master J. L. Orr presiding. He reports that the institution was never in a more flourishing condition.

Bro. Jas. L. Orr was re-elected Grand Master, and R. S. Bruns Grand Secretary.

TENNESSEE.

The fifty-third Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held in the city of Nashville, on the 1st of October, 5866, and, by an order of the Grand Master, adjourned until the 3d of December, of the same year; at which time one hundred and ninety-six Lodges were represented and twenty-three U. D. by their delegates. The address of the Grand Master, and business transacted, being of a local character, needs no comment.

The Committee on Correspondence, Bro. Charles A. Fuller, chairman, quotes from the address of our late Grand Master Whiting, in 1865, in support of section 22 of article 20 of the constitution, and concludes with the following remarks:

"We have thus given the Grand Master's argument in full, that our brethren may read all he has to say on the subject, and would gladly here let the matter rest; but when positions of this kind are defiantly uttered by so distinguished a brother as the Grand Master of the District of Columbia, we cannot fully discharge the duty imposed upon us without at least entering a protest against such proceedings as striking a vital blow at the peace and harmony that should ever prevail between sister Grand Lodges. While we freely admit the entire supremacy of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia over its own resident population, we as emphatically deny the right of it, or any other Grand Lodge, to make Masons of citizens of Tennessee temporarily sojourning within its jurisdiction. The practice is a prolific source of evil. The Grand Master remarks: 'What matters it to any Lodge where [a profane] receives the degrees, *unless the increase of the Lodge funds is of paramount consideration?*' We may be permitted to say, with all due deference to our distinguished brother, that Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia are fully as likely to be influenced by motives of this character as the Lodges in whose vicinity such applicants may reside. In our experience, we have found all Lodges to be influenced more or less by the same motives—at best their members are only human beings, and subject to like frailties. But is it reasonable to suppose that Lodges at a distance can have as full a knowledge of the antecedents and moral worthiness of the applicant as the one within whose jurisdiction he has perhaps lived all his life. And why this anxious desire to make Masons of the residents of other jurisdictions 'unless the increase of Lodge funds is of paramount consideration?' Surely, if the applicants are worthy, they can be as well made and as duly qualified by their home Lodges as by one within even the shadow of the Federal Capitol.

Bro. Jos. M. Anderson was elected Grand Master, and Chas. A. Fuller re-elected Grand Secretary.

TEXAS.

The thirty-first Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held in the City of Houston, on the 10th of June, 5867.

The report on correspondence contains a brief notice of our proceedings for the year 5866.

Bro. John R. Fretwell was elected Grand Master, and George H. Bringhurst re-elected Grand Secretary.

VIRGINIA.

This Grand Lodge held its Annual Communication in the City of Richmond, on the 10th of December, 5866, M.: W.: Bro. Edward H. Lane presiding.

We append the following extract from the record:

"REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

"The Special Committee on the Grand Master's Address submitted the following report, which was adopted:

"The undersigned committee, to whom was referred the annual address of the M.: W.: Grand Master, beg leave to report that they have given the address a careful examination, and do most heartily approve it, as eminently characteristic of the high tone and fervent zeal that have ever distinguished the official communications of the presiding officers of the M.: W.: Grand Lodge of Virginia.

"Of the several matters of a business character referred to by the M.: W.: Grand Master in his address, your committee find that, with one exception, they have been made the subjects of special inquiry by appropriate committees, with whose functions this committee does not feel authorized or inclined to interfere. The exception alluded to is the still unsettled disagreement between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. Your committee have examined the proceedings of the two Grand Lodges upon this subject, and they are frank to say, that, in their opinion, the Grand Lodge of Virginia committed an error in its action, at the last Grand Annual Communication, in requiring the 'healing' of Masons made in Union Lodge, whilst under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, as a condition precedent to their recognition as Masons by the Grand Lodge of Virginia. Your committee will not undertake to repeat in this report a history of this difficulty. Suffice it to say, it grew out of an error committed by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, in granting a dispensation to Union Lodge, in the city of Alexandria, within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge. The granting of this dispensation your committee conceive was not a violation of any of the ancient landmarks of Masonry, but was a very grave breach of comity between two sovereign Masonic bodies. This error was frankly avowed by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and the proper steps taken by it to make amends for the invasion of the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge. Your committee cannot see any reason for not accepting this avowal of error and tender of reparation as the basis of a final, satisfactory, and harmonious settlement of the difficulty.

"Union Lodge was and is undoubtedly a regular Lodge, created under a dispensation from regular and competent authority, though exercised, as stated, in a breach of comity and courtesy towards the Grand Lodge of Virginia. Masons made in Union Lodge are, therefore, regularly made, and are not clandestine Masons, and, it seems to us, must be so recognized. We are, therefore, of opinion that the Grand Lodge of Virginia acted erroneously upon this subject, when, at the last Grand Annual Communication, it adopted the amendment to the report of its committee in the following words: 'And the Free Masons made in the said Union Lodge, when properly healed, will be recognized,' &c. Your committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Virginia acknowledges itself to have been in error in so much of its proceedings, at the last Grand Annual Commu-

nication, as required the 'healing' of Masons made in Union Lodge, in the city of Alexandria, whilst under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, as a condition precedent to their recognition, and hereby rescinds its action in that regard.

"2. *Resolved*, That the fraternal relations heretofore, for so many years, existing between the two Grand Lodges, are hereby fully restored and recognized, and that the Free Masons made in the said Union Lodge will be recognized as lawfully-made Brethren, and shall be recognized and considered as such by all the Lodges and all the Brethren in this Masonic jurisdiction: *Provided*, There be no other reason against their recognition than the fact of their having been made Masons in said Union Lodge.

"3. *Resolved*, That our Grand Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions and the report accompanying them to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, with the request that the same be laid before his Grand Lodge.

'All of which is respectfully submitted.

"R. E. WITHERS,
"G. D. GRAY,
"J. D. IMBODEN,
"Committee."

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary were both re-elected.

WASHINGTON.

The Grand Lodge of Washington met in Annual Session in the city of Olympia, September 19, 5866.

The Grand Master, M. W. Brother Elwood Evans, being absent, the R. W. D. G. Master presided, and reported his acts during the year in a brief address. Subsequent to the close of the session a letter was received from the Grand Master, which is published as an appendix. The Committee on Correspondence review the proceedings of twenty-three Grand Lodges, our own included, for the year 5865, of which only a brief notice appears.

Bro. T. M. Reed was elected Grand Master, and Bro. William H. Wood, Grand Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA.

We have the proceedings of this Grand Lodge from 5865 to '67, inclusive.

The pamphlet, comprising 144 pages, besides the constitution, commences with a brief history of their organization, which was completed on the 10th of May, 5865, by the installation of Bro. William J. Bates as Grand Master, Thomas H. Logan, Grand Secretary, and the rest of the Grand Officers elect.

We would like to give a more extended notice of the doings of this young sister, but time will not permit.

The second Annual Communication was held in the city of Wheeling, on the 23d of January, 5867, when Brothers W. J. Bates, M. W. Grand Master, and Thomas H. Logan, R. W. Grand Secretary, were both re-elected.

WISCONSIN.

The Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held in the city of Milwaukee, June 12, 5866.

M. W. Brother John T. Wentworth, Grand Master, was present and reported his official acts during the year.

In speaking of the great desire for uniformity of work, he says :

"Masonry is not composed merely of forms and ceremonies. These indeed it has, and employs for the inculcation of great truths, and for which purpose they are chiefly valuable. Through these solemn forms and impressive ceremonies, instruction is imparted to the candidate, calculated to effect, in a beneficial manner, his life and conduct. And while we may justly regard the sublime symbols of our Order with feelings akin to veneration, let us not be unmindful of that which they so significantly symbolize. Let us not amuse ourselves with shadows, and permit the substance to elude our grasp. And while those beautiful symbols appear to us as "pictures of silver," may we never fail to see, deep set within them, the "apples of gold."

"Thus would I urge the Craft throughout this jurisdiction to make high attainments in Masonic knowledge—to become thoroughly familiar with all that pertains to our noble Order ; its impressive lectures and ritualistic ceremonies ; its solemn requirements and sacred duties ; its ancient landmarks ; its constitution and its laws ; its holy teachings and sublime principles—to study, not the name of the thing simply, but the thing itself ; and never resting satisfied merely with that Masonic education, that learning which "plays around the head, but comes not near the heart." May such acquirements be sought by the exemplification of which, in the life and conduct of its members, the benign influence of our time-honored Institution shall be felt by all, "and the whole world be convinced of its good effects."

The Committee on Correspondence review the proceedings of twenty-two Grand Lodges ; our own for 5865 receive a brief notice.

Brother M. L. Youngs was elected Grand Master, and W. T. Palmer, re-elected Grand Secretary.

CONCLUSION.

We have thus given a synopsis of the proceedings of thirty-nine Grand Lodges, from which we learn that Masonry was never in a more prosperous condition throughout the entire continent than at the present time, peace and harmony pervading the whole.

We beg leave to call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the action of the Grand Lodges of California, Connecticut, Indiana, New York, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, and Tennessee, in relation to the practice of Lodges in this jurisdiction of conferring degrees upon non-residents, and suggest the appointment of a special committee to consider the propriety of amending section 22 of article 20 of the Constitution, and to report at the next Semi-Annual Communication.

A communication was received some time since from a body claiming to be the Supreme Grand Council of the 33d degree A. A. and A. A. S. Rite for the State of Louisiana, asking an interchange of Grand Representatives with this Grand Lodge ; but we have subsequently been informed, by the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, that the document referred to emanated from a spurious body, at the head of which was an expelled Mason ; consequently no further notice would be proper.

We have also received correspondence from the Grand Orients of France, Italy, and Spain ; but not being conversant with foreign languages, we are compelled to pass them with the simple acknowledgment of their receipt.

At the commencement of our report, we indicated the intention to make it as brief as possible ; but now we find it extended to nearly sixty pages of manuscript, about double what we intended to occupy, and yet we fear that many

points have been passed over that would have interested our readers and the Grand Lodge. We must, therefore, ask your indulgence for all our shortcomings, and sincerely hope that the result of our labor may be acceptable.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. MORRIS SMITH,
Chairman, for the Committee.

Bro. Holmead, from the Committee on Jurisprudence, reported that during the year but one question had been submitted to the committee for consideration, that of the complaint of the Grand Lodge of Oregon and inasmuch as they had been informed by the M. W. Grand Master elect that he intended to allude to that subject in his address, they deemed it unnecessary for the committee to make a report on the subject.

Bro. A. T. Longley, from the Committee on Accounts, to whom had been referred the bill of the *Evening Star*, reported that they had investigated the same, and moved an appropriation of \$65 43 to cancel the indebtedness; which was agreed to.

Bros. Holmead and Larner submitted the following resolution, which was adopted, and a committee, consisting of Bros. Donaldson, Holmead, and Will, was appointed to carry out the object of the resolution, and draw upon the Treasury for the necessary amount:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, of which M. W. Bro. R. B. Donaldson shall be chairman, with instructions to procure a testimonial such as, in their judgment, and in that of P. Grand Master French, shall be suitable, and present the same, together with the thanks of this Grand Lodge, to the lady who has so kindly translated the foreign correspondence during the past year.

The M. W. Grand Master then installed P. G. M. B. B. French as Most Worshipful Grand Master, who, upon being conducted to the East, delivered the following address, which was ordered to be printed with the proceedings:

MY BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE: Exactly twenty-one years ago I assumed the duties of Grand Master of Masons of the District of Columbia, and for six consecutive years the Grand Lodge honored me with a re-election. The records of that M. W. body will bear me witness that I devoted my time faithfully to the service of the Craft, and my conscience bears me witness that I endeavored to perform every duty. Fifteen years have now elapsed since I received my honorable discharge from the duties of Grand Master, and now you have thought proper to call me again from the floor of the Grand Lodge and place me in this high and honorable position.

When I was elected Grand Master, in 1846, there were in this jurisdiction 235 Master Masons. When my successor was elected, in 1852, there were 342, and the last return shows the present number to be 2,323—an increase almost ten-fold in the twenty-one years. Prosperity unexampled!

If every Free Mason would live up to his obligations; if each one would observe the golden injunction of the pure-hearted Evangelist to whom this day is dedicated in every Christian calendar—"Brethren, love one another"—what a happy community we might be. And never, since I have been on the stage of existence, has it been more necessary that we should regard that holy injunction than now; for the aspect of the times is such as to have a tendency to array man against man and brother against brother. It is with great regret and deep pain that I say this; but if we all determine to live up to those great principles of our sublime Order which inculcate charity, forbearance, and brotherly love, peace and prosperity shall reign within our borders, and the white lambskin shall remain untarnished by a single blemish.

In assuming the duties of Grand Master again, it is meet and proper that I should announce to you, substantially, the course I intend to pursue.

I shall endeavor to see that the provisions of our Grand Constitution are complied with to the letter. I shall not fail to award the meed of praise where praise is due; and should censure ever become necessary, as I hope it never will, I certainly shall not withhold it. I shall visit the Lodges as often as my health and my secular engagements will permit, and the Grand Visitations required by our Constitution will be made in such a manner as to insure as perfect a knowledge as possible of the way in which the several Lodges of the jurisdiction perform their Masonic duties.

In the limited attention that I have been able to give to Masonic proceedings within the past few years, I have noticed that much has been said relative to the issuing of dispensations by Grand Masters, and the tendency of the argument seems to have been that the power reposed in those officers has been too often exercised.

Years ago there is no doubt that Grand Masters were generally too much inclined to use the power with which the ancient Constitutions and landmarks clothed them. It was not only too freely but too carelessly used, and so much so as to meet the merited disapprobation of the Craft generally; and this, as is often the case, produced a reaction, by which Grand Masters became as much too stringent, in my judgment, as they were before too lax. Should applications be made to me to exercise the dispensing power, my action in every case will be governed by the circumstances presented; and when I think it for the benefit of the Fraternity to grant a dispensation, I shall certainly do it; and when, in my opinion, it will not result in that benefit, I shall withhold it. You may rely upon it, that I shall never issue a dispensation *on merely personal grounds, or to gratify alone individual aspirations.*

I take this occasion to relieve myself of an inconsistency of which I have heretofore been guilty, even at the expense of acknowledging an error.

At the Installation Communication of this Grand Lodge in 1860, I made a somewhat elaborate report upon the difficulties then existing between the Grand Lodges of Maine and England with regard to the jurisdiction of two subordi-

nate Lodges, one in Maine and the other in Nova Scotia. The Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of England, took the ground "that every Lodge possesses the abstract right to initiate any person whom it may consider fit and proper, without considering where his residence may be."

This doctrine the Grand Master of Maine earnestly combatted, and I, as the organ of the committee of this Grand Lodge, sustained his position in the following language:

"There is no question on the minds of your committee that the position in relation to jurisdiction assumed by the Rt. Hon. the M.^r. W.^r. Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of England, is wrong. It cannot be sustained by any Masonic law or precedent known to your committee. Bro. A. G. Mackey, in his work on Masonic Jurisprudence, says: 'it is a settled point of Masonic law, that no Lodge can extend its geographical jurisdiction beyond the territorial limits of its own Grand Lodge.'"

At the Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge in 1865, our late lamented Grand Master Whiting, in his address, after quite a long argument relative to jurisdiction, concluded as follows:

"I hold that a subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction may, of right, confer the degrees of Masonry upon any candidate whom, upon due inquiry in the manner prescribed by Masonic law and usage, they may find to be worthy; and that all regular Lodges throughout the world may do likewise, unless forbidden or restrained by the supreme Masonic authority to which they are severally amenable. We do not presume to define the eligibility of candidates for Masonry in other jurisdictions, and do not admit the right of others to do so for us.

This address was referred to a committee, of which I was chairman, and at the next meeting of the Grand Lodge I made a report thereupon, in which I said:

"The practical and sensible remarks of our Grand Master, in relation to the annual visitations, will be upon the record for all to read, and we should not allude to that portion of his address were it not that we desire to endorse his views upon the subject of the right of this Grand Lodge and its subordinates to confer the degrees of Freemasonry upon whomsoever they may deem qualified to receive them."

You will all see that I was guilty of a glaring inconsistency. Many of the committees of the Grand Lodges of other jurisdictions saw it, and they did not hesitate to point it out in a manner by no means flattering to my feelings. I was in no position to say anything, and so was silent; but now, with no attempt at explanation or excuse, I must assume the position I occupied in 1860: "That no Lodge can extend its geographical jurisdiction beyond the territorial limits of its own Grand Lodge."

Had I not been re-elected your Grand Master, it is not probable I should have ever in any manner alluded to this subject; but, being in that position, you have a right to know, and other Grand Lodges have a right to know, what my views really are on a question of so much importance.

As a corollary which naturally follows this confession, I may say that I have noticed that questions have been raised in other jurisdictions as to the citizenship *status* of persons residing here.

This is a peculiar jurisdiction, it being one where even natives, who have lived from infancy to old age without, perhaps, leaving the District, have, so

far as the national elective franchise is concerned, been disfranchised; and persons who have come into the District from States where they have been accustomed to exercise that franchise, although actual *residents* here, in every sense of that word, have sought, while here, to so far keep aloof from active participation in matters relating to this city as not to lose the right of voting in the States from whence they came, and some have gone so far as to raise the question whether persons who have actually resided here for years, under the foregoing described circumstances, were residents sufficiently to justify the Lodges here in admitting them as candidates for the honors of Masonry!

My opinion in regard to this question is, that every man who is otherwise a proper candidate, who comes into this Masonic jurisdiction with the intention of becoming a resident here, may properly petition to the Lodges here, and, if found worthy, be legally admitted here. It is not requisite that a man shall vote or pay taxes here, but he must be *permanently here*. To illustrate my view of the matter, if a person receive an appointment as an officer of the Government, the duties of which require his constant presence in this District, and he comes here to exercise those duties permanently, he is, for all Masonic purposes, a resident here.

The degrees of Freemasonry may legally be conferred here, or in any other jurisdiction, without any question as to right, on any sojourner who has no legal residence elsewhere, such as an officer of the army or navy, who has been roaming over the world until his residence, if he ever had any, is lost, and he has become, in common parlance, "a citizen of the world." But, when such persons apply to be made Masons, the severest scrutiny into their characters and standing should be made, that all reproach may thereafter be avoided. Indeed, if we desire to maintain our Order in the high position in which it should ever move, and in the purity which should ever mark all its actions, we cannot be too careful in scrutinizing the character of every candidate who desires to enter our sanctuary and become a brother amongst us.

In all my action as your Grand Master, I shall endeavor to see that no right of the Grand Lodge is trampled upon; but I shall also take especial care that the utmost respect, kindness, courtesy, and brotherly affection shall ever be extended to all jurisdictions who are in harmony with us, and who reciprocate all the evidences of fraternal regard which we extend toward them.

My brethren, this Grand Lodge is now entering upon the fifty-seventh year of its existence. Thus far its course has been generally prosperous. Let every brother do his duty, and we shall still proceed prosperously onward.

Let us not be too anxious to swell the numbers of the Craft here. No matter how many, whom we *all* know to be good and true men, join our ranks, but let every Masonic eye be open to scan sharply the characters of those who make application to come amongst us. A little of the black leaven in the ballot-box does no harm, and when placed there in the proper spirit and with a proper motive, it acts with the greatest conservative power which it is possible for Masonry to exercise.

We often hear it condemned, and perhaps causes may occur, at times, when it is justly condemned; but I will venture to say here that nine times out of

ten the unknown hand that deposits the black ball is actuated by a pure heart, determined to exert its proper influence to keep our holy arcana undefiled.

It is very easy to make a man a Mason—sometimes, I fear, too easy—but when he once becomes a member of the Craft, it is by no means so easy a matter to get rid of him. The bad man who gets amongst us (and bad men do get into all human societies) has a thousand ways to annoy his brethren, without subjecting himself to Masonic discipline. He may become a thorn that cannot be extricated in the side of many a worthy brother, and therefore the infliction must be borne with all possible patience. But if, at length, some overt act renders him amenable to discipline, and expulsion follows, has the Craft got rid of him? By no means! When the devil has once entered into a human being, he likes the treatment so well that no ordinary process of ejection will dispossess him; and perhaps the next thing you will learn of the delinquent is, that he is exercising his calling of rascality in some far off place, under the garb of Freemasonry; for, although you may deprive him of his standing, you *cannot* deprive him of his knowledge, and he will swear falsely as long as the Evil One is his prompter, and the good things of this world are his object!

Why, my brethren, in years gone by, I myself have been sufficiently duped by some of these rascals, who, in common parlance, were "*very bright Masons*"—that is, they could rattle off Masonry as rapidly as a school-boy can his alphabet—to give them letters of credence; and it really seemed to me as if those letters became ubiquitous, for inquiries concerning them came from every part of this broad land, and I soon became aware how severely I had been imposed upon! For many years I have discontinued that sort of thing, and I write no more letters of Masonic credence, unless I know beyond a peradventure that he for whom I write is entitled to the endorsement I give him.

And this brings me back to the place where I commenced the discussion of this particular subject, and I will only repeat, as my conclusion of it, "a little of the black leaven in the ballot-box does no harm," and, I may add, is very often productive of much positive good!

The standard of the Order here floats bravely before the Masonic world; it is entitled to all respect, and it has it. Keep it where it now is, or, if it must be moved at all, raise it still higher, and sure prosperity shall mark your progress onward!

In no jurisdiction in these United States is a new Masonic Hall or Temple needed more than in this. The erection of one, and one that will be an honor to the Craft and an ornament to the city, has been commenced, a very considerable sum of money has already been expended, and no better or more permanent foundation could well be laid than the one already completed. All the Board of Directors now want is means to go on, and should they be furnished, we may have ample, commodious, and elegant halls, ready for occupancy ere another installation meeting arrives, and be receiving an income sufficient to render our "Masonic Hall stock" one of the best stocks in the market. I entreat every Masonic organization here, and every member of the Craft, to do the utmost in their power to insure the completion of our Temple at an early day. Let us get out of these halls that do not afford us one-half the accommodation

that we need, and get into halls of *our own*, where we shall have "ample room and verge enough" for all our purposes.

Considering the work that has already been done and the expenditure that has been made, a wise economy should prompt us to go vigorously forward with the building, and complete it as soon as possible. And I assure you all the co-operation I can possibly give to accomplish so desirable an end shall be freely and cheerfully given.

I cannot close this address without alluding to the death of my immediate predecessor in this office.

This Grand Lodge has done me the high honor of selecting me to deliver a eulogy on the life and character of George C. Whiting, at such time as might suit my convenience.

It would be to me a melancholy satisfaction to perform such a labor of love, and I would have long since done so, even with the conviction upon me of my own incompetency to do justice to the many merits exhibited by our lamented brother during all his lifetime, had I not found it out of my power to procure the proper data on which to found such a eulogy.

Although I knew Brother Whiting intimately, appreciated his brilliant intellect, and loved him with an affection that it would be difficult for me to find words to express, I did not possess a sufficient knowledge of the incidents of his life to warrant the attempt to write a eulogy that would do justice to his memory.

I have made every effort that suggested itself to procure the desired information, but, up to this time, I have not obtained it, and it may be that I shall be obliged to decline the service altogether.

In view of such a probability, I cannot do less than to add to the record I have already made in our proceedings a few brief words as a further memorial of my respect and affection.

Our late Most Worshipful Brother stood amongst mankind, universally admitted by all who knew him to be an uncommon man. In whatsoever position he happened to be placed, he was found perfectly adequate to the duty assigned him. His mind was sufficiently comprehensive to grasp any subject which he undertook to master, whether it belonged to an ordinary clerical position, or was to be solved by one of the highest officers of the Government. As clerk, chief clerk, acting head of a Department, Commissioner of Pensions, and in other civil offices of which he exercised the duties, I have been told, he never made a decision that was overruled. My own official position, for a number of years, brought me often into correspondence with him, and I have been surprised to observe with what perfect ease he demonstrated and made clear the most puzzling propositions.

As the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge, as author of numerous reports contained in our proceedings, and as Grand Master, he has made a Masonic record; and in many other most noticeable matters he has formed a Masonic history, which will stand through all future time as a monument to his industry, his learning, and his zeal.

And his heart, my brethren—his great and noble heart!—his human bosom was not large enough to hold it, and its impulses went abroad in acts of kindness and generosity that led all who knew him to exclaim: "Go to George C.

Whiting, and if he has the power to do you a kindness, you may be sure he will do it."

"He had a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day for melting charity."

But he, has gone from amongst us! We shall never more look upon that noble and generous countenance; never more listen to the tones of that well-known voice. His body, that was mortal, lies in the grave, while his immortal spirit basks in the brightness of eternal love.

How strange, how very strange, are the dispensations of Divine Providence! What a riddle is human life! While our beloved brother has been called away in the prime of his manhood, in the midst of his usefulness, I, at almost the allotted boundary of human life—the "three score years and ten"—am left to pronounce his eulogy!

If I ever should pronounce it at greater length than this, I only ask that I may be endued with powers of intellect sufficient to do such honor to the memory of my dear friend and well-beloved brother as it truly deserves.

The M. W. Grand Master then installed the other Grand Officers as follows:

Brother	J. LOCKIE,	-	-	-	-	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>	.
"	J. H. RUSSELL,	-	-	-	-	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>	
"	J. B. WILL,	-	-	-	-	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>	
"	N. D. LARNER,	-	-	-	-	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>	
"	C. CAMMACK, SR.,	-	-	-	-	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>	
"	D. B. SEARLE,	-	-	-	-	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer.</i>	.
"	J. N. COOMBS,	-	-	-	-	<i>Rev. Grand Chaplain.</i>	
"	J. TYLER POWELL,	-	-	-	-	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>	
"	H. V. COLE,	-	-	-	-	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>	
"	A. ROCHE,	-	-	-	-	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>	
"	G. B. CLARKE,	-	-	-	-	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>	
"	C. W. SONNENSCHMIDT,	-	-	-	-	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>	
"	E. BONELL,	-	-	-	-	<i>Senior Grand Steward.</i>	.
"	E. B. BURY,	-	-	-	-	<i>Junior Grand Steward.</i>	
"	L. STODDARD, JR.,	-	-	-	-	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>	

The following STANDING COMMITTEES were then appointed by the M. W. Grand Master:

On Examinations—

T. B. CAMPBELL,
J. H. MILLS,
A. ROCHE.

On Grievances—

J. C. DULIN,
W. S. THOMPSON,
W. MIDDLETON.

On Foreign Correspondence—

J. DANIELS,
P. H. HOOE,
M. C. BAXTER.

On Accounts—

A. T. LONGLEY,
J. C. KONDRUP,
C. HADAWAY.

On Library—

C. CAMMACK, SR.,
N. D. LARNER,
D. B. SEARLE.

On Jurisprudence—

P.: G.: M.: J. E. F. HOLMEAD,
P.: D.: G.: M.: R. B. DONALDSON,
P.: Sr. G.: W.: Z. D. GILMAN.

Bro. Sonnenschmidt presented a petition from Mr. L. M. Soper, asking to be restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry; which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Grievances.

The credentials of Bro. E. L. Stevens, as Grand Representative of the Grand Orient of Peru, near this Grand Lodge, having been presented to the Grand Lodge, on motion of P.: D.: Grand Master Donaldson, he was recognized and accepted as such.

The Grand Secretary laid before the Grand Lodge a communication from Bro. E. L. Stevens, regretting that, in consequence of the extreme illness of his father, he was unable to be present at the Grand Lodge and present his credentials as Grand Representative of the Grand Orient of Peru in person.

The Grand Treasurer submitted the following report of the financial condition of the constituent Lodges:

WASHINGTON CITY, December 27, 1867.

*To M.: W.: G.: Master, Officers, and Members of Grand Lodge
of District of Columbia:*

In making my report of the several Lodges of this jurisdiction, I am happy to say that I found a correctness in the books and vouchers highly gratifying. On the 21st of May last, I received a notification from our late M.: W.: G.: M.: G. C. Whiting, that he had received official information that the Grand Lodge of the State of Virginia had rescinded that portion of its action requiring the brethren who were made Masons in Union Lodge to be healed. He authorized me to pay over to the G.: Treasurer of the G.: Lodge of Virginia all moneys in my hands received from Union Lodge after the withdrawal of the dispensation. In compliance with the above, on the 25th day of May, I forwarded my draft for the said amount, (\$830 85,) eight hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-

five cents, addressed to R. W. G. Treasurer, Thomas U. Dudley, Richmond, Virginia; which was duly received, and an answer, dated May 29, 1867, as follows:

\$830 85.

RICHMOND, May 29, 1867.

Received of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, through [L. S., STAMP] R. W. Bro. C. Cammack, Sr., Grand Treasurer, the sum of eight hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-five cents, being moneys received by the said Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, for and on account of the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

(Signed)

THOMAS W. DUDLEY,

Grand Treasurer of Grand Lodge of Virginia.

R. W. SIR AND BROTHER: It is with much pleasure I send you the above receipt for the amount remitted for the Grand Lodge of Virginia per your favor of the 25th instant, from the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. *Our Grand Lodge* committed an error in 1865, as acknowledged in our printed proceedings of 1866, and thus the former fraternal relations existing between our two Grand Lodges are fully restored.

With sentiments of fraternal regard, I am, truly and fraternally, yours,

THOMAS U. DUDLEY,

G. T. Grand Lodge of Virginia.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. CAMMACK, Sr.

A Statement of the financial condition of the several Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL, No. 14.

1867.

GRAND VISITATION.

Oct. 3.—On hand last Grand Visitation.....	\$ 283 38
Received since.....	1,045 00
	<hr/>
Expended as per vouchers.....	\$1,328 38
	1,060 54
	<hr/>
	\$267 84
Stock in Masonic Hall.....	150 00
	<hr/>
Assets.....	\$417 84
	<hr/>
Disbursed for charity	\$144 50
	<hr/>

HIRAM, LODGE, No. 10.

1867.

GRAND VISITATION.

Oct. 4.—On hand last Grand Visitation.....	\$1,147 73
Received since.....	818 39
	<hr/>
Expended as per vouchers	\$1,966 12
	1,234 37
	<hr/>
	\$731 75
Disbursed for charity.....	\$271 50
	<hr/>

POTOMAC LODGE, No. 5.

1867.

GRAND VISITATION.

Oct. 7.—On hand last Grand Visitation.....	\$875 68
Received since.....	1,297 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,172 68
Expended disbursements.....	\$1,256 34
Charity.....	345 37
Balance, including \$500 stock in Hall.....	570 97
	<hr/>
	<u>2,172 68</u>

HOPE LODGE, No. 20.

1867.

GRAND VISITATION.

Oct. 11.—Amount of receipts.....	\$268 35
Amount borrowed.....	217 25
	<hr/>
	\$485 60
Amount expended.....	402 98
	<hr/>
	\$82 62
Liabilities borrowed.....	\$217 25
Less amount paid on account.....	40 00
	<hr/>
	\$177 25
Balance in Treasury...	82 62
	<hr/>
Liabilities in excess of assets.....	<u>\$94 63</u>

DAWSON LODGE, No. 16.

1867.

GRAND VISITATION.

Oct. 14.—On hand last Grand Visitation.....	\$892 52
Receipts since.....	1,959 11
	<hr/>
	\$2,851 63
Expended as per vouchers.....	1,803 62
	<hr/>
	\$1,048 01
Masonic Hall stock.....	600 00
	<hr/>
Assets.....	<u>\$1,648 01</u>
Disbursed for charity.....	<u>\$282 10</u>

NATIONAL LODGE, No. 12.

1867.

GRAND VISITATION.

Oct. 15.—Amount received from former Treasurer.....	\$1,087 48
Received to date.....	664 33
	<hr/>
	\$1,751 81
Expended as per vouchers.....	1,185 29
	<hr/>
	\$566 52
Masonic Hall stock	270 00
	<hr/>
	\$836 52
	<hr/>
Disbursed for charity.....	\$326 50
	<hr/>

HARMONY LODGE, No. 17.

1867.

GRAND VISITATION.

Oct. 15.—On hand last Grand Visitation.	\$606 60
Received since.....	1,573 23
	<hr/>
	\$2,179 83
Expended as per vouchers.....	1,004 53
	<hr/>
	\$1,175 30
Stock in Masonic Hall.....	150 00
Loans.....	200 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,525 30
	<hr/>
Disbursed for charity.....	\$195 20
	<hr/>

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 3.

1867.

GRAND VISITATION.

Oct. 16.—On hand last Grand Visitation	\$342 15
Received since	756 45
	<hr/>
	\$1,098 60
Expended as per vouchers.....	723 45
	<hr/>
	\$375 15
Masonic Hall stock.....	60 00
	<hr/>
	\$435 15
	<hr/>
Disbursed for charity.....	\$132 40
	<hr/>

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND LODGE

LAFAYETTE LODGE, No. 19.

1867.	GRAND VISITATION.	
Oct. 17.—On hand last Grand Visitation.....	\$1,979	26
Received since.....	3,302	74
	<u>\$5,282</u>	00
Expended as per vouchers.....	2,838	38
	<u>\$2,443</u>	62
Masonic Hall stock	1,200	00
	<u>\$3,643</u>	62
Disbursed for charity.....	<u>\$593</u>	80

LEBANON LODGE, No. 7.

1867.	GRAND VISITATION.	
Oct. 18.—On hand last Grand Visitation.....	\$1,690	43
Received since.....	2,200	72
	<u>\$3,891</u>	15
Expended as per vouchers.....	2,494	23
	<u>\$1,396</u>	92
Masonic Hall stock.....	\$1,000	00
Corporation stock.....	500	00
	<u>\$1,500</u>	00
Balance.....	1,396	92
Due to Treasurer.....	\$103	98
Masonic Hall stock.....	\$2,000	00
Corporation stock.....	500	00
Assets.....	<u>\$2,500</u>	00
Disbursed for charity.....	<u>\$502</u>	75

WASHINGTON NAVAL LODGE, No. 4.

1867.	GRAND VISITATION.	
Oct. 19.—On hand last Grand Visitation.....	\$543	05
Received since.....	3,361	54
	<u>\$3,904</u>	59
Expended as per vouchers.....	3,680	70
	<u>\$223</u>	89
Disbursed for charity.....	<u>\$196</u>	50

B. B. FRENCH LODGE, No. 15.

1867.

GRAND VISITATION.

Oct. 21.—On hand last Grand Visitation.....	\$5,429 92
Received since.....	6,391 69
	<u>\$11,821 61</u>
Expended as per vouchers.....	\$5,277 02
Assets.....	6,065 00
Cash in Treasurer's hands.....	479 59
	<u>\$11,821 61</u>
Assets—Invested in loan and stock of the Masonic Hall..	\$4,400 00
In United States bonds.....	1,050 00
In notes and obligations.....	615 00
Cash in Treasurer's hands.....	479 59
	<u>\$6,544 59</u>
Disbursed for charity.....	<u>\$359 23</u>

FEDERAL LODGE, No. 1.

1867.

GRAND VISITATION. /

Oct. 22.—On hand last Grand Visitation.....	\$3,395 97
Received since.....	2,174 10
	<u>\$5,570 07</u>
Expended as per vouchers.....	1,738 74
	<u>\$3,831 33</u>
Assets—Invested in United States bonds.....	\$2,000 00
Masonic Hall stock.....	800 00
Cash in Treasurer's hands.....	1,031 33
	<u>\$3,831 33</u>
Disbursed for charity.....	<u>\$257 00</u>

ACACIA LODGE, No. 18.

1867.

GRAND VISITATION.

Oct. 22.—On hand last Grand Visitation.....	\$543 00
Received since.....	834 14
	<u>\$1,377 14</u>
Expended as per vouchers.....	519 35
	<u>\$857 79</u>
Disbursed for charity.....	<u>\$120 09</u>

NEW JERUSALEM LODGE, No. 9.

1867.

GRAND VISITATION.

Oct. 24.—On hand at last Grand Visitation	\$645 38
Received since.....	1,195 39
	<u>\$1,840 77</u>
Expended as per vouchers	1,021 34
	<u>\$819 43</u>
Invested in United States bonds.....	500 00
	<u>\$1,319 43</u>
Disbursed for charity.....	<u>\$284 00</u>

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 11.

1867.

GRAND VISITATION.

Oct. 25.—On hand last Grand Visitation.....	\$1,306 58
Amount received since.....	1,949 55
	<u>\$3,256 13</u>
Expended as per vouchers.....	2,249 98
	<u>\$1,006 15</u>
Cash and bond.....	700 00
Loans.....	450 00
Masonic Hall stock.....	
	<u>\$2,156 15</u>
Disbursed for charity.....	<u>\$490 79</u>

STATEMENT OF AMOUNT OF CHARITY DISBURSED BY THE VARIOUS LODGES DURING THE PAST YEAR, FROM OCTOBER 1866, TO OCTOBER, 1867.

Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14.....	\$144 50
Hiram Lodge, No. 10.....	271 50
Potomac Lodge, No. 5.....	345 37
Dawson Lodge, No. 16.....	282 10
National Lodge, No. 12.....	326 50
Harmony Lodge, No. 17.....	195 20
Columbia Lodge, No. 3.....	132 40
Lafayette Lodge, No. 19.....	593 80
Lebanon Lodge, No. 7.....	502 75

Washington Naval Lodge, No. 4.....	\$196 59
B. B. French Lodge, No. 15.....	359 23
Federal Lodge, No. 1.....	257 00
Acacia Lodge, No. 18.....	120 09
New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9.....	284 00
St John's Lodge, No. 11.....	490 79
Total.....	<u>\$4,501 73</u>

The Grand Secretary presented the following bills, which were referred to the Committee on Accounts, with directions to pay the same upon being approved by them :

From the National Republican, for advertising, \$5; Evening Express, for advertising, \$5 25; French & Richardson, for stationery, \$14.

On motion, \$2 35 was appropriated to reimburse the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer for amount expended for postage.

On motion, the Committee on Accounts were directed to audit the bills of the Grand Secretary for moneys expended during the recess of the Grand Lodge, and order the same to be paid if approved.

On motion of Bro. Lockie, the Grand Secretary was directed to publish the notices of the meetings of the Grand Lodge in the National Intelligencer and Evening Star.

No further business appearing, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

Previous to the closing of the Grand Lodge, the Committee on Accounts, through its Chairman, Bro. A. T. Longley, made the following report, which was received and ordered to be printed :

The Committee on Accounts have examined the accounts of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, find them correct, and sustained by proper vouchers.

A. T. LONGLEY,
Chairman.

DECEMBER 27, 1867.

DR. NOBLE D. LARNER, *Grand Secretary, in account*

1867.			
May	7.	To cash of Hope Lodge, (charter fee,).....No. 20...	\$40 00
"	9.	" Federal Lodge, (G. L. assessment,).....No. 1...	175 00
"	11.	" St. John's Lodge, ".....No. 11...	157 00
"	15.	" New Jerusalem Lodge; ".....No. 9...	118 00
"	16.	" Acacia Lodge, ".....No. 18...	47 00
"	17.	" Dawson Lodge, ".....No. 16...	188 00
"	18.	" La Fayette Lodge, ".....No. 19...	186 00
"	20.	" National Lodge, ".....No. 12...	118 00
"	21.	" Lebanon Lodge, ".....No. 7...	172 00
"	22.	" Harmony Lodge, ".....No. 17...	78 00
"	23.	" B. B. French Lodge, ".....No. 15...	234 00
"	25.	" Hiram Lodge, ".....No. 10...	147 00
"	29.	" Naval Lodge, ".....No. 4...	105 00
"	30.	" Columbia Lodge, ".....No. 3...	40 00
June	10.	" Centennial Lodge, ".....No. 14...	86 00
Oct.	21.	" A. Buchly, (2 copies bound proceedings G. L.)	1 50
Nov.	4.	" Columbia Lodge, (dues,).....No. 3...	72 00
"	"	" Lebanon Lodge, ".....No. 7...	189 50
"	"	" La Fayette Lodge, ".....No. 19...	271 00
"	"	" Hope Lodge, ".....No. 20...	41 50
Nov.	5.	" Federal Lodge, ".....No. 1...	178 00
"	"	" Naval Lodge, ".....No. 4...	91 00
"	"	" Potomac Lodge ".....No. 5...	80 00
"	"	" New Jerusalem Lodge, ".....No. 9...	114 00
"	"	" Hiram Lodge, ".....No. 10...	154 00
"	"	" St. John's Lodge, ".....No. 11...	153 00
"	"	" National Lodge, ".....No. 12...	96 00
"	"	" Centennial Lodge, ".....No. 14...	101 50
"	"	" B. B. French Lodge, ".....No. 15...	246 00
"	"	" Dawson Lodge, ".....No. 16...	198 50
"	"	" Harmony Lodge, ".....No. 17...	127 00
"	"	" Acacia Lodge, ".....No. 18...	93 00
			<hr/>
			\$4,098 50
			<hr/>

with the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

CR.

1867.

May	11.	By cash to Grand Treasurer	\$372 00
"	18.	" " "	539 00
"	20.	" " "	118 00
"	24.	" " "	484 00
"	25.	" " "	147 00
"	29.	" " "	105 00
June	8.	" " "	40 00
July	9.	" " "	86 00
Nov.	7.	" " "	1,064 00
"	11.	" " "	517 00
"	15.	" " "	626 50
			<hr/>
			\$4,098 50
			<hr/>

C. CAMMACK, SR., *Grand Treasurer, in account*

1866.		
Dec. 27.	Balance on hand.....	\$1,824 26
1867.		
May 11.	Warrant on Federal Lodge, No. 1.....	175 00
" 11.	" on St. John's Lodge, No. 11.....	157 00
" 11.	For Charter of Hope Lodge, No. 20.....	40 00
" 18.	Warrant on Acacia Lodge, No. 18.....	47 00
" 18.	" on Dawson Lodge, No. 16.....	188 00
" 18.	" on La Fayette Lodge, No. 19.....	186 00
" 18.	" on New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9.....	118 00
" 20.	" on National Lodge, No. 12.....	118 00
" 24.	" on B. B. French Lodge, No. 15.....	234 00
" 24.	" on Lebanon Lodge, No. 7.....	172 00
" 24.	" on Harmony Lodge, No. 17.....	78 00
" 25.	" on Hiram Lodge, No. 10.....	147 00
" 29.	" on Washington Naval Lodge, No. 4.....	105 00
June 8.	" on Columbia Lodge, No. 3.....	40 00
July 9.	" on Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14.....	86 00
Nov. 7.	Cash received from G.: Secretary.....	1,064 00
" 11.	Cash received from G.: Secretary.....	517 00
" 15.	Cash received from G.: Secretary.....	626 50
		<hr/>
		<u>\$5,922 76</u>

with the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

1867.	Voucher.		
Jan. 14.	Paid N. D. Larner, for recovery of body of		
	W. G. Parkhurst.....	237	\$500 00
" 15.	" L. Stoddard, for Tiling....	238	25 00
" 21.	" J. L. Pearson, for printing.	239	10 00
" 21.	" J. Lockie, salary.....	240	100 00
" 21.	" L. Stoddard, Grand Lodge Tiling.....	241	45 50
" 24.	" W. M. Smith, for postage.....	242	3 90
" 24.	" N. D. Larner, for advertising.....	243	25 05
Feb. 6.	" McGill & Witherow, for printing.....	244	607 40
Mar. 13.	" for Books for Grand Lodge Library.	245	50 00
April 12.	" N. D. Larner, for stock in Masonic Hall....	246	400 00
May 10.	" N. D. Larner, for postage.....	247	12 84
" 10.	" per order M. W. G. M. to T. W. Dudley, G. Lodge of Virginia.....		830 85
" 25.	" N. D. Larner, for music.....	248	50 00
" 25.	" N. D. Larner, for relief of Cherokee Lodge, Georgia.....	249	25 00
" 25.	" N. D. Larner, for advertising.....	250	12 60
July 3.	" N. D. Larner, salary, Grand Secretary.....	251	100 00
" 3.	" W. H. Nally, for binding	252	44 30
" 3.	" National Publishing Company, 4 copies....	253	16 00
Sept. 20.	" N. D. Larner, for advertising.....	254	42 92
Oct. 8.	" N. D. Larner, for stock in Masonic Hall....	255	400 00
Nov. 6.	" N. D. Larner, for subscription to National Freemason.....	256	103 52
" 14.	" Hooe & Bro., for crape, gloves, &c.....	258	94 47
" 14.	" L. Stoddard, for Marshal's sash, baton, &c..	259	50 07
" 15.	" Sears & Bro., for crape and gloves.....	260	20 00
" 15.	" Carter, Yates & Wisewell, for crape & gloves	261	39 00
" 14.	" N. D. Larner, for postage.....	262	5 55
" 14.	" McGill & Witherow, for printing.....	263	2 75
" 14.	" A. Buchly, for hacks at funeral.....	264	16 00
" 14.	" French & Richardson, for stationery.....	265	2 70
" 14.	" J. L. Pearson, for printing.	266	45 25
" 14.	" N. D. Larner, for advertising.....	267	53 37
" 14.	" J. M. Jewell, return of assessment to Hiram Lodge, No. 10.	268	147 00
" 14.	" J. C. Dulin, return of assessment to Washington Naval Lodge, No. 4.....	269	105 00
Dec. 27.	" N. D. Larner, for salary.....	270	100 00
			\$4,086 04
	Balance on hand.....		1,836 72
			<u>\$5,922 76</u>

Representatives of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia near the other Grand Lodges:

W. Bro.	CHARLES A. FULLER.....	Nashville	Tennessee.
"	GILES M. HILLYER	Natchez.....	Mississippi.
"	LUKE E. BARBER	Little Rock	Arkansas.
"	SAMUEL M. TODD.....	New Orleans	Louisiana.
"	JOHN SMITH.....	Brighton.....	England.
"	ALEX. G. ABEL.....	San Francisco	California.
"	EDWARD A. GUILBERT	Dubuque.....	Iowa.
"	G. A. SCHWARZMAN	Richmond.....	Virginia.
"	ALBERT G. MACKEY.....	Charleston	S. Carolina.
"	R. A. CLAUDE	Valparaiso	Chile.
"	GEORGE L. OTIS	St. Paul	Minnesota.
"	R. GIBSON HEDRICK	Connersville.....	Indiana.
"	THOMAS A. DOYLE	Providence	R. Island.
"	NICH'S F. COOKE, M. D.....	Chicago.....	Illinois.
"	CHAS. F. STANSBURY.....	Philadelphia	Pennsyl'a.
"	RICARDO H. HARTLEY.....	Lima	Peru.
"	EDWARD S. DANA .....	.....	Vermont.
"	ARTHUR BUSBY .....	.....	Nova Scotia.
"	E. McMURDY.....	New York	New York.

Representatives of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia:

W. Bro.	B. B. FRENCH.....	Representing Grand Lodge of	Louisiana.
"	B. B. FRENCH.....	"	Missouri.
"	B. B. FRENCH.....	"	Chile.
"	JOSHUA T. TAYLOR	"	New York.
"	R. McMURDY, D. D.....	"	Iowa.
"	.....	"	Minnesota.
"	JOSEPH W. NAIRN.....	"	Tennessee.
"	.....	"	Oregon.
"	J. E. F. HOLMEAD.....	"	Arkansas.
"	W. MORRIS SMITH.....	"	Virginia.
"	W. MORRIS SMITH	"	Wash. Ter.
"	B. B. FRENCH.....	"	Cuba & W. I.
"	W. MORRIS SMITH.....	"	Nova Sco'a.
"	E. L. STEVENS.....	"	Peru.

IN FRATERNAL REMEMBRANCE

OF

Most Colorshipful

GEORGE C. WHITING,

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN

1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1865, 1866, and 1867,

Who Departed this Life

SEPTEMBER 4, 1867,

In the 51st Year of his Age,

THIS MEMORIAL PAGE IS INSCRIBED.

"Dust to dust, the dark decree;
Soul to God—the soul is free!
Leave him with the lowly lain;
Brother, we shall meet again.

STANDING RESOLUTIONS.

"*Resolved*, That no Constituent Lodge in this jurisdiction shall permit a visitor to be examined who hails from a jurisdiction wherein clandestine Lodges are declared by the Grand Lodge of that jurisdiction to exist, unless he shall present a Grand Lodge certificate from the Grand Lodge of said jurisdiction *with which this Grand Lodge is in communication*, or otherwise satisfy such Constituent Lodge that he is a member in good standing under the jurisdiction of such foreign Grand Lodge."—1848, page 27.

"*Resolved*, As the sense of this Grand Lodge, that every Mason ought to be an active member of some Lodge; but that as a Mason is free to go as he is to come, the discharge of that duty must be left, like many others of necessity are, to the conscience of each individual member of the Fraternity."—May 1, 1860, page 14.

"*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Worshipful Masters of Constituent Lodges, and those under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge are hereby required, to see that the ballot-box is so presented that each officer and member may cast his ballot unobserved by others; that it is unmasonic for a member to declare whether he intends to cast a black or a white ball, or at any time thereafter to make known to any one how he voted; that it is equally unmasonic in any member to endeavor in any manner to ascertain how any other member intends to vote or has voted, or to disclose the fact, should it, by accident or otherwise, come to his knowledge; and all who do so shall be subject to masonic discipline."—November 4, 1856, page 73.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia recognizes and accepts the appointment of M.: W.: P.: G.: M.: BENJAMIN B. FRENCH, of this jurisdiction, as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana near this Grand Lodge, and that the said Representative be this day received by this Grand Lodge with such honors as are appropriate to the Grand Lodge which accredits him, and which may, in the opinion of the M.: W.: Grand Master, be suitable and proper for the occasion; and that the said Representative be entitled to all the immunities and privileges which are due to the said office of Representative."—December 27, 1860.

"*Resolved*, That the M.: W.: Grand Master be, and he is hereby, requested, in his discretion, to appoint some suitable and eminent brother to represent this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and also near any other Grand Lodge of the United States or the world; and that he issue to them a commission in such form as he may deem proper."—December 27, 1860.

"*Resolved*, That upon the appointment of Representatives by the Grand Master, and that fact being reported to the Grand Secretary, he shall immediately thereafter transmit to the person so appointed a copy of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge; and he shall also report to this Grand Lodge, at its Annual and Semi-Annual Communications, the names and addresses of all persons appointed as Representatives to or from this Grand Lodge."—*December 27, 1860.*

"*Resolved*, That the duties of such brethren as may be appointed by the M. W. Grand Master as Representatives of this Grand Lodge, in pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, shall be confined entirely to a *representative* character, with no authority to *act* for this Grand Lodge, except under *specific instructions*."—*December 27, 1860.*

"*Resolved*, That the Constituent Lodges be allowed to omit all the usual ceremonies of the second section of the third degree, except the manual instruction, with all except the last candidate, whenever there is more than one to receive the degree on the same evening."—*May 2, 1865.*

"*Resolved*, That the R. W. Grand Secretary be instructed to transmit hereafter, to each Sister Grand Lodge with which this Grand Lodge is in correspondence, three copies of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge as soon as published, and address a circular letter to their several Grand Secretaries, requesting them to reciprocate."—*November 8, 1865.*

"*Resolved*, That any amendment of the By-Laws of Constituent Lodges may be referred to the Committee on Examinations during the recess of the Grand Lodge, whose approval, certified by the Grand Secretary, shall make them of full force and effect."—*May 7, 1867.*

RETURNS OF CONSTITUENT LODGES,

WORKING UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE

Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons

OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

At the Annual Communication in November, A. L. 5867, with the
Names of their Officers for the Year A. L. 5868.

FEDERAL LODGE, No. 1.

Meets January 14 and alternate Tuesdays thereafter.

OFFICERS.

JOHN D. BARTLETT, Worshipful Master.

WILLIAM H. GOODS, Senior Warden. GEORGE D. PATTEN, Jr. Junior Warden.

JOSIAH ESSEX, Treasurer. THOMAS RICH, Secretary.

L. STODDARD, (of No. 16,) Tiler.

PAST MASTERS AND PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

J. W. Nairn, P.: M.: and P.: D.: G.: M.:

G. A. Hall, P.: M.: and P.: D.: G.: M.:

R. B. Donaldson, P.: M.: and P.: D.: G.: M.:

J. Essex, P.: M.:

J. Lockie, P.: M.: and D.: G.: M.:

W. H. Johnson, P.: M.:

A. Buchly, P.: M.:

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Anderson, W. A.

Armstrong, R. G.

Beers, B. F.

Boteler, J. W.

Bliss, C. H.

Buchly, A.

Barr, Levi

Butt, W. B.

Ball, C. G.

Brown, E. R.

Bartlett, J. D.

Breggeman, W. H. C.

Bauer, A.

Bayly C. B.

Boswell, R. H.

Borland, A. J.

Burr, H. C.

Burr, R. W.

Barker, J. S.

Bennett, W. J.

Beckwith, James

Brock, W. G.

Bryan, William

Bell, W. P.

Benjamin, C. F.	Gove, Freeman R.	McMurray, R.
Bright, John G.	Gibbons, C. H.	McDowell, S. H.
Behrend, A.	Gibbons, Geo. T.	McDade, L. H.
Benser, Geo. W.	Greene, J. W.	Moore, Silas H.
Curtis, Wright	Hodges, J. R.	McElwee, Sam'l
Campbell, J. D.	Hall, G. Alfred	McCarty, D. J.
Choate, W. C.	Hall, Albert G.	McCulloch, J. P.
Cawood, A. J.	Hall, Charles H.	McLellan, G. F.
Clark, John	Hancock, And.	Miller, George
Crowley, Patrick	Hodgman, A. W.	Macfeely, W.
Canning, W. S.	Haupt, C. H.	McNeir, G. A. R.
Curtis, H. B.	Herbert, T. F.	Mew, W. M.
Copp, H. N.	Hodgson, Jos. F.	Maxwell, Jno. W.
Cowie, George	Hepburn, A. M.	Mesick, T. J.
Clary, J. D.	Heaton, F. M.	Northup, H. H.
Choate, Warren	Hineline, W. S.	Niedzielski, T.
Cleaver, James	Hamacher, Jos.	Noyes, H. O.
Corbett, F. E.	Howard, F.	Noyes, S. V.
Colman, G. W.	Hewett, R. C.	Nairn, Jos. W.
Caldwell, W. P.	Humer, J. S.	Owen, S. W.
Clark, William	Hoover, John T.	Flowman, J.
Crowley, J. P.	Humphreys, G. W.	Proctor, John
Colison, Geo. Z.	Johnson, W. H.	Plumb, Benj. M.
Donaldson, R. B.	Johnson, A. E. H.	Pagels, Edward
Dearing, Geo. T.	Ketcham, Geo. E.	Penman, Robert
Davis, Madison	Keyworth, Jno.	Plumly, J.
Draper, N. C.	Knox, Geo. W.	Page, Charles
Draper, Alex. H.	Knox, John	Patten, George D., Jr.
Dummer, Geo. E.	Kimmell, O.	Robinson, B.
Essex, Josiah	Keen, John C.	Robinson, Wm.
Emmerich, Fred.	Lord, Jno. B.	Richards, A. C.
Everett, Charles	Lord, F. B., Jr.	Radcliffe, A. J.
Edwards, Jas. S.	Lloyd, D. C.	Reardon, W. H.
Ford, Wm. T.	Libbey, Israel P.	Rich, Thomas
Ford, James H.	Lovejoy, J. W. H.	Reardon, G. W.
Fischer, Herman	Ladd, A. R.	Root, B. C.
Fowler, Thos. W.	Lockie, John	Sanderson, A. J.
Fugitt, N. B.	Lowrey, W. E.	Schaffhirt, Fred.
Fager, John C.	Landvoight, J. A.	Schaffhirt, E. F.
Gittings, Benj. E.	Magee, Samuel	Stephens, L. G.
Groot, Simon J.	McChristal, Jno.	Stevens, Jas. K.
Griffith, G. Theo.	Miller, J. O.	Sosnowski, P.
Greer, James A.	Miller, Christian	Short, Will A.
Greer, C. E.	Moulden, J. A.	Scrivener, Peyton
Guy, B. F.	Morsell, S. T. G.	Scrivener, Alb. B.
Gibson, George	Menet, F. J.	Stone, James
Goods, W. H.	McClosky, S. H.	Stone, Warren C.

Stanley, H. C.	Turner, S. S.	Wailes, S. C.
Stanley, Chas. A.	Thomson, S. John	Walker, W. J.
Slater, Isaac C.	Tenney, W. M.	Wilkins, B. F.
Scott, H. A.	Tilton, D. M.	Wilson, E. A.
St. Clair, F. O.	Tomlinson, J. S.	Wheater, John
Schutter, Hubert	Tappan, W. S.	Wahl, George
Spottswood, J. M. A.	Turton, Geo. H.	Wallace, R. B.
Spang, Edward H.	Vance, Geo. L.	Winnemore, I. J.
Swaney, C. M.	Wolston, G. F.	Whitefoot, R. M.
Simonds, F. A.	Wollard, J. F.	Whaley, J. C. C.
Topham, J. S.		

FELLOW CRAFTS.

Aked, Thomas	Leale, Chas. A.	Strauss, A.
Boyden, Stephen A.	Lesh, Wm. W.	Swart, B. T.
Crosby, Henry T.	McCleary, E. S.	Watson, Harry C.
Gettinger, Benj. F.	Smith, James D.	Young, William H.
Gray, R. W.		

ENTERED APPRENTICES.

Benson, Thomas R.	Hunt, John R.	Marche, Thos. B.
Chancey, John T.	Johnson, Jos. T.	Spear, Adrian
Colison, Charles C.	Keyser, Francis	Timms, G. T.
Gordon, Leonard	Kimmell Chas. A.	Williams, W. B.

REINSTATED.

Behrend, A.	Kimmell, O.	Sanderson, A. J.
Byrnes, Thos.	Landvoigt, J. A.	Scrivener, Peyton
Chubbuck, L. H.	Martin, Benj. T.	Seaman, A. G.
Curtis, H. B.	Menet, F. J.	Vedder, Nicholas
Gibbons, G. T.	Miller, C.	Whaley, J. C. C.
Hyatt, P. F.		

WITHDRAWN.

Adams, Chas.	Carr, Griffith W.	Pepper, Samuel W.
Bowen, Isaac H.	Fuller, Wm. A.	Reynolds, Wm., Jr.
Byrnes, Thomas	Hyatt, P. F.	Seaman, A. G.
Bowen, James L.	Johnson, R. C.	Taggart, B. F.
Chubbuck, H. L.	Martin, Benj. T.	Vedder, Nicholas
Coster, James H.		

DROPPED FOR N. P. D.

Anderson, Chas. H.	Donovan, Wm. J.	Jones, D. B.
Brown, Jos. T.	Hall, G. Wm.	Kallussowski, H.
Calvert, Geo. W.	House, Chas. E.	Kutz, John U.

McLeod, H. S.	Proctor, Thos.	Thompson, Thos.
Morse, E. A.	Thompson, Wm.	Wood, Jos. F.
Prentiss, Chas. E.		

COLUMBIA LODGE, NO. 3.

Meets on the first and third Wednesdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

	T. B. CAMPBELL, Worshipful Master.	
J. M. VALE, Senior Warden.		T. M. HITT, Junior Warden.
A. CAULDWELL, Treasurer.		M. T. TAPPAN, Secretary,
	L. STODDARD, Tiler.	

PAST MASTERS AND PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

James Lawrenson, P. M. and P. G. S.
 C. F. Wood, P. M.
 J. L. Ashby, P. M.
 J. R. Thompson, P. M.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Ashby, J. L.	Freeman, W. P.	Riley, J.
Ayers, C. S.	Fowler, C. H.	Stewart, F. T.
Bryan, J.	Guesta, M. A.	Sanborn, F. M.
Brelsford, H. W.	Hitt, T. M.	Stevens, E.
Brown, A.	Harlen, N.	Spear, C. W.
Brown, J. R.	Lawrenson, J.	Stranahan, J. C.
Brock, A. D.	Lothrop, J. P.	Smith, H. S.
Brewster, R. E.	Lancaster, F. A.	Thompson, J. R.
Bowen, E. W.	Lyons, E.	Tappan, M. A.
Byrod, F. W.	Lowry, J.	Townshend, S.
Clark, A.	Lefo, Jacob	Taylor, R. B.
Campbell, T. B.	Lewis, E. N.	Vale, J. M.
Cauldwell, A.	Low, J. E.	Wood, C. F.
Cromwell, H.	Mitchell, T.	Walton, W. H.
Clements, J. T.	Machir, J. S.	White, W. P.
Clements, L. F.	Moore, T. M.	Webb, R. B.
Childs, A. P.	Patterson, J. P.	Wheeler, C. S.
Dorwalt, J.	Phillips, N. T.	Young, P.
Dunn, J. B.	Perley, J. P.	

FELLOW CRAFTS.

Humphreys, C. H.	Seaton, M.	Whitaker, A.
Scott, B. F.	Weiser, L.	

ENTERED APPRENTICES.

Frank, J. A.	Morrison, T.	Sells, D.
Gardiner, E. J.	Patch, Joseph.	

WITHDRAWN.

Dwyer, James	Sutton, W. H.
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DIED.

Zook, Noah H.

DROPPED FOR N. P. D.

Caton, M.	Frink, H. E.	Morgan, T. F.
Forrest, C. W.	Kilbourn, E. A.	Richmond, D.

WASHINGTON NAVAL LODGE, No. 4.

Meets on the first and third Saturdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

JAMES C. DULIN, Worshipful Master.

JAMES VERMILLION, Senior Warden. E. B. BURY, Junior Warden.

WILLIAM E. HUTCHINSON, Treasurer. T. B. CROSS, Jr., Secretary.

WILLIAM WILKINSON, Tiler.

PAST MASTERS AND PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

R. Clarke, P. M. and P. D. G. M.

Jeremiah Cross, P. M.

Thomas B. Cross, P. M.

William M. Ellis, P. M. and P. G. M.

D. McCoomb, P. M. and P. D. G. M.

Joseph Mundell, P. M.

James Nokes, P. M. and P. D. G. M.

C. H. Venable, P. M.

W. E. Howard, P. M. and P. D. G. M.

W. E. Hutchinson, P. M. and P. Sr. G. W.

John A. Foos, P. M.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Altemus, F. S.	Bright, Henry	Cross, T. B., Sr.,
Bayne, Jno.	Bates, Stephen	Cross, Jeremiah
Bradley, Jno. T.	Bury, E. B.	Cook, John
Boyd, Wm.	Berkly, David	Custis, L. W.
Bradley, W. W.	Baird, Matt.	Cook, George R.
Bromley, A. C.	Clarke, Robt.	Cowan, W. L.

Cross, T. B., Jr.	Hardister, Wm.	O'Connor, D. J.
Crawford, W. B.	Houck, D. B.	Plumsell, Thomas
Chase, I. McKim	Johnson, D. T.	Patchke, Gus. H.
Cowan, L. C.	Jones, J. W.	Peacock, C. A.
Cole, Thomas W.	Jacobs, H. G.	Prosperi, Fred.
Dulin, C. W.	Jacobs, T. E.	Richards, W. E.
Davis, C. W.	Kenyon, George	Reese, Rev. W. W.
Delwig, L. A.	Lasculleet, A. B.	Reifsnnyder, J. H.
Dulin, J. C.	Lasculleet, D.	Scheller, Thomas K.
Dulin, E. A.	McComb, D.	Schroeder, August
Douch, Henry	Maniette, Joseph	Scott, W. A.
Ellis, W. M.	Mundell, Jo.	Swain, Benedict
Ellis, Samuel T.	McKim, S. A. H.	Somerville, Thomas
Ellis, W. H.	Marks, S. A. H.	Sousa, Ant.
Entwistle, John E.	McCathran, Isaac	Sefton, W. M.
Foos, John A.	Mann, W. D.	Skidmore, George W.
Ford, Thomas J.	Miller, Samuel	Tippett, E. T.
Foster, Robert F.	McNaught, Arch.	Teeple, D. H.
Gaddis, William	McFarland, J. M.	Thayer, James
Gaddis, George H.	Marks, H. E.	Tolson, Arthur
Gaddis, A., Jr.	Milstead, J. W.	Venable, C. H.
Graham, John	Martin, Richard	Vermillion, James
Gilles, R. S.	McKim, J. W.	Venable, Joseph G.
Howard, W. E.	Martin, George H.	Wayson, Edw.
Hutchinson, W. E.	Murray, William	Willmouth, George
Hand, W. H.	McCauley, H. C.	Weber, F. W. L.
Hartley, Jo. H.	McCauley, Thomas F.	Wilker, W. A.
Hocke, W. H.	Nokes, James	Wilkerson, William
Harrington, Geo. W.	Nevins, B. L.	White, John P.
Hall, F. C.	Norton, F. A.	Williams, Edw.
Holroyd, John		

FELLOW CRAFTS.

Ashmead, C. C.	Davis, Benj. F.	Procta, Walter.
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ENTERED APPRENTICES.

Cross, F. W.	Jewell, D. N.	Steever, H. K.
Clarke, T. E.	Larkin, A. J. B.	Strickhart, J. H.
Davis, E. D.	Lasculleet, J. W. H.	Weed, Wm. H.
Gilmore, Wm.	Miller, Frank	Wilkinson, John H.
Hamilton, James		

WITHDRAWN.

Curtis, John W.	Johnson, John E.	Lawson, B. R.
Heald, I. A.		

DIED.

Gaddis, Adam, Sr.	Thompson, Wm. H.	White, Thomas P.
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DROPPED FOR N. P. D.

Cornell, Wm.
Lowry, H. B.

Lanahan, Rev. John
Muller, D. H.

Norton, Geo. M.

POTOMAC LODGE No. 5.

Meets on the first and third Mondays in each month.

OFFICERS.

J. J. BEALL, Worshipful Master.

E. B. BARRETT, Senior Warden. R. A. DOWNMAN, Junior Warden.

E. D. HARTLEY, Treasurer. W. W. WHEELER, Secretary.

R. H. SHEKELL, Tiler.

PAST MASTERS AND PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

James King, P. M. and P. D. G. M.

James Goszler, P. M. and P. D. G. M.

Edgar Patterson, P. M.

Henry Wingate, P. M.

Benjamin Miller, P. M.

John J. Beall, P. M. and P. Sr. G. W.

J. B. Gibbs, P. M.

W. H. Rohrer, P. Jr. G. W.

C. M. Matthews, P. M.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Adler, M.	Brewer, Ethelbert	Dohna, Samuel
Appler, A. M.	Brewer, H. H.	Dorsey, W.
Barrett, E. B.	Brown, E. H.	Dowling, Thomas
Barrett, I. I.	Carmen, C. C.	Downman, R. A.
Barron, C. O. D.	Cissel, William L.	Duvall, William T.
Beall, George W.	Cropley, Richard L.	Edes, David
Beall, John J.	Cropley, Samuel	Edmonston, C. T.
Bell, William E.	Cruikshank, John	Edmonston, R. A.
Berry, John S.	Darby, Benjamin	English, Charles S.
Berry, J. Owens	Davidson, John B.	Garrett, John
Berry, Richard	Demar, Charles H.	Gibbs, J. B.
Birch, William H.	Dennison, N. P.	Godey, Walter
Bocock, Rev. John H.	Dickson, Henry	Godey, William H.
Bohrer, George W.	Dickson, James	Gordon, William A.
Bonitz, Henry	Dill, Peter	Goszler, James
Bootes, Samuel	Dodge, A. H.	Goszler, J. Mason

Graves, John B.	Mason, David	Shekell, E. A.
Grimes, B. F.	Matthews, C. M.	Shekell, R. R.
Gross, Henry A.	McKinney, Robert	Sheldon, S. A.
Hartley, E. D.	McKnew, B. P.	Shinn, R. A.
Heiston, J. C.	Miller, Benjamin	Shoemaker, E. J.
Hicks, John T.	Moore, John	Shuman, D. R.
Hill, Clement	Mullikin, George	Smith, James H.
Hunt, B. F.	Nelson, Rev. James	Sothoron, George M.
Hyde, G. F.	Newman, T. A.	Steele, Rev. A.
Jewell, C. B.	Nordlinger, W.	Strauss, Henry
Johnson, John C.	Noyes, H. C.	Sutherland, Rev. S. B.
Johnson, Thomas	Offley, Holmes E.	Sweeney, H. M.
Jones, A. Jackson	Parker, John C.	Thomas, Jenkin
Kaiser, H. A.	Patterson, Edgar	Thomas, John B.
Kaiser, John	Peter, A.	Thomas, Lorenzo
Kelley, John T.	Phillips, R. A.	Thomas, Lorenzo, Jr.
King, George W.	Pickerell, A. H.	Walker, William H.
King, James	Primrose, Samuel F.	Waters, George
Knowles, Thomas	Radcliffe, S. J.	Waters, John A. W.
Kurtz, William H.	Reeside, John E.	Waters, John H.
Laird, William, Jr.	Robinson, C. F.	Waters, Joseph G.
Lawrence, James V.	Robinson, John D.	Wheatley, William H.
Lewis, Henry	Rohrer, William H.	Wheeler, W. W.
Libbey, Joseph	Schloss, Jacob A.	Williams, L. A.
Lumsdon, John W.	Schloss, N. A.	Wingate, Henry
Lyman, John H.	Shekell, A. B.	Woodward, C. J.
Magruder, H.	Shekell, C. F.	

FELLOW CRAFTS.

Berry, Wm. J.	Maynard, E.	Rodier, Anthony.
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ENTERED APPRENTICES.

Boggs, Lawrence G.	Thomas, Evan	Wood, Charles
Dare, John	Viers, J. M.	

REINSTATED.

Berry, John S.

WITHDRAWN.

Abbott, A. J.	McCrellis, Jas. B.	Strasberger, Henry
Boyd, Robt.	Schloss, Jos. A.	Wilson, John F.

DIED.

Essex, James F.	Harry, Philip
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LEBANON LODGE, No. 7.

Meets on the first and third Fridays in each month.

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM MIDDLETON, Worshipful Master.

E. BONELL, Senior Warden.

CHARLES H. MOULTON, Junior Warden.

NICHOLAS ACKER, Treasurer.

CHARLES W. DARR, Secretary.

L. STODDARD, Tiler.

PAST MASTERS AND PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

R. C. Weightman, P.: M.: and P.: G.: M.:

H. C. Ellis, P.: M.:

Andrew Glass, P.: M.: and P.: Sr. G.: W.:

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Acker, Nicholas	Cornelius, Rev. J. W., (Hon'y.)	Ferron, George
Albright, Frederick		Fitzki, E.
Albers, J. G.	Coles, Will. A.	Garretson, Joseph
Anderson, Jos.	Campbell, Wm. John	Gilbert, E. E.
Angerman, John	Collison, Peter	Grimley, Jacob
Bergman, Peter, (Hon'y.)	Camp, E. M.	Glass, Andrew
Ball, James N.	Cooper, William	Gordon, M. B.
Buchly, R.	Coomes, J. W.	Guild, James
Bonell, Edward	Casterlin, D. H.	Gedney, Joseph F.
Bowen, T. L.	Campbell, Robert	Gradwohl, L.
Buckley, John T.	Coburn, George B.	Goldin, Nathaniel
Brown, David	Corris, John K.	Graham, W. W.
Buist, David	Clark, Thomas A.	Garwood, S. N.
Bowen, James G.	Dorian, T. H.	Gale, Anson
Bell, Samuel	Davis, John W.	Goodrich, John O.
Bishop, H. H.	Darr, Charles W.	Gonzenbach, F. A.
Bickerton, C.	Downing, W. B.	Gross, William J.
Ball, D. O.	Davison, Joseph	Gregory, G. T.
Buckley, M.	Dixon, D. G.	Grodhue, George W.
Browne, H. R.	Dyre, William W. S.	Hughes, Evan
Butt, Samuel	Davis, E. G.	Henshillwood, A.
Brown, John	Dillingham, George	Hamlin, John P.
Bender, Jos. T.	Ellis, H. C.	Huguelly, C. W.
Barr, H. D.	Engler, John	Hally, James
Boteler, H. D.	Esler, Samuel	Heron, George H.
Craig, Andrew	Entwisle, Isaac	Hanson, J. G.
Clark, H. H.	Earl, Charles	Hay, William J.
Cox, Jos. L.	Friedenwald, Joseph	Hilson, Isaac

Hayes, C. W.	Moulton, C. H.	Sterling, William J.
Hable, S. H.	Mattfeldt, William	Samuel, D.
Henning, W. H.	Mead, C.	St. John, W. H. H.
Hempstone, S. H.	Martin, D. W.	Skerrett, W. H.
Hudson, James	McMillen, Robert	Stiles, Joseph
Holmes, George H.	Meyer, Jonas	Smith, C. B.
Imrie, John	Moore, Washington	Steel, John M.
Johnson, W. H.	Marchael, E. D.	Stewart, Charles
James, W. H.	Maguire, T. F.	Schriftgiesser, P. L.
Jacobs, D. A.	Noble, Alex.	Simms, R. A.
Jarboe, W. S.	Napier, George A.	Smith, John M.
Kaiser, Henry	Oppenheimer, L.	Spears, William
Kennedy, Thomas	Ottman, William	Sears, C. A.
Kerr, James K.	O'Brien, Frank J.	Safford, Joseph A.
Kile, O. J.	Obernderfer, E.	Stewart, Francis
Kessler, W. H.	Proctor, Alex. M.	Schmidt, H.
Kelley, M. Frank	Perkins, C. W.	Simmons, F.
Kettler, Louis	Pocock, Thomas	Smith, John V.
Kope, A. J.	Philips, Alfred	Sears, W. Leslie
Lynch, P.	Partridge, A. J.	Sears, P. B.
Lewis, H. E.	Pierce, Godwin	Stiles, Edward
Lane, O. G.	Penfield, L. M.	True, George L.
Lamb, James, Jr.	Ports, Perry O.	Turner, E. D.
Lawton, C. W.	Pfaff, Frederick	Toomb, Robert
Levy, William T.	Pearce, William N.	Thompson, John
Latimer, M. B.	Rees, Joseph	Thorpe, George Y.
Lincoln, John	Robertson, W. B.	Thompson, C.
Miller, J. L.	Rogers, George J.	Tracy, Victor
McCutchen, William	Robertson, John	Trappe, Casper
McElroy, John	Robinson, R. A.	Ulrich, John B.
McKerichar, Alex.	Russell, John F.	Weightman, R.C., (Hon'y.)
Middleton, William	Robinson, John	Wood, W. W.
McElwee, James	Rice, J. H.	Wallack, P.
McCain, John	Rawlins, J. H.	Williamson, Jas., (Hon'y.)
Moore, W. D.	Railey, J. B.	Winter, S. K.
Moran, T. M.	Rubsam, V.	Wells, G. W.
Mawsdley, William	Rosenbusch, F. M.	Wolter, William
Mohr, Jacob	Rhodes, Z. W.	Young, George D.
McCracken, H. J.	Scheel, John E.	Zimmer, Frederick
Moore, A. A.	Smith, John	
Morris, Henry	Schreiner, Herman	

FELLOW CRAFTS.

Caldwell, E. S.	Rupp, William	Tauer, Mortimer
Griffith, D. M.	Riegle, William	VerPlank, P. W.
McPherson, W. T.	Rutherford, John	Whittier, C. W.
McKie, Thomas B.	Saunders, William	Ward, William
Moran, James J.		

ENTERED APPRENTICES.

Ayers, Levi	Forsyth, William	Mortimer, H. W.
Arneth, W. H.	Gurlock, John	Mitten, James M.
Brownell, H. W.	Goddard, W. W.	Mitchell, Joseph N.
Baldwin, B. W.	Howe, W. A.	Schlegel, F.
Brannin, James	Iddins, Henry	Spencer, J. D.
Davenport, S. J.	Lyons, M.	Stacy, T. P.
Emmerson, Adams	Matlock, C.	Windsbecker, Julius
Fowler, William	Mills, Clarke	Williams, B. F.

REINSTATED.

Angerman, John	Buist, David	Maguire, T. F.
Butt, Samuel		

WITHDRAWN.

Arrison, J. D.	Curtis, H. A.	Mindler, F. T.
Burgauer, L.	Davison, T. W.	Roulet, F. G.
Bodel, W. J.	Diller, Luther Y.	Rosenfeld, Abm.
Beckett, Thomas	Gray, Thomas	Sylvester, E. W.
Chaffie, J. E.	Gilman, W. T.	Vedder, S. C.
Chambers, A. W.	Lindheim, A.	

NEW JERUSALEM LODGE, No. 9.

Meets on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

J. TYLER POWELL, Worshipful Master.	
J. H. JOCHUM, Senior Warden.	C. L. CATLIN, Junior Warden.
NAT. MULLIKIN, Treasurer.	URIAS HURST, Secretary.
	L. STODDARD, Tiler.

PAST MASTERS AND PAST OFFICERS.

Samuel Crown, P.: M.:
 Robert Coltman, P.: M.:
 R. V. Godman, P.: M.:
 F. A. Jackson, P.: M.: and P.: Sr. G.: W.:
 W. S. Thompson, P.: M.:

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Appelstiel, A.	Allen, S. E.	Barnard, H. F.
Adams, J. T.	Anderson, W. A.	Borland, C. C.
Abbott, Jonn	Borland, John	Barrett, J. W.
Adams, J. Lee	Beck, William	Burrows, W. H.

Boyd, W. H.	Hayward, J.	Pumphrey, Samuel
Bennett, H. F.	Harbour, J.	Putney, T.
Bemis, Isaac A.	Hare, R. T.	Powell, J. Tyler
Bradburn, J. D.	Hennage, J. H.	Pate, C. L.
Barton, J. W.	Huber, Charles	Peck, W. H.
Coltman, Robert	Hallinan, P. G.	Palmer, S. C.
Clark, M. C.	Jost, B.	Prime, W. T.
Crown, Samuel	Jackson, F. A.	Raub, G. T.
Crump, J. E.	Just, Charles	Russell, E. K.
Cohen, J. H.	Johansen, H. P. T.	Rush, Edward
Casey, E. F.	Julihn, M. L.	Ross, J. A.
Campbell, Joseph	Jochum, J. H.	Schmidt, F.
Crocker, H. M.	Kloman, Charles	Shafer, John C.
Catlin, C. L.	Kelley, A. J.	Sparshott, S. J.
Clarkson, Robert	Kraft, George	Stern, S.
Chamberlin, E. H.	Kelley, J. H.	Smith, George
Cunningham, J. H.	Kennedy, William	Smith, J. T.
Dougherty, E. H.	Kidwell, J. L.	Schreiber, W.
DeLacey, R.	Keefer, C. F.	Scott, H. E.
Donohue, T. H.	Leisnitzer, E. J.	Saur, R.
Dougherty, C. A.	Larmon, J. Q.	Sylvester, H. A.
Doane, G. W.	Lemon, Rev. J. H. M.	Shinn, V.
Darne, J. H.	Liscombe, John	Sweet, S. Clark
Evans, C. G.	Mullikin, Nathaniel	Shehan, G. A.
Fraser, J. A.	McConnell, M.	Thompson, William S.
Fearson W. H.	McKeon, John	Taylor, F.
Fuller, W. N.	Munson, W. W.	Tucker, G. H.
Franklin, J. S.	Merrick, G. B.	Ulrich, G. J.
Godman, R. V.	McKenzie, W.	Vaux, E. P.
Gibson, D.	Myers, F.	Voss, A. S.
Gleason, A.	Murray, John	Van Beek, G. D.
Gunn, P. H.	Meding, C. W.	Wilson, W.
Hurst, Urias	Mack, F. O.	Waters, F. J.
Henderson, John	Mueller, G. J.	Whiting, A. T.
Henderson, William	Nichols, J. W.	Wren, George
Heimerdinger, H.	Nauman, C.	Wayne, P. H.
Henderson, R.	Nagle, G. W.	Weber, P. H.
Housiaux, John	Ogden, John	

FELLOW CRAFTS.

Klaucke, A. A. C.	Sweetser, A. J.
Ruelberg, C.	Wangerman, E.

ENTERED APPRENTICES.

Barlow, H. N.	Hynes, Thomas	Smith, C. E.
Blackford, W. E.	Mowry, G. W.	Young, William
Doolittle, W. H.	McKeon, James	

REINSTATED.

Barton, J. W.	Scott, H. E.	Vaux, E. P.
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WITHDRAWN.

Clements, L. F.	Ehern, A.	Hunt, W. R.
Clarke, W. G.	Hale, W. T.	Reinhardt, W.

DROPPED FOR N. P. D.

Bien, Samuel	Haupt, F. L.	Riley, J. S.
Cruit, H.	Irwin, W.	Stone, W. H.
Diggle, A.	Power, W. H.	Xelowski, H.
Frankland, G. W.	Phillips, J.	

HIRAM LODGE, No. 10.

Meets on the first and Third Fridays in each month.

OFFICERS.

JOSEPH E. RAWLINGS, Worshipful Master.

JOHN H. MILLS, Senior Warden.	JOSEPH BURN, Junior Warden.
JOHN B. TURTON, Treasurer.	JOHN M. JEWELL, Secretary.
E. EDWARDS, Tiler.	

PAST MASTERS AND PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

W. B. Magruder, P.: M.: and P.: G.: M.:
 S. D. Mills, P.: M.:
 Thomas Stackpole, P.: M.:
 Joseph E. Rawlings, P.: Jr. G.: W.:

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Allard, Charles,	Brady, Charles B.	Calvert, Frederick G.
Allen, Charles	Brewster, H. M.	Campbell, Alexander
Arnold, A. K.	Brown, Calvin W.	Chance, John C.
Auer, William	Buckbee, Arthur	Chase, William
Babcock, B. Benjamin	Burke, Charles E	Colby George C.
Ball, James H.	Burn, Joseph	Conway, James C.
Bassett, George T.	Burns, James	Coombs, Rev. J. N.
Behrends, Elijah E.	Butler, Robert	Cook, George T.
Berky, Reese B.	Byram, John W.	Cotton, William H.
Birch, Henry	Byram, James H.	Conrey, S. R.
Bitner, William G.	Calvert Charles	Cohen, Levi
Bouvet, N. B.	Calvert, William H.	Cross, Ebenezer P.

Cruit R., Jr.,	Hunter, William C.	Ramsay, D.
Daniels, Benjamin J.	Jackson, A. W.	Rapley, Wm.
Dereamer, George	Jardin, Armand	Reed, Wm.
Dickson, John R.	Jewell, John M.	Rawlings, Joseph E.
Donahoe, James W.	Johnson, George J.	Rheem, John A.
Donaldson, James	Johnson, Daniel	Rhinehart, George
Downs, John T.	Jones, Rolland M.	Robey, Wm. H.
Dunn, William	Keferstein, Emil J.	Rodier, P. Lewis
Duvall, Lamich	Keiler, John	Rogers, W. W.
Earl, Robert, Jr.	Kelley, J. L.	Rohr, Henry
East, Thompson R.	Kramer, L. J.	Royce, H. A.
Edwards, Edward	Krumme, H. F. C.	Salkeld, Thomas L.
Egan, Charles	Krause, Charles A.	Sanner, Jerome F.
Eibel Henry	Lowrie, H. H.	Sauer, Charles H.
Falk, Louis	Magruder, William B.	Shaw, Marshall
Fillebrown, Henry C.	Madden, Daniel	Shaw, Granville C.
Fisher, Marvin P.	Main, Ransom S.	Schmidt, Ernest
Fisher, Joel E.	Maynard, A. M.	Schafer, Frederick
Fletcher, B. F.	Maxwell, M. V.	Shimpf, F. J. B.
Franklin, J. Wood	Mead, Simeon	Sidell, George, B.
French, Richard	Mead, F. W.	Smart, George H.
Fraser, Daniel	Melbourne, William A.	Smith, Frederick H.
Freshet, Frederick	Mills, Stephen D.	Snedecor, L. N.
Fuller, William H.	Mills, John H.	Spalding, Wm. E.
Gatchell, James L.	Mills, William H.	Stackpole, Thomas
Gatchell, Theodore F.	Miller, J. S.	Storch, Fitz W.
Gawler, Alfred H.	Mobley, William H.	Stover, Solomon
Godfrey, Joseph H.	Moody, M. B.	Strong, R. P.
Goodchild, Richard	Moore, Joseph B.	Sutton, Robert M.
Gordon, Charles A.	Moore, Charles J.	Taylor, Robert A.
Greenough, George G.	Monroe, William A.	Taylor, Alfred B.
Griffith, Henry C.	Moroney, Menry	Thompson, Wm. H.
Hamilton, Robert	Morris, Charles W.	Trautman, B.
Hamlin, George P.	Mount, Daniel	Turton, John B.
Hanley, Edmund	McCarthy, Edward	Vanderwerken, James B.
Harkness, Thomas F.	McGlue, George T., Jr.	Vansant, Lewis
Harkness, George W.	McKeever, Samuel	Vernon, Wm. F.
Haun, John J.	O'Connell, John	Walden, Charles C.
Hawkins, W. N.	O'Connor, Robert	Walsh, John K.
Hazel, James H.	Paton, Wm. E.	Wells, John H.
Hecker, Charles F.	Pennicke, Maurice	Wessels, Cornelius
Henning, James	Pfile, John F.	Wetherell, Wm. P.
Henry, Lemuel H.	Picken, Alexander	Wheeler, Daniel M.
Hilton, Uriah D.	Pierpont, Owen	Wild, John
Hines, P. H. T.	Porter, George L.	Wilson, James T.
Hinsch, Albert	Power, John A.	Wine, Lewis D.
Holmes, L. R.	Prather, A. C.	Yates, James V.
Humbert, James	Provost, Nelson	Young, W. W.

FELLOW CRAFTS.

Collins, John B.	Pearson, Isaac	White, Henry R.
Murray, Talbot C.	Riley, William T.	Young, George W.

ENTERED APPRENTICES.

Adams, John Q.	Gates, Samuel A.	Robinson, Thomas Y.
Borde, John B.	McMillan, G. W.	Springer, E. K.
Collins, W. R. G.	Michaelowski, T. B. Von	Springer, Franklin D.
Cook, John H.	Powell, Robert	Thompson, Thomas
Frisbie, Jesse F.	Pray, Seavor.	

REINSTATED.

Madden, Daniel	Pfele, John F.
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WITHDRAWN.

Ball, Charles H.	Hitchcock, H. H.	Tipton, George
Charles, Peter	King, Charles	Ware, Rev. Wm. Hopple
Gleason, James	Mank, Wm. G.	

DIED.

Ball, James T.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No 11.

Meets on the second and fourth Fridays in each month.

OFFICERS.

J. H. RUSSELL, Worshipful Master.	
C. W. HAWCOCK, Senior Warden.	C. F. JARVIS, Junior Warden.
C. CAMMACK, Sr., Treasurer.	T. I. GARDNER, Secretary.
L. STODDARD, Tiler.	

PAST MASTERS AND PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

P. H. HOOE, P. M. and P. D. G. M.
 W. MORRIS SMITH, P. M. and P. Jr. G. W.
 J. R. ASHBY, P. M.
 C. CAMMACK, Sr., Grand Treasurer.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Adams, G. R.	DeNey, Vasco	Lashhorn, J. V.
Adams, Thos.	Drew, E. M.	Leonard, E. N.
Angus, J. W.	Edmond, J. D.	McKee, J. W.
Ashby, J. R.	Edmonston, B. N.	Mills, John
Adams, Jno. S.	Ergood, J. C.	Moore, Wm.
Anderson, J. W.	Ford, T. G.	McPherson, H. H.
Abbott, Geo. A.	Forney, J. D.	Munroe, Seaton
Beck, T. J. D.	French, M.	McCardle, M. J.
Bennett, C. W.	Fernald, H. A.	Monteney, John
Bishop, J. D.	Ford, J. T.	McConnell, Abell
Blake, Dr. J. B.	Foster, M. C.	McRae, D.
Brown, Jos. F.	Fitch, LeRoy	Nadal, Rev. B. H.
Buckler, Jno. A.	Froiseth, B. A. M.	O'Brien, E. E.
Babbett, H. W.	Ferguson, R. B.	Plant, Geo. H., Jr.
Brewer, A. S.	Ford, C. M.	Powers, M. J.
Browning, H.	French, R. D. De Leon	Pearson, Jno.
Brown, J., Jr.	Foster, Thos., Jr.	Patten, C. L.
Brown, Rev. B. N.	Gassaway, M.	Perry, Ira
Bates, R. W.	Gilbert, G. T.	Perrie, C. F.
Bunker, G. W.	Glover, T.	Pettibone, W.
Brewer, K.	Gulick, G. F.	Polkinhorn, H.
Boyer, G. W.	Gardner, T. I.	Reed, B. M.
Bacon, S. H.	Gregory, E. H.	Reilly, Dr. B. T.
Babcock, E. J.	Greveunyer, W. H.	Richey, John
Borsch, Ernst.	Gambs, Ferd.	Ridenour, U. H.
Cammack, C., Sr.	Hood, H. O.	Riley, Dr. J. C.
Cammack, W.	Hooe, P. H.	Russell, A. W.
Campbell, L. C.	Hancock, C. W.	Robb, C.
Chandlee, H. P.	Hamilton, H. W.	Roberts, J. M.
Collins, John	Heald, Edwin	Russell, J. H.
Collins, R.	Hesse, J. C.	Robinson, G. W.
Christy, D. S.	Harwood, G. E.	Ryneal, Geo., Jr.
Crosby, W. H.	Howard, Dr. J. T.	Schmidt, E. L.
Corbin, E. L.	Ingle, J. H.	Springer, F. A.
Cropley, W. C.	Jarvis, C. F.	Solomon, S. N.
Clarke, Jno. G.	James, Clemens	Scheifley, Jac.
Crocker, Jas. H.	Jillard, Geo. E.	Smith, Dr. J. Ed.
Crocker, C. W.	Kemon, P. S.	Smith, Jas. G.
Cornelius, J. W.	Kennedy, J. W.	Smith, W. M.
Cammack, C., Jr.	Kelly, W. M.	Swaine, G. W.
Campbell, A.	Keating, Jno. M.	Sherwood, C. K.
Dennis, J. P.	Kelly, Wm.	Stillman, Jno. J.
Dudley, J. G.	Larcomb, S. T.	Salter, G. W.
Deeter, J. R.	Lewis, Sam'l	Shryock, C. K.
Davis, Jno.	Lloyd, A.	Stinemetz, B. H.
Dunlap, J. F.	Leonard, T. J.	Slater, John S.

Slater, Jac.	Thompson, Rev. Jas. A.	Wetherilt, W.
Skippen, C. M.	Voss, H. H.	Weyl, Max
Stickney, J. W. H.	Vanallen, G. W.	Watson, C. J.
Shufflebotham, E.	Vanderventer, S. C.	Wood, John S.
Sherwood, H. L.	Walker, Jas. T.	Watson, C. H.
Slater, W. F.	Warren, W. J.	Walker, Geo. H.
St. Clair, Jas. W.	Waters, R.	Wilson, Geo. B.
Sheppard, J. E.	Woodbury, Dr. H. E.	Wright, Geo., No. 2
Sangston, Allan T.	Wright, Chas. J.	Wetzerich, Geo. F.
Sunderland, Rev. B.	Wright, Geo., No. 1	Wurdeman, J. V.
Tyrell, M. R.	Walker, J. N.	Winter, J. T.
Trought, C. A.	Woodley, K. C.	

FELLOW CRAFTS.

Anderson, T. M.	Fills, J. C.	Nalls, Thos. F.
Browning, Silas	Fort, W. S.	Plant, G. H., Sr.
Buck, Rev. Jas.	Geer, M. B.	Russell, Thos.
Buckler, —	Graham, O. B.	White, T. W.
Clayton, Jos. C.	Green, C. E.	Whiteside, A. S.
Crossfield, Geo. R.	MacKenzie, J. F.	

ENTERED APPRENTICES.

Bacon, G. A.	Collamer, W. J.	Smith, J. W.
Brown, John K.	Richardson, L. J.	Stuart, F. D.
Carpenter, G. W.		

REINSTATED.

Drew, E. M.	McRae, D.	Smith, J. Ed.
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WITHDRAWN.

Andemars, F.	Falk, Louis	Lightner, H.
Bawzel, M.	Howard, F. A.	Taylor, Hudson
Billings, E. L.	Harrell, Rev. J. A.	

DIED.

Brewer, Albert	Edmonston, Elijah
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DROPPED FOR N. P. D.

Clampitt, J. W.	Mears, C. W.	Thomas, Geo. C.
Herbert, J. K.	Stevens, Jos. T.	Walcott, A. H.
Marsh, O. W.	Stringfield, F. M.	Worthington, L. W.
Maynadier, Wm.	Sheetz, H. A.	Watson, A. L.

NATIONAL LODGE No. 12.

Meets January 8th, and alternate Tuesdays thereafter.

OFFICERS.

M. C. BAXTER, Worshipful Master.

ISAAC L. JOHNSON, Senior Warden. S. L. HABLE, Junior Warden. 1

L. GASSENHEIMER, Treasurer. J. C. WALL, Secretary.

L. STODDARD, Tiler.

PAST MASTERS AND PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

James Shields, P.: M.: and *Honorary Member.*

W. J. Belshaw, P.: M.:

L. Gassenheimer, P.: M.:

C. W. Sonnenschmidt, P.: M.:

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Baxter, M. C.	Fletcher, Wm. A.	Kaufman, B.
Belger, James	Freirick, Chas.	Kaufman, Soda
Belshaw, W. J.	Fisher, Geo. W.	Kaufman, Louis
Behrens, J. E.	Forstner, Z. L.	Kaufman, Joseph
Brink, E. H.	Gassenheimer, L.	Kaufman, Charles
Brady, Edward	Gill, Stephen F.	Kern, J. Q.
Burr, B. B.	Gusdorf, Bernard	Klein, Peter
Bettiger, P. D.	Horton, W. S.	Kent, E.
Blout, I. L.	Hellmuth, Valentine	Kronheimer, Henry
Behrens, Barnett	Humphreys, R. T.	Leofer, Ernest
Baker, John	Heck, J. J.	Levy, Serf
Binswanger, E.	Hughes, J. H.	Lewey, Henry
Browning, J. W.	Huysman, Theodore	Lowenstein, J.
Been, Henry	Hellmuth, Thomas	Lehman, Anton
Clausen, C. F.	Hable, S. L.	Lewis, Morgan J.
Cohn, Solomon	Heindorf, Charles	Maloney, M. L.
Cohn, E.	Jouvenal, J.	Maloney, T. B.
Dorrence, Rev. G. W.	Johnson, Isaac L.	McClellan, John
Demelman, D. S.	Judkins, M. D.	Marshall, W. H.
Daniel, W. H.	Judkins, Franklin	Michaelis, A.
Dengle, Jno. P.	Jacobson, Rev. J. S.	Moran, Wm.
Elliott, Wm. A.	Klotz, Charles	McKnight, David
Engle, Christian	Krebs, C. G.	Neidfeldt, J. F.
Evans, James C.	Knotts, J. W.	Peterson, Wm.
Engle, Julius L.	Kaufman, J.	Peterson, E. C.

Pach, Julius	Raff, Bernard	Wolf, Benjamin De
Pilson, James	Shields, James	Weiss, G. C.
Rohrer, F. G.	Sonnenschmidt, C. W.	Will, Henry
Reupp, G.	Spagle, Jacob	Wolf, William
Ross, Julius	Surburg, Samuel	Whiteside, W. D.
Rohrer, M. M.	Seigel, Jacob	Widmayer, C.
Richold, L.	Silverberg, B.	Wall, J. C.
Rothwell, Richard	Vierbuehen, P.	Walsky, Moses
Rothchild, L.	Voigt, Edward	Wolf, A. B.
Roberts, John M.	Voigt, John	

FELLOW CRAFTS.

Adler, Henry	Gassenheimer, B.	Sardo, A. E.
Blakie, C. W.	Keifer, J. J.	Widmayer, John
Eisenbeiss, Julius	Long, Lieutenant	Wells, Nathaniel
Fox, Maurice	May, S. M.	

ENTERED APPRENTICES.

Brewton, W. W.	Nachman, David	Schemga, John
Blout, H. L.	Plant, Jno.	Sinclair, Wm.
Hale, Wm.	Rice, M. P.	Zeh, August
Hughmason, S. D.		

WITHDRAWN.

Arrison, J. R.	Fewkes, Edgar	Meloy, Samuel H.
Adamson, J. C.	Graham, T. H.	Peterson, August
Atkins, E. H.	Houston, J. H.	Pfeiffer, P. F.
Boyer, H.	Henderson, J. H. D.	Peyser, Jacob
Cole, H. V.	Houston, S. P.	Rishton, Thos.
Callahan, J. J.	Jenkins, James A.	Ricketts, G. C.
Cuthbert, H. J.	Kondrup, J. C.	Russell, S. B.
Dessau, A. F.	Lewis, Max	Ruff, Isaac
Dickson, C. H.	Mertz, William	Swob, G. S.
Donohue, T. H.	McNairy, W. S.	Smith, H. Dwight
Emmner, J.	Morgan, Richard	Winter, T. D.
Evans, A. M.	Moe, Lewis S.	Wright, James

DIED.

Emrich, Peter.

WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL LODGE, No. 14.

Meets on the first and third Thursdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

GEORGE B. CLARKE, Worshipful Master.

H. E. RILEY, Senior Warden.

S. GOODMAN, Junior Warden.

D. HEPBURN, Treasurer.

THOMAS THOMPSON, Secretary.

L. STODDARD, Jr., Tiler.

PAST MASTERS AND PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

Francis Reeside, P. M.

John H. Hood, P. M.

A. G. Fowler, P. M. and P. Jr. G. W.

A. T. Longley, P. M. and P. Jr. G. W.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Bailey, Wm. H.	Elvans, John R.	Keese, J. L. H.
Bailey, Robert	Eldridge, Watson W.	Loeber, John
Bond, Robert V.	Erdman, A.	Longley, A. T.
Brown, Martin V.	Frazier, Geo. W.	Long, John
Bliss, J. E.	Faunce, Conrad	Lindsley, C.
Bond, Thomas D.	*Fowler, Allen G.	Langley, Overton G.
Brearley, Wm.	Goodman, Simon	Leamy, John
Bishop, Vardner	Gray, James	Magruder, S. C.
Busher, J. M.	Gaddis, Thos. A.	Morgan, J. E.
Blake, James	*Hepburn, David	Mister, D. R.
Berry, H. B.	Herzberg, Isaac	Merrill, Moses L.
Bailey, Thomas L.	Herzberg, Charles	McQueen, David
Bergman, Herman	Hall, Allen F.	McGee, James
Bailey, W. W.	Hansell, Geo. B.	Malone, Wm. A.
Been, Jacob	Huguley, Henry W.	Moore, B. W.
Barrows, S. M.	Herman, Samuel	Martin, Jno. W.
Barrett, Jefferson H.	Herman, Jos. P.	Montgomery, Jas. H.
Clarke, Geo. B.	Hartigan, J. French	Nash, Robert
Church, Chas. B.	Hirsh, Moses	Newton, Isaac
Cummins, Robert K.	Harris, Gwyne	Pierson, H. C.
Dulin, J. V.	Hood, John H.	Peyser, Theo.
Drummond, J. R.	Jones, Charles H.	Parkinson, Caleb
Dorsey, Lewis W.	Jones, Franklin M.	Riley, H. E.

*Honorary members.

Rice, Geo. L.	Schreyer, John	Thompson, Thos.
Reeside, H. H.	Smith, H. Clay	Thorn, B. T.
Reeside, Francis	Smith, Wm. R.	Wheeler, Thos. G.
Richardson, Jas. T.	Shepherd, Wm.	Wannell, J. F.
Stock, John G.	Sigourney, Chas. F.	Wilcox, E. B.
Snyder, Asa P.	Sondheimer, Julius	Whitney, Wm. R.
Stephenson, Jno. A.	Thurn, Amadeus	Whitney, H. A.
Shreeves, T. J.	Thomas, Thos.	Young, Warren

FELLOW CRAFTS.

Carpenter, E. B.	Knapp, D. Ed.	Robinson, J. H.
Caywood, Philip A.	Mensel, Fred.	Regan, Thompson
Harrison, Wm. H.		

ENTERED APPRENTICES.

Anderson, C. C.	Elkins, A., Jr.	Longley, E. King
Byington, A. H.	Fay, Thos.	Mitchell, K. P.
Brownell, J. F. S.	Hamilton, Chas. O.	Meador, C. C.
Bitzell, Josiah	Humphrey, H. A.	Orr, Wm. J.
Bouis, R. H. G.	Johnson, Jno. T.	Shipman, S.
Carson, S.	Kimball, Ed. S.	Sheldron, J. P.
Daniels, W. H.	Lynch, E. J.	Tucker, J. W.
Davis, Augustus		

REINSTATED.

Church, Chas. B.

WITHDRAWN.

Muzzey, A. W. Wells, Geo. R.

DIED.

Bell, Thos. H.	Edson, Augustus.	Pote, Philip G.
Bird, Eben		

DROPPED FOR N. P. D.

Jones, Thaddeus A.	Payne, C. H.	Skinner, Daniel
Marshall, Sanford H.	Parsons, Jno. T.	Van Camp, A.
Morton, Harry G.	Regan, Jno.	

B. B. FRENCH LODGE, No. 15.

Meets on the first and third Mondays in each month.

OFFICERS.

W. H. ORCUTT, Worshipful Master.
 J. DANIELS, Senior Warden. C. H. VOUTE, Junior Warden.
 S. J. W. TABOR, Treasurer. E. A. McINTIRE, Secretary.
 L. STODDARD, Jr., Tiler.

PAST MASTERS AND PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

B. B. French, P.: M.: and P.: G.: M.:
 J. L. Clubb, P.: M.:
 W. H. Faulkner, P.: M.:
 Thomas Miller, P.: M.:
 J. T. Taylor, P.: G.: Secretary.
 E. L. Stevens, P.: M.:.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Amidon, Hollis	Bell, Alonzo	Coleman, Silas B.
Albutt, George H.	Blanchard, C. B.	Davy, James
Boyd, John T.	Boardman, Myron	Daniels, Joseph
Booth, Charles E.	Baldwin, William	Durham, George G.
Boyd, William R.	Bowen, C. H.	Davis, David M.
Brough, John H.	Coyle, Hugh	Dell, Frederick C.
Browne, Benjamin W.	Cate, A. B.	Douglass, William
Bower, E. T.	Cossart, W. P.	Duren, John A.
Bates, Francis	Carroll, John J.	Duncan, J. A.
Butler, Henry W.	Copeland, William P.	Douglas, James E.
Barker, John H.	Craig, Francis J.	Eddie, E. C.
Barr, J. Russell	Clubb, J. L.	Evans, F. H.
Bowles, R. C.	Clarke, J. C. R.	Eichler, W.
Behrend, Mich'l	Creaser, Thomas	Ford, George
Baker, Thomas B.	Chamberlain, William D.	Franks, Samuel J.
Bunce, James R.	Cohn, Abraham	Fisher, George P.
Buck, L. A.	Casey, Charles C.	Freibus, Gustavus
Bell, J. H.	Cowling, William W.	Fletcher, Arthur W.
Best, Frank	Cooke, O. W.	French, Benjamin B.
Betz, Louis	Colley, W. W.	Forstner, S. F. von

Flint, F. W.	Hale, Edward W.	Morgan, Henry
Freeman, Benjamin	Johnes, T. S.	Mullen, Thomas
Fenstemaker, C.	Jones, N. W.	Nater, Horatio
Faulkner, W. H.	Jones, John	Nutt, George W.
Fenton, Frank A.	Johnson, John H.	North, John H.
Fries, Henry	Jarboe, John F.	Orcutt, Warren H.
Fearson, Charles D.	Jacobson, Eugene P.	Owen, Frederick W.
Fish, R. A.	Ingersol, Lurton B.	Pleasants, M. F.
Garrison, John R.	Krebs, W. H. W.	Poulton, J. P. C.
Gallagher, Thomas R.	King, G. H.	Page, George R.
Green, A. S.	Knight, N. B.	Paddock, E. E.
Gunning, E. J. B.	Kennedy, R. B.	Phillips, Samuel D.
Green, Ammon	Keasbey, John B.	Penicks, Thomas B.
Gladmon, B. K.	Lyford, B. F.	Prentiss, Charles A.
Gulick, J. H.	Latimore, James M.	Peugh, Peter P.
Gersdorff, August	Love, Robert H.	Peugh, Joseph C.
Goldrogle, Henry	Lacy, George W.	Partello, W. P.
Gray, W. E.	Letourneau, F. W. W.	Philp, Franklin
Gibbs, Oliver	Lacy, Robert S.	Partello, D. J.
Goddard, A. J.	Lapaugh, N. C. F.	Parker, Elijah
Gatley, William A.	Lee, J. C. G.	Pitcher, Charles A.
Heller, Simon	LaFetra, George H.	Printz, James
Higgins, Edwin	Lemon, W. H.	Reigart, J. M.
Hayes, William	Lang, T. Carson	Roberts, R. W.
Hoge, T. C.	Mesler, C. D.	Reed, Amos
Howe, Albion	McIntire, Henry	Rice, George C.
Hoffman, O. H. O.	McIntire, Edwin A.	Rhinehard, Israel
Hume, T. L.	Moody, A. Washington	Ragan, Andrew H.
Huntington, William S.	McConnell, Thomas W.	Riley, James
Hutchins, Benjamin T.	Metcalf, Francis S.	Ramey, G. H.
Houghton, A. O.	McElroy, Robert	Robertson, T. A.
Howard, A. M.	Mather, Frederick W.	Rogers, J. Sumner
Hadley, Amos	Mallory, D. G.	Ruff, George R.
Hullett, Arch. G.	Maloney, John M.	Reynolds, Charles W.
Heiberger, F. J.	Mitchell, M. C.	Ray, H. H.
House, Edward P.	Moore, M. M.	Richards, John G.
Hickock, W. H.	Miller, N. H.	Reed, Thomas M.
Hibbs, E. T.	Miller, Thomas	Stiles, D. F.
Hibbs, G. D. C.	McGuire, James C.	Stuyvesant, G. W.
Helmick, William	McMurdy, Robert	Stevens, C. C.
Holtzlander, L.	Murray, Charles W.	Silbert, George S.
Halley, James E.	Meyer, M. J.	Slipper, J. A.
Heimer, Joseph	Milburn, Benedict	Shotswell, Nathaniel
Hilton, Samuel N.	Malcom, Granville	Shelton, R. Houghton
Harrison, R. V.	Mitchell, Paul	Shepherd, Charles T.
Hills, Wallace H.	Miller, John T.	Sleeper, Sherburne A.
Hinds, George	Morrill, C. P.	Shelton, Charles W.

Smith, D. R.	Tall, Joseph H.	Wayland, James H.
Stewart, John C.	Tabor, Stephen J. W.	Wilson, Chris. N.
Soper, John H.	Thurston, G. H.	Whitemore, John F.
Stevens, A. R.	Terry, Seth A.	Wright, Allen
Slater, Samuel Edward	Taft, Charles S.	Weaver, Harrison
Searle, Henry R.	Tolman, Lewis W.	Wendell, Cornelius
Stiles, Val. N.	Tyssouski, Joseph	Witzleben, A. De
Sladen, J. Alton	Taylor, Joshua T.	Wardwell, J. B.
Stevens, Ezra L.	Thompson, Michael	Wight, A. S.
Seigel, B.	Thropp, Isaiah	Westfall, J. W.
Seigel, Moses	Turpin, W. T.	Wirt, Wm. W.
Schmedtjie, Augustus	Trimble, Matt.	Whiting, Harry C.
Strauss, S. H.	Usher, James F.	Wilsey, M. F.
Shurts, M. M.	Vanderlip, William L.	Woodward, G. T.
Shelby, Isaac O.	Von Froben, Louis	Welcker, John
Sweet, William E.	Voute, C. H.	Wallace, George
Stephenson, Joseph	Wrisley, S. P.	Wannall, Charles P.
Smith, J. Moody	White, James W.	Washburn, H. S.
Stone, Frederick W.	Witherow, J. M.	Wittlesy, W. G.
Spencer, Frank A.	Waddsworth, A. B.	Young, James H.

FELLOW CRAFTS.

Bateman, N. C.	Kelley, S. E.	Thorp, D.
Barney, B. G.	Little, O. P.	Tschuschen, Max Von
Bache, S.	McIntosh, D.	Thomas, J. T.
Downer, E.	McKnight, J. W.	Tilley, Stephen
Daniels, F. G.	Pearson, S. P.	Wood, W. E.
Earle, W. H.	Stoddard, W. O.	Wharton, R. S.
Guiesinger, G. H.	St. Clair, A. R.	West, W. A.
Gillman, H. M.	Spicer, O. O.	Welcker, P. D.
Hall, O. T.	Tileston, W. M.	Yount, A. G.
Humphrey, C. F.		

ENTERED APPRENTICES.

Allen, J. W.	Chipman, C. B.	McPynchen, William
Brown, T. W.	Fay, John B.	McIntire, H. M.
Beach, O.	Fitch, William	McConnell, C. C.
Ballard, Thomas	Fry, William J.	Martin, L.
Barry, Robert	Gill, H. C.	Mason, J. A.
Buffington, Joseph	Gray, Rev. E. H.	McConnell, J. A.
Bordman, E. K.	Hazlett, W. B.	Noyes, C. P.
Crawford, W. S.	Howlett, J. H.	Pierce, H. H.
Conover, W. A.	Hundhauser, F. W.	Riggles, W. T.
Clarke, Thomas W.	Keeler, W. J.	Smale, W. W.
Cochell, C. F.	Morton, L. S.	Smith, H. L.

Studers, A. G.
Swingle, J. M.
Sisson, George
Seldner, Lewis
Seymour, Silas

Southall, T.
Stockton, T. B. W.
Servoss, S. M. B.
Toohy, D. J.
Taylor, F. E.

Tucker, E. P.
Tullock, T. L.
Taylor, T. C.
Withers, W.
Webb, J. C.

REINSTATED.

Dill, E. G.
Forstner, S. F. Von

Frisby, Russell
Ringwalt, G. B. P.

Stocking, W. F.
Wardwell, J. B.

WITHDRAWN.

Babb, E. C.
Champlin, E. D.
Dill, E. G.
Frisby, R.

Harrington, E. D. C.
Hamlin, H. C.
O'Rear, William
Page, K. F.

Ryttenberg, J. D.
Ringwalt, G. B. P.
Stocking, W. F.
Zuber, C. M.

DIED.

De Vaughan, Samuel
Gratiot, S. H.

Rock, A. J.
Walker, J. T.

Whiting, George C.
Winter, W. H.

DROPPED FOR N. P. D.

Brown, W. Y.
Bennett, H. M.
Blakeman, C. W.
Boone, C. H.
Davison, N.
Depue, John
Davis, W. H.
Emmerson, C. S.
Eissler, John M.

Farnam, H. S. M.
Gilbert, C. W.
Harkins, Thomas
Hazen, E. H.
Huntington, George
Hastings, W. H.
Hanscomb, S. P.
Johnson, W. H.
Lockhart, W. T.

Lamason, B. P.
Mowhay, A. D.
Moseley, D. E.
Peugh, S. A.
Sykes, L.
Shaw, W. B.
Stearns, L. A.
Ward, E. C.
Wyatt, J. H.

DAWSON LODGE, No. 16.

Meets on the second and fourth Mondays in each month.

OFFICERS.

C. HADAWAY, Worshipful Master.

W. J. STEPHENSON, Senior Warden.

H. CHASE, Junior Warden.

R. H. GRAHAM, Treasurer.

G. R. THOMPSON, Secretary.

L. STODDARD, Jr., Tiler.

PAST MASTERS AND PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

J. E. F. Holmead, P. M. and P. G. M.
 S. T. Shugert, P. M., and P. Sr. G. W.
 S. E. Murphy, P. M.
 W. S. Roberts, P. M.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Ansley, Henry	Coyle, R.	Goggon, R. W.
Amery, Samuel A.	Copley, J. G.	Glasscott, Wm. H.
Alexander, C. M.	Cooper, J. S.	Gordon, A.
Alexander, T. H.	Cooper, Bishop	Grey, E. N.
Allen, J. E.	Cox, J. W.	Graham, R. H.
Allen, E. S.	Croggon, R. C.	Graham, W. S.
Ashdown, Wm. W.	Chapman, H. N.	Gibson, J. F.
Amos, A. J.	Cadman, W.	Hess, Jacob
Anderson, W. S.	Chase, Henry	Hitch, Joseph F.
Alston, J. H.	Crutchley, W. F.	Harrover, J. R.
Bartlett, M. M.	Connolly, T. C.	Harris, Wm.
Brenizier, J. L.	Clark, George H.	Holmead, J. E. F.
Bird, John H.	Craige, P. S.	Holmead, Rev. A.
Bailey, Charles Brooks	Chilton, A. F.	Hunt, W. L.
Baum, W. R.	Campbell, R. G.	Harrison, J. W.
Ball, R.	Campbell, R.	Hadaway, Charles
Burnell, William	Childs, A. F.	Hartz, W. T.
Brown, F. G.	Dunning, E. B.	Hyens, W. H.
Bennett, H. A.	Dolan, T. A.	Hedricks, B. S.
Bradley, F. M.	Donn, E. W.	Hellings, M. L.
Bell, James E.	Dawson, John B.	Isdell, N. J.
Bennett, H. B.	Day, L. H.	Jencks, Amos T.
Buckle, A.	Dawson, Charles	Jeffers, W. T.
Blake, J. W.	Denty, J. W.	Ingersoll, E. G.
Beatly, J. H.	Droun, Orville	Jackson, A.
Boyd, R.	Eckhardt, C. H.	Jones, Levi
Burnett, D. L.	Ellis, Samuel B.	Jones, J. Shipley
Bogan, S. W.	Eastman, Norman	Jones, J. M.
Burdine, C. A.	Emery, J. M.	Karparles, L.
Burroughs, H. W.	Follansbee, George	Kerr, John
Bescey, Joseph	Fowler, J. J.	Kersey, M.
Bond, S. R.	Fowler, J. M.	Klink, A. C.
Bacon, R. A.	Fuller, W. H.	Lafferty, E. B.
Boswell, E. V. B.	Gangewer, J. D.	Lambright, George C.
Brey, Rev. John	Gilbert, H. P.	Lamb, D. S.
Chew, C. C.	Griffin, E. W. W.	Larcombe, B. F.
Chase, F. R.	Green, H. M.	Lemon, Charles, Jr.
Clarvoe, J. A. A.	Gardner, W. H.	Little, F. W.
Clephane, Lewis	Galt, Wm. M.	Lloyd, Thomas E.

Loomis, M.	Pearson, J. L.	Stephenson, Wm. J.
Lawton, A. F.	Pearson, George W.	Sterne, Wm. H.
Mark, George A.	Pearson, P. W.	Thompson, William A.
Miller, Charles P., Jr.	Royce, F. W.	Thompson, G. R.
McPheeters, William	Roberts, W. S.	Thompson, O. T.
Milburn, Thomas	Roughton, E.	Taylor, James
Montgomery, W. V.	Richardson, M.	Taylor, Alfred
Murphy, S. E.	Seip, R. C.	Talmadge, H. H.
Mathews, E. L.	Seip, W. E.	Trimble, J. H.
McIntosh, D.	Swallow, B.	Ure, William A.
McClure, George L.	Shirk, Lewis	Van Hook, J. W.
McClermont, R.	Strothers, B. H.	Vongieglengen, A. W.
McKendry, W.	Stewart, S. P.	Wilson, B. D.
May, E. H.	Strong, Leroy	Webster, William
Mason, J. M.	Sherbrooke, C. S.	Wright, L. W.
Murtagh, Wm. J.	Sherriff, George L.	Wright, J. H.
Martin, H. G. N.	Shomo, John M.	Wright, W. H.
Nalley, W. H.	Shugert, S. T.	Whyte, Rev. L. R.
Noble, H. B.	Smoot, John H.	Wood, George W.
Nutze, Charles T.	Smith, E. A.	Wurtezebach, J. E.
Nelson, R.	Stewart, John A.	Wyley, W. B.
O'Hare, Thomas	Stoddard, L. Jr.,	Walmsley, Theodore
Poynton, J. C.	Stockbridge, V. D.	Wadsworth, G. A.
Phillips, J. H.	Sullivan, John J.	Yeatman, W. S.
Pearson, S. M.		

FELLOW CRAFTS.

Bond, S. S.	Chamberlain, S. S.	Morris, J. B.
Brown, J. A.	Hollar, J. R.	Maull, C. H.
Brannin, J. M.	Holmes, E. S.	Phelps, J. M.
Clark, A. D.	Lamb, J. L.	Standing, J. T.
Crampton, J. E.		

ENTERED APPRENTICES.

Bradford, R. B.	Falconer, George E.	McLead, E. M.
Buckignam, A.	Fast, E. G.	Sands, F. T.
Campbell, R.	Glenn, James	Stoddard, Wm. L.
Cotton, C. T.	Jackson, V. R.	Shaw, J. L.
Chapman, James J.	Kellogg, M. M.	Schwartz, S. F.
Drew, W. O.	Leeman, Joseph	Wright, George
Daniels, A. H.	Loxman, John	Yates, Jackson
Frederica, C.		

REINSTATED.

Baum, W. R.	Jencks, A. T.	Ulam, John H.
Houston, J. B.	Phillips, J. H.	Van Hook, J. W.

WITHDRAWN.

Bowden, Thomas R.	Garrett, H. L.	Spear, Charles W.
Castens, ———	Henderson, W. A.	Sawtelle, H. W.
Crasbie, Theodore A.	Houston, J. B.	Ulam, John H.
Elverson, James	Rocap, J. H.	Warfel, John B.
Garrett, W. W.		

DIED.

Wilson, William M.	Kline, John
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DROPPED FOR N. P. D.

Brigham, H. O.	Jencks, A. T.	Schoeff, Albin
Brooks, S. T.	Johnson, J. E.	Thomas, Rd.
Baum, W. R.	Kesley, William	Ulam, John H.
Barnes, S.	Kendricks, E. E.	Van Hook, J. W.
Fletcher, W. K.	Kennedy, G. W. E.	Wright, C. B.
Fairbanks, J. R.	Lighter, J. T.	Wheeler, Thomas C.
Fish, Thomas B.	Loomis, J. B.	Williams, John
Fox, John	McCool, B. B.	Williams, A. P.
Harvey, F. L.	Niles, H. C.	Wright, H. S.
Hudson, W. V.	O-o-o, Ai	Wright, A.
Houston, J. B.	Patten, George	Yeatman, A. H.
Johnson, A.	Steel, R. H.	

HARMONY LODGE, No. 17.

Meets on the first and third Tuesdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

D. B. SEARLE, Worshipful Master.

WILLIAM A. YATES, Senior Warden.	S. BAXTER, Junior Warden.
WILLIAM J. BROWN, Treasurer.	S. E. CARRINGTON, Secretary.
L. STODDARD, Jr., Tiler.	

PAST MASTERS.

J. W. D. Gray, P. M.	J. S. Crocker, P. M.
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LIST OF MEMBERS.

Able, Jacob W.	Brown, W. J.	Brunner, J. L.
Amiss, T. B.	Bishop, C. R.	Binswanger, A.
Allen, E. K.	Boss, J. C.	Bamberger, H. C.
Abrams, Abram	Beall, L. A.	Baxter, Samuel

Bawsel, Edward	Feinour, T. E. W.	McQuigg, E. H.
Brown, Thomas A.	Gray, John W. D.	Marr, James F.
Burbank, W. H.	Gray, I. S.	Morris, E. L.
Busby, E.	Guigon, Peter	Murray, B. P.
Bussius, John	Gordon, Harry	Muller, Jos.
Brintnall, F.	Gilbert, B. F.	Noyes, George E.
Babcock, G. W.	Grant, F. E.	Nusbaum, M.
Brooks, W. S.	Howard, George	Prince, Henry
Bailey, T. C.	Holtzman, Israel	Parks, C. M.
Carrington, S. E.	Heilbrun, A.	Parks, J. H.
Carrington, C. H.	Hewlett, George W.	Parker, J. P.
Crown, S. T.	Howell, C. E.	Parmenter, H. H.
Chambers, W. W.	Heilbrun, Louis	Piper, H. L.
Colby, J. M.	Hoover, A. M.	Price, W. B.
Chesley, B. F.	Hearle, Charles	Peirce, A. S.
Claggett, C. H.	Heilbrun, Samuel	Searle, D. B.
Crocker, John S.	Hilton, A.	Smith, L. M.
Cleverdon, J. S.	Howe, Eugene	Smith, James A.
Cornwall, James G.	Hynson, G. W.	Sprahs, A.
Cooper, E. P.	Hardy, R. W.	Shelse, Charles
Clawson, J. W.	Houghton, Samuel	Stillson, E. L.
Creighton, T. B.	Jones, Thomas T.	Sloan, A. R.
Conrey, A. C.	Johnson, W. S.	Saunders, L. M.
Dillon, M. A.	King, John J.	Stailey, Samuel
Davis, W. M.	Knowles, Robert	Slater, W. H.
Dennis, Felix	Lord, W. B.	Thornton, W. H.
Deming, Israel	Langley, C. W.	Tichenor, J. S.
Eckloff, E. C.	Loomis, A. J.	Wright, E. L.
Evans, Samuel D.	Luck, Isaac	Wilson, L. A.
Engel, Benj. F.	Lamborn, William	White, W. W.
Follansbee, L. F.	Lansburg, Max	Webster, John
Firmin, O. S.	Littlewood, James B.	Walker, Albert
Farlee, W. A.	Levi, Joseph	Yates, William A.
Floyd, C. M.	McCarthy, John	Young, Leander

FELLOW CRAFTS.

Crooks, John E.	Helmus, William	Mott, Albert
Darnall, J. T.	Kant, E. E.	Price, M. B.
Dame, J. W.	Landis, S. M.	Webster, John T.
Gentner, John J.	McCauley, William	

ENTERED APPRENTICES.

Antram, Joseph L.	Hallett, W. P.	Shillinglaw, R. P.
Ballau, Sylvester	Ingersoll, R. H.	Spear, Daniel E.
Browne, George H.	Merrill, H. S.	Straus, Daniel
Baldwin, William O.	Morgan, F. S.	Tucker, George
Cole, David	Mills, H. H.	Van Passell, P. W.
Evans, Thomas R.	Quackenbush, Emd.	Wilson, L. B.
Heffley, Joseph		

WITHDRAWN.

Hunter, Robert
Noble, Alfred

Pancoast, Josiah
Sleigh, L. E.

Shedd, K. W.
May, Meyer

ACACIA LODGE, No. 18.

Meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

JOSEPH B. WILL, Worshipful Master.

E. J. SWEET, Senior Warden.

CHARLES B. R. COLLEDGE, Junior Warden.

T. M. HANSON, Treasurer.

A. F. MARSH, Secretary.

L. STODDARD, Jr., Tiler.

PAST MASTERS AND PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

Z. D. Gilman, P. M. and P. Sr. G. W.

W. H. Baldwin, P. M.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Baldwin, William H.
Baldwin, Edward
Bassett, Isaac
Bartholow, J. P.
Baker, C. B.
Bradley, A. H.
Brice, J. J.
Bulkeley, J. W.
Colledge, Charles B. R.
Cowan, Joseph
Cramer, J. B.
Davis, James S.
Dixon, J. H.
Depro, Fred.
Eichelberger, Frank
Ellerbrook, Henry

Evans, J. O.
Forster, Howard
Fowler, T. T.
Franz, Charles F. L.
Gibson, John
Gilman, Z. D.
Gorman, A. P.
Hanson, T. M.
Heilborn, N. W.
Hendee, G. E.
Joseph, J. F.
Larreu, L. D.
Lynch, Matthew
McFarlan, Daniel
McFarlan, W. S.
Marsh, A. F.

Morse, S. B.
McConnell, G. E.
Mayo, S. J.
Morris, Isaac, Jr.
Nelson, Thomas F.
Robbins, Z. C.
Robbins, H. A.
Rider, William L.
Richter, Henry
Riley, P. C.
Shepherd, Thomas M.
Sly, J. M.
Sweet, E. J.
Small, William
Teemyer, J. H.
Towles, G. B.

Totten, Enoch	Walker, C. H.	Wilson, P. E.
Towles, H. O.	Wallace, M. T.	White, Fred.
Ward, E. J.	Work, W. W.	Wadsworth, J. B.
Will, J. B.		

FELLOW CRAFTS.

Hall, R. M.	Oakes, Francis J.	Smith, James T.
Lathrop, D. D.	Putnam, J. W.	

ENTERED APPRENTICES.

Adams, A. H.	Falconer, W. H.	Jones, Zephiniah
Atkinson, Frank F.	Franzoni, Charles W.	Moore, William G.
Bacorn, S. V.	Hogate, J. C.	Stier, H. Clay
Bettis, Frank A.	Johnson, Henry	Verdi, T. S.
Clare, J. C.		

WITHDRAWN.

Bell, Samuel P.	Brown, Hawley	Sweet, W. T.
Burnett, D. L.	Palmer, O. W.	

DIED.

Chaplin, J. C.	Lamkin, B. S.
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DROPPED FOR N. P. D.

Huestiss, C. W.	Sharretts, John F.	Tonger, A. C.
McGrew, J. M.	Sharretts, Samuel F.	

EXPELLED.

Hunt, C. P.

LAFAYETTE LODGE, No. 19.

Meets on the first and third Thursdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

HENRY A. WHALLON, Worshipful Master.

EDWIN B. MACGROTTY, Senior Warden. JAMES O. MCCLELLAN, Junior Warden.

JOHN T. CLEMENTS, Sr., Treasurer. WILLIAM H. FRY, Secretary.

L. STODDARD, Jr., Tiler.

PAST MASTERS AND PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

T. J. Williams, P.: D.: G.: M.:

P. B. Brown, P.: M.:

Chauncey Smith, P.: M.:

Noble D. Larner, P.: M.: and G.: S.:

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Alvord, H. J.	Clarke, N. B.	Fletcher, W. S.
Auldridge, Thos.	Clarke, P. M.	Francis, G. W.
Andrews, Wm. P.	Clark, Joseph	Fuller, E. H.
Arnold, J. H.	Clark, William	Fogg, E. B.
Allen, J. C.	Clayton, D. A.	Fry, Wm. H.
Appel, Charles A.	Clements, Sr., Jno. T.	Flowers, Alfred
Allan, Thos. G.	Cluss, Adolph	Fisher, Hiram L.
Baile, C. P.	Connelly, F. D.	Farrow, W. H.
Barroll, F. H.	Cohen, Jr., R.	Gibbon, D. J.
Becker, C. F.	Cook, John G.	Godfrey, E. D.
Bennett, H. P.	Cutter, B. P.	Goodall, G. W.
Booream, E. J.	Castle, D. E.	Gough, S. E.
Brady, A. S.	Cromwell, Z. M.	Griffin, J. W.
Branson, P. H.	Chase, Wm. H.	Grassie, J. M.
Brown, P. B.	Craig, John G.	Gilman, A. B.
Bryan, J. V.	Chapman, Walter S.	Gramlich, F. J.
Bullock, J. F.	Conrad, C. H.	Gaddis, Wm. L.
Burgdorf, Louis	Crist, La Four M.	Green, John R.
Burr, T. S.	Chambers, Boon	Gams, G.
Bliss, A. G.	Chandler, Wm. E.	Harris, R. S.
Blakely, T. M.	Creecy, C. E.	Havens, F. C.
Brookings, E. J.	Cohen, Mark	Hirsch, J.
Ballard, G. C.	Cooper, J. S.	Holt, Jos. B.
Baar, Lewis	Davis, Wm. M.	Howell, M. E. N.
Benner, F.	Dole, S. A.	Hunt, H. L.
Bibber, C. W.	Donelan, P. H.	Hunt, Zophar
Bonnell, Geo. W.	Doolittle, S. G.	Heath, Jas. L.
Brown, Ephraim	Douglass, W. O.	Hoover, J. W.
Bailey, J. C.	Doughty, J. Ed.	Hunt, W. C.
Beall, James W.	Dickinson, Geo. T.	Hudnut, J. M.
Baker, H. M.	Davis, B. F.	Hunt, T. J.
Blakelock, R. J.	Eastman, J. R.	Holmes, D. E.
Bratton, W.	Eastman, Norman	Hartung, Charles E.
Bowker, Hugh D.	Enderle, Joseph L.	Herman, A.
Barnes, James J.	Eby, James N.	Hutzler, Charles
Baird, F. A.	Eaton, P. H.	Heywood, George B.
Cameron, John	Fisher, B. F.	Hayes, William

Hainebach, B.	McCoy, Jos. S.	St. Albe, Gustave
Hunter, George M.	Marshall, F. M.	Stevens, James D.
Jackson, J. M.	McMillan, A. F.	Steele, T. J.
James, D. W. C.	Nicolay, J. H.	Stewart, W. H.
Jacquette, J. G.	Nordstrom, C. E.	Stone, Jacob
Jennings, J. W.	Nelson, C. C.	Strachan, S. S.
Jones, W. M.	Nelson, A. H.	Simpson, J. H.
Jewett, H. L.	Noyes, Wm. H.	Sheridan, Fred'k
Jones, D. S.	Nutting, John D.	Searles, James H.
Jones R. L.	Olmstead, J. F.	Schultz, Henry
Janson, J. O.	Ormes, J. M.	Sutter, B. P.
Johnson, S. A.	Patrick, J. H.	Shaw, H. D.
Jockneck, G. F.	Pedrick, W. W.	Simms, J. W.
Keegan, P.	Perkins, D. L.	Stephenson, John
Kelly, E. E.	Perkins, Jr., John	Smith, A. C.
Kimball, L. W.	Pierce, D. T.	Sniffen, C. C.
Keeling, Rev. R. J.	Pike, Benj. S.	Smith, D. C.
Lammond, Peter	Pickell, J. H.	Stokes, Jno. W.
Langran, William	Porter, W. C.	Shepard, H. L.
Langford, William	Pearson, J. P.	Sanders, Thomas B.
Larner, N. D.	Patterson, J. J.	Staily, John H.
Lesser, G. H.	Parker, Matthew	Sackville, Charles W.
Loweree, G. E.	Pratt, Geo. W.	Thompson, J. M.
Longan, O. W.	Pease, Wm. R.	Tyler, W. C.
Laurence, J. P.	Rich, G. W.	Transue, Absalom
Lobb, D. C.	Robbins, N. H.	Towle, Augustine
Lewis, E. M.	Rose, George W.	Thatcher, Samuel M.
MacGrotty, E. B.	Riley, William	Thompson, J. Barker
McCulloch, James	Rhoberts, Wm. H.	Thomasson, Samuel E.
Mendes, J. F.	Robinson, George F.	Upton, J. K.
Moran, W. E.	Roach, Thomas E.	Walker, Cyrus
Moulden, A. F.	Rice, George	Walker, John F.
Musser, George J.	Rose, J. R.	Walling, E. P.
Myers, Wm. C.	Reiss, J. H.	Whallon, H. A.
Metcalf, John F.	Raymond, J. R.	Whitman, G. A.
Merrill, H. A.	Sharretts, G. E. W.	Williams, Thos. J.
Merrill, H. S.	Sherwood, W. H.	Wilson, Jacob
Madge, O. D.	Sherman, F. O.	Wolf, Simon
Major, B. C.	Sheibly, Wm. H.	Wood, Henry P.
Mull, Franklin	Schurz, A. P.	Wyvill, W. D.
McGlathery, Frank	Shoof, Abram	Wilson, Z. G.
Munson, H. T.	Small, Bruce	Wilson, Jos. M.
McClellan, J. O.	Smith, Chauncey	Wilson, John C.
May, D. E.	Smoot, John H.	Whitall, J. C.
Mickell, John	Simpson, James	Waugh, James E.

Wright, J. S.	Webster, A. C. H.	Ward, George C.
Whigam, C. J.	Whitney, Wm. H.	Webb, J. W.
Whelpley, Charles L.	White, Curles	Wood, George H.
Wheeler, C. M.	Widney, W. A.	Young, G. J.

FELLOW CRAFTS.

Bramhall, Wm. L.	Fiske, E. A.	Meeding, John
Bentley, A. J.	Gassaway, Wm.	Marsh, F. M.
Cross, James	Howland, J. D.	Robertson, Wm. R.
Carrier, A. J.	Lanckton, Geo. M.	Wiggins, S. A.
Ferrias, Gilbert, J.		

ENTERED APPRENTICES.

Clokey, Wm. N.	McLean, H. C.	Sinsabaugh, D.
Duncan, James D.	McKelden, Wm. B.	Stock, J. F.
Foulke, Chas. W.	Perry, Waldo G.	Wheeler, Houghton
Fitch, Geo. A.	Phillips, Joseph	Walsh, Michael H.
Gleason, E. P.	Ramsdell, Geo. P.	Zeverly, E. A.
Hughes, Wm. E.		

REINSTATED.

Cohen, Mark	Wilson, J. C.	Whittlesey, W. G.
Cutting, John D.		

WITHDRAWN.

Hamburger, M. G.	Johnson, J. G.	Thorne, S. N.
Haskins, L. M.	Kinne, E. D.	Wood, Alfred
Ivins, W. H.	Leitch, C. M.	Whittlesey, W. G.

DIED.

McCord, Luther	Welsh, James.
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HOPE LODGE, No. 20.

Meets on the second and fourth Fridays in each month.

OFFICERS.

HENRY V. COLE, Worshipful Master.

SAMUEL HOUSTON, Senior Warden.

WILLIAM MERTZ, Junior Warden.

R. GOODHART, Treasurer.

C. H. DICKSON, Secretary.

E. EDWARDS, Tiler.

PAST MASTER.

J. C. Kondrup, P.: M.:

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Adamson, A. C.
 Atkins, E. H.
 Arrison, J. R.
 Boyer, H.
 Barton, C. M.
 Cole, H. V.
 Callahan, J. J.
 Carpenter, L. C.
 Donahue, T. H.
 Dickson, C. H.
 Dessau, A. T.
 Emmner, J.
 Evans, A. M.

Fewkes, E.
 Graham, T. H.
 Goodhart, R.
 Houston, J. H.
 Houston, Sam.
 Hulse, C. L.
 Jenkins, J. A.
 Kondrup, J. C.
 Louis, M.
 Mertz, William
 Morgan, R.
 Moe, L. S.
 Mullooney, J. F.

McNairy, W. S.
 McIlvaine, J.
 Peyser, J.
 Peyser, P.
 Peterson, A.
 Ricketts, G. C.
 Russell, S. B.
 Ruff, J. B.
 Rodrique, A.
 Smith, H. D.
 Swob, G. J.
 Thorne, S. N.
 Winter, T. D.

FELLOW CRAFTS.

Lauder, J.

Stidham, W. F.

ENTERED APPRENTICES.

Altimus, A.
 Arctander, E.

Chase, W. D.
 Magill, J. W.

Westwood, W. P.

DIED.

Wright, J.

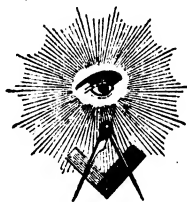
LIST OF GRAND LODGES in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, with the name and address of their Grand Secretaries, and date of last publication received.

GRAND LODGE OF	GRAND SECRETARIES.	ADDRESS.	DATE.
Alabama.....	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery	1866
Arkansas.....	William D. Blocher.....	Little Rock.....	1866
California.....	Alexander G. Abell.....	San Francisco.....	1866
Canada.....	Thomas Bird Harris.....	Hamilton.....	1866
Chile.....	A. M. Mediora.....	Valparaiso.....	
Connecticut.....	Joseph K. Wheeler.....	Hartford.....	1867
Colorado.....	Ed. C. Parmelee.....	Denver City.....	1866
Cuba and W. I.			
Delaware.....	John P. Allmond.....	Delaware City.....	1866
England, U. G. L. of..	William G. Clarke.....	London.....	1853
Florida.....	Hugh A. Corley.....	Tallahassee.....	1866
France.....	Adolphe Perrien.....	Paris.....	1855
Georgia.....	Simri Rose.....	Macon.....	1866
Illinois.....	H. G. Reynolds.....	Springfield.....	1866
Indiana.....	William Hacker.....	Indianapolis.....	1867
Iowa.....	Theo. S. Parvin.....	Muscatine.....	1867
Kansas.....	E. T. Carr.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	1866
Kentucky.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.....	Louisville.....	1866
Louisiana.....	Samuel M. Todd.....	New Orleans.....	1867
Maine.....	Ira Berry.....	Portland.....	1867
Maryland.....	Jacob H. Medairy.....	Baltimore.....	1867
Massachusetts.....	Solon Thornton.....	Boston.....	1866
Michigan.....	James Fenton.....	Detroit.....	1867
Minnesota.....	W. S. Combs.....	St. Paul.....	1866
Mississippi.....	D. P. Porter.....	Jackson.....	1867
Missouri.....	G. Frank Gourley.....	St. Louis.....	1866
Montana.....	W. F. Sanders.....		1866
Nebraska.....	J. N. Wise.....	Bellevue.....	1866
Nevada.....	Robert H. Taylor.....	Virginia City.....	1866
New Hampshire.....	Horace Chase.....	Hopkinton.....	1866
New Jersey.....	Joseph H. Hough.....	Trenton.....	1867
New York.....	James M. Austin, M. D.	New York.....	1866
North Carolina.....	W. T. Bain.....	Raleigh.....	1866
Nova Scotia.....	Chas. J. Macdonald.....	Halifax.....	
Ohio.....	John D. Caldwell.....	Cincinnati.....	1866
Oregon.....	J. E. Hurford.....	Oregon City.....	1867
Pennsylvania.....	John Thompson.....	Philadelphia.....	1866
Peru.....	R. H. Hartley.....	Lima.....	
Rhode Island.....	Charles D. Green.....	Providence.....	1866
South Carolina.....	R. S. Bruns.....	Charleston.....	1866
Tennessee.....	Charles A. Fuller.....	Nashville.....	1866
Texas.....	Geo. H. Bringham.....	Houston.....	1867
Vermont.....	Henry Clarke.....	Poultney.....	1865
Virginia.....	John Dove, M. D.	Richmond.....	1866
Wisconsin.....	William T. Palmer.....	Milwaukee.....	1866
Washington Territory.	William H. Wood.....	Olympia.....	1866
West Virginia.....	Thomas H. Logan.....	Wheeling.....	1867

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE
OF
Free and Accepted Masons
OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

For the Year 1868.

FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.



WASHINGTON:
JOSEPH L. PEARSON, PRINTER,
Corner of 9th and D sts.
1868.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAMD LODGE.

1869.

R. B. DONALDSON,	-	-	M.: W.: Grand Master.
J. B. WILL,	-	-	R.: W.: D.: Grand Master.
J. H. RUSSELL,	-	-	R.: W.: Sr. Grand Warden.
W. H. ORCUTT,	-	-	R.: W.: Jr. Grand Warden.
N. D. LARNER,	-	-	R.: W.: Grand Secretary.
C. CAMMACK, SR.,	-	-	R.: W.: Grand Treasurer.
D. B. SEARLE,	-	-	W.: G.: Visitor & Lecturer.
W. V. TUDOR	-	-	W.: and Rev. G.: Chaplain.
J. T. POWELL,	-	-	W.: Grand Marshal.
T. B. CAMPBELL,	-	-	W.: Sr. Grand Deacon.
J. H. MILLS,	-	-	W.: Jr. Grand Deacon.
G. B. CLARK,	-	-	W.: Grand Sword Bearer.
J. VERMILLION,	-	-	W.: Grand Pursuivant.
C. H. MOULTON,	-	-	W.: Sr. Grand Steward.
W. MERTZ,	-	-	W.: Jr. Grand Steward.
L. STODDARD, JR.,	-	-	Grand Tiler.

PROCEEDINGS
 OF THE
Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons
 OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
 1868.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, *March 17*, A.: L.: 5868.

The Grand Lodge of F.: and A.: M.: of the District of Columbia, met in Special Communication at Central Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock, and was opened in ample form.

PRESENT :

M.: W.: B. B. FRENCH,	-	-	-	-	-	Grand Master.
R.: W.: J. LOCKIE,	-	-	-	-	-	D.: Grand Master.
" " J. H. RUSSELL,	-	-	-	-	-	Sr. Grand Warden.
" " J. B. WILL,	-	-	-	-	-	Jr. Grand Warden.
" " N. D. LARNER,	-	-	-	-	-	Grand Secretary.
" " C. CAMMACK, SR.,	-	-	-	-	-	Grand Treasurer.
W.: D. B. SEARLE,	-	-	-	-	-	Grand Vis. and Lec.
" J. T. POWELL,	-	-	-	-	-	Grand Marshal.
" H. V. COLE,	-	-	-	-	-	Sr. Grand Deacon.
" A. ROCHE,	-	-	-	-	-	Jr. Grand Deacon.
" G. B. CLARK,	-	-	-	-	-	Grand Sword Bearer.
Brother L. STODDARD, JR.,	-	-	-	-	-	Grand Tyler. <i>w Oct 4/69</i>

Representatives from Nos. 3, 4, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

The M.: W.: Grand Master stated his reasons for calling the Grand Lodge together, in the following remarks :

MY BRETHREN : I have assembled the Grand Lodge this evening in consequence of the death of our M.: W.: Past Grand Master, William M. Ellis, who died at his residence in this city yesterday morning.

Brother Ellis was a good, a worthy, an honest, and an upright man, and a Freemason who never forgot his Masonic duties. Quiet and unostentatious

in his worldly walk, he moved onward amongst us, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

He seemed to be always surrounded by an atmosphere of gentleness, virtue, and true piety, and to be always prepared for that summons which has now come and taken him, like a shock of corn fully ripe, to a purer and better world.

Brother Ellis was born in August, 1806. He has spent most of his life in this city. He was a mechanic of a high order, and understood, thoroughly, everything appertaining to the business of practical steam engineering. In all his business operations and engagements he bore a character as bright as the noonday sun.

He served for several years as a member of the City Councils, where he stood high among his peers; and not only there, but everywhere within reach of his influence, he gave it earnestly to the cause of education.

He served this Grand Lodge as Grand Senior Warden in 1837, as Deputy Grand Master in 1839, and as Grand Master in 1844; and, although I had not then formed his acquaintance, I have been told, what I could not but know, knowing his character as I have for the last fifteen or twenty years, that he performed all the duties of those offices most acceptably.

He revered God—he loved his country—he loved his fellow men!

We all know that he lived a Christian's life, and died a Christian's death.

Our city has lost a good citizen. The church has lost a most exemplary and worthy member. Society has lost one of its brightest ornaments; and we, my brethren, have lost one of our number whom we loved, and whose loss we shall sincerely mourn.

Most proper it is that we should pay all possible Masonic respect and honor to his memory, and that we should place upon our records our appreciation of his many virtues.

To make arrangements for thus doing, I have now called you together in solemn conclave, that you may initiate this evening such action as may seem most appropriate, in doing which both my heart and my hand will be with you.

On motion a committee, consisting of Bros. N. D. Larnier, J. H. Russell, and J. C. Dulin, was appointed to make all necessary arrangements for attending the funeral of P.: G.: M.: Ellis, on Thursday afternoon, the 19th inst.

On motion, Washington Naval Lodge, No. 4, (of which Bro. Ellis was a member,) was invited to attend the funeral as a distinct Lodge.

On motion, Washington and Columbia Commanderies, Knights Templar, were invited to act as an escort on the occasion.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until Thursday afternoon, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

RESUMED COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, *March 19, A. L. 5868.*

The Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of the District of Columbia, met at Central Masonic Hall, at 1 o'clock p. m., and was called from refreshment to labor.

PRESENT :

M. W. B. B. FRENCH,	- - - -	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. J. LOCKIE,	- - - -	<i>D. Grand Master.</i>
" " J. H. RUSSELL,	- - - -	<i>Sr. Grand Warden.</i>
" " W. MIDDLETON,	- - - -	<i>Jr. Grand Warden, p. t.</i>
" " N. D. LARNER,	- - - -	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" " C. CAMMACK, SR.,	- - - -	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W. D. B. SEARLE,	- - - -	<i>Grand Vis. and Lec.</i>
" J. T. POWELL,	- - - -	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" J. J. CALLAHAN,	- - - -	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon, p. t.</i>
" J. M. SMITH,	- - - -	<i>Jr. Grand Deacon, p. t.</i>
" G. B. CLARK,	- - - -	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" J. H. JOCHUM,	- - - -	<i>Grand Pursuivant, p. t.</i>
" F. M. MARSHALL,	} - - -	<i>Grand Stewards, p. t.</i>
" L. KARPARGLES,		
Brother L. STODDARD, JR.,	- - - -	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>
P. G. M. J. E. F. HOLMEAD, and representatives from all the Lodges, except No. 5.		

The committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements for attending the funeral of our late P. M. W. Grand Master, W. M. Ellis, submitted their report, which was accepted.

Bro. D. Hepburn was appointed Bearer of the Great Lights, and Bros. C. Hadaway, T. B. Campbell, and E. J. Sweet, Bearers of the Lesser Lights.

The Grand Lodge was formed in procession by the Grand Marshal, and accompanied by Washington and Columbia Commanderies of Knights Templar, (who acted as escort,) Washington Naval Lodge, No. 4, and a large number of Master Masons, repaired to the First Presbyterian Church, where the remains of our deceased Brother had been previously taken.

After appropriate addresses by Rev. Bro. Sunderland, D. D., and the Rev. Dr. Chester, on the life and character of our late Brother, the procession was reformed and accompanied his remains to their last resting place, Congressional Cemetery, where the solemn ceremonies of the Grand Lodge were performed by the M. W. Grand Master, the ceremonies being interspersed

with appropriate Masonic anthems by the choir of Dawson Lodge, No. 16, under the direction of Bro. J. B. Dawson.

The remains of our deceased Brother having been deposited in the vault, the Grand Lodge returned to the Hall, and was closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, *April 9, A.: L.: 5868.*

The Grand Lodge of F.: and A.: M.: of the District of Columbia, met in Special Communication at Central Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock p. m., and was opened in ample form.

PRESENT :

M.: W.: B. B. FRENCH,	- - - -	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R.: W.: J. H. RUSSELL,	- - - -	<i>Sr. Grand Warden.</i>
" " J. B. WILL,	- - - -	<i>Jr. Grand Warden.</i>
" " N. D. NARNER,	- - - -	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" " C. CAMMACK, SR.,	- - - -	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W.: J. T. POWELL,	- - - -	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" H. V. COLE,	- - - -	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" J. H. JOCHUM,	- - - -	<i>Jr. Grand Deacon, p. t.</i>
Brother L. STODDARD, JR.,	- - - -	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

P.: D.: G.: Master, R. B. Donaldson, and Representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, and 20.

The M.: W.: Grand Master stated that he had called the Grand Lodge together to consider invitations that had been received, inviting the Grand Lodge to be present on the 15th inst., and dedicate the monument erected by the Washington Lincoln Monument Association; also, one from the Committee of Arrangements of the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, inviting the Grand Lodge to lay the corner-stone of their new church edifice on Capitol Hill, at such time as will be agreeable to it; which communications were read by the Grand Secretary as follows :

WASHINGTON, *April 4, 1868.*

Hon. B. B. FRENCH, *M.: W.: Grand Master*

of Masons of District of Columbia :

DEAR SIR : It is proposed to unvail and dedicate the statue of the late President Abraham Lincoln, now being erected by the citizens of Washington in front of the City Hall, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

In order to make the ceremonies imposing, we, as the committee having it in charge, have been directed to request the Grand and other Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, of the District of Columbia, to be present, and to perform ceremonies of the Fraternity appertaining to such an occasion.

Very respectfully,

RICHARD WALLACH,

President.

C. S. NOYES, *Secretary.*

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master

of F. and A. Masons of the District of Columbia :

SIR : The committee of the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, Capitol Hill, respectfully request that you will cause the corner-stone of their new church to be laid with the appropriate Masonic solemnities. The day and hour they would leave to your convenience, and will conform their own preparation thereto. If you can make it convenient to accede to their request, you will confer a great favor on the trustees and congregation.

Very respectfully yours,

CHAS. H. PARSONS,

JOHN R. ARRISON,

Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 9, 1868.*

On motion, both invitations were accepted, and Tuesday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 5 o'clock, was fixed as the time for laying the corner-stone of the church.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until Tuesday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock.

NOBLE D. LARNER,

Grand Secretary.

RESUMED COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, *April 14, A. L. 5868.*

The Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia, met at Central Masonic Hall, at 4 o'clock p. m., and was called from refreshment to labor.

PRESENT :

M. W. B. B. FRENCH,	- - - -	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. J. H. RUSSELL,	- - - -	<i>Sr. Grand Warden.</i>
" " H. V. COLE,	- - - -	<i>Jr. Grand Warden, p. t.</i>
" " C. H. MOULTON,	- - - -	<i>Grand Secretary, p. t.</i>
" " A. M. HOWARD,	- - - -	<i>Grand Marshal, p. t.</i>
" " J. H. JOCHUM,	- - - -	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon, p. t.</i>
" " J. J. CALLAHAN,	- - - -	<i>Jr. Grand Deacon, p. t.</i>

W. D. C. LOBB, - - - - *Grand Sword Bearer, p. t.*
 " C. SHELSE, } - - - - *Grand Stewards, p. t.*
 " W. H. JOHNSON, }
 Brother L. STODDARD, - - - - *Grand Tiler.*

Representatives from Nos. 7, 9, 11, and 20.

Bro. John Getchell, having been appointed bearer of the Great Lights, and Bros. J. Peyser, A. M. Evans, and R. B. Thompsons, Bearers of the Lesser Lights, the Grand Lodge was formed in procession by the Grand Marshal, and proceeded to the site of the new Metropolitan Presbyterian Church edifice, where the corner-stone was laid with the usual Masonic ceremonies by the M. W. Grand Master.

After the ceremonies the procession returned to the Hall, and was called from labor to refreshment until Wednesday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock.

C. H. MOULTON,
Grand Secretary, p. t.

RESUMED COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, April 15, A. L. 5868.

The Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia, met at 1 o'clock p. m., at Central Masonic Hall, and was called from refreshment to labor.

PRESENT :

M. W. B. B. FRENCH, - - - - *Grand Master.*
 R. W. R. CLARKE, - - - - *D. Grand Master, p. t.*
 " J. H. RUSSELL, - - - - *Sr. Grand Warden.*
 " J. B. WILL, - - - - *Jr. Grand Warden.*
 " N. D. LARNER, - - - - *Grand Secretary.*
 " L. M. SAUNDERS, - - - - *Grand Treasurer, p. t.*
 W. D. B. SEARLE, - - - - *Grand Vis. and Lec.*
 " A. M. HOWARD, - - - - *Grand Marshal, p. t.*
 " H. V. COLE, - - - - *Sr. Grand Deacon.*
 " A. ROCHE, - - - - *Jr. Grand Deacon.*
 " B. P. MURRAY, - - - - *Grand Pursuivant, p. t.*
 " E. L. MORRIS, } - - - - *Grand Stewards, p. t.*
 " G. H. TUCKER, }
 Bro. L. STODDARD, JR., - - - - *Grand Tiler.*

Representatives from Nos. 3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

The M. W. Grand Master made the following appointments:

Bearer of the Great Lights, Bro. T. B. Campbell; Bearers of the Lesser Lights, Bros. W. Mertz, J. N. Ball, W. Wolf; Bearers of Corn, Wine, and Oil, Bros. B. Chambers, J. F. Stock, and J. W. Browning.

The Grand Lodge was then formed in procession by the Grand Marshal and proceeded to the monument erected at the head of 4½ street by the Washington Lincoln Monument Association, in memory of late President Abraham Lincoln, where the usual dedicatory services of the Fraternity were performed, after which the procession was reformed and returned to the Hall, and there being no further business, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, May 5, A. L. 5868.

The Grand Lodge met at Masonic Hall, corner of D and 9th streets, at 7 o'clock p. m.

PRESENT:

M. W. B. B. FRENCH,	- - - -	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. J. LOCKIE,	- - - -	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" " J. H. RUSSELL,	- - - -	<i>Sr. G. Warden.</i>
" " J. B. WILL,	- - - -	<i>Jr. G. Warden.</i>
" " N. D. LARNER,	- - - -	<i>G. Secretary.</i>
" " C CAMMACK, SR.,	- - - -	<i>G. Treasurer.</i>
W. D. B. SEARLE,	- - - -	<i>G. Vis. and Lec.</i>
" C. HADAWAY,	- - - -	<i>Sr. G. Deacon.</i>
" A. ROCHE,	- - - -	<i>Jr. G. Deacon.</i>
" G. B. CLARK,	- - - -	<i>G. Sword Bearer.</i>
" C. W. SONNENSCHMIDT,	- - - -	<i>G. Pursuivant.</i>
" E. B. BURY,	- - - -	<i>Sr. G. Steward.</i>
Brother L STODDARD, JR.,	- - - -	<i>G. Tiler.</i>

P. G. Masters, W. B. Magruder and J. E. F. Holmead.

P. D. G. Masters, P. H. Hooe and R. B. Donaldson.

P. Jr. G. Warden, A. T. Longley.

And the following representatives:

Of Federal Lodge, No. 1—J. D. Bartlett, W. M., W. H. Goods, S.

W., and P. G. Masters J. Lockie, R. B. Donaldson, and A. Buchly.

Of Columbia Lodge, No. 3—T. B. Campbell, W. M.

Of Washington Naval Lodge, No. 4—J. C. Dulin, W. M., J. Vermillion, S. W., E. B. Bury, Jr. W., and P. Master J. A. Foos.

Of Potomac Lodge, No. 5—A. Roche, proxy for W. M., H. A. Gross, proxy for Sr. W., R. A. Downman, Jr. W., and P. Master J. B. Gibbs.

Of Lebanon Lodge, No. 7—W. Middleton, W. M., C. H. Moulton, Jr. W.

Of New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9—J. H. Jochum, Sr. W., C. L. Catlin, Jr. W.

Of Hiram Lodge, No. 10—J. M. Jewell, proxy for W. M., J. H. Mills, Sr. W., J. Burn, Jr. W., and P. Master W. B. Magruder.

Of St. John's Lodge, No. 11—J. H. Russell, W. M., C. F. Jarvis, Jr. W., and P. Master P. H. Hooe.

Of National Lodge, No. 12—M. C. Baxter, W. M., I. L. Johnson, Sr. W., S. L. Hable, Jr. W., and P. Masters L. Gassenheimer and C. W. Sonnenschmidt.

Of Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14—G. B. Clark, W. M., H. E. Riley, Sr. W., and S. Goodman, Jr. W.

Of B. B. French Lodge, No. 15—W. H. Orcutt, W. M., J. Daniels, Sr. W., and P. M. B. B. French.

Of Dawson Lodge, No. 16—C. Hadaway, W. M., and P. M. J. E. F. Holmead.

Of Harmony Lodge, No. 17—D. B. Searle, W. M., W. A. Yates, Sr. W., and S. Baxter, Jr. W.

Of Acacia Lodge, No. 18—J. B. Will, W. M., E. J. Sweet, Sr. W., and C. B. R. Colledge, Jr. W.

Of La Fayette Lodge, No. 19—H. A. Whallon, W. M., E. B. MacGrotty, Sr. W., H. S. Merrill, proxy for Jr. W., and P. M. C. Smith and N. D. Larnier.

Of Hope Lodge, No. 20—S. Houston, S. W., W. Mertz, Jr. W., J. H. Houston, proxy for W. M., and P. M. J. C. Kondrup.

All the Lodges being represented, the Grand Lodge was opened in ample form by the M. W. Grand Master.

The proceedings of Special and Resumed Communications, held March 17 and March 19, and April 9 and 15, 1868, were read and approved.

The M. W. Grand Master then addressed the Grand Lodge as follows:

BRETHREN: It is proper that I should inform you of such things as have occurred touching my administration of the high duties you have entrusted to my care, since our last regular convocation, as seem to me ought to be called to your attention.

I have been called upon many times to answer questions and to settle difficulties, but where the answers to the questions involved no new Masonic principle, and when the difficulties were readily brought to a satisfactory termination, and are ended, I do not think it would be of any service to the Craft to burden your minds, or our Grand Lodge records, by stating them here.

I have written many official letters, and of all those which have seemed to me to be of sufficient importance, I have kept copies. I shall continue to keep such copies during my term of office, and at its close shall deposit my letter-book in the archives of the Grand Lodge, so that hereafter it may be referred to either for information on points decided by me, or as evidence of the manner in which I have performed the duties of Grand Master.

I have had the pleasure, since our installation meeting in December, of corresponding with the Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Italy, with the Grand Master of, and our Grand Representative at, the Grand Orient of Peru, with the Grand Master of Maine, and the Grand Master of Rhode Island.

In reply to a letter from the Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Italy to our late lamented Grand Master Whiting, I informed Grand Master Ludovico Frapolli of the death of our Grand Master. I also, at his special request, recommended to him the appointment of our R. W. Grand Secretary, Noble D. Larner, as the Representative of the Grand Orient of Italy near this Grand Lodge. My letter was written on the 1st of January, and in March I received from him a reply, in which he stated that on the receipt of my letter he ordered three days of mourning to be observed in all the Italian Lodges in honor of the memory of our deceased Grand Master. He also sent the commission of Representative of the Grand Orient of Italy to Bro. Larner, and recommended the appointment of "The Ill. Bro., Col. George Vamajo," as our Representative near that Grand Orient.

To that letter I replied on the 16th of March, expressing in proper terms thanks in my own behalf, and in behalf of this Grand Lodge, for the marked sympathy, so feelingly exhibited by the Grand Master and Craft in Italy, on learning of the death of our late M. W. Grand Master. I also enclosed a commission, appointing the Ill. Bro. recommended as our Representative near the Grand Orient of Italy.

The correspondence with the Grand Orient of Peru was in relation to the courtesies existing between that Grand Body and this, and in acknowledgment, on my part, of the receipt of the letters already laid before this Grand Lodge, which were accompanied by the commission to Bro. Ezra L. Stevens, and the collar and jewel appropriate to the high position of Representative.

My correspondence with the Grand Master of Maine was in relation to the application of a gentleman from that State to Lebanon Lodge, No. 7, for the degrees of Masonry. He had been for some time a resident of this city, and a clerk in one of the Departments. Last summer, while on a visit to his old home in Maine, being ignorant as to the Masonic comity regarding jurisdiction, he applied there for the degrees, with the assurance of a Brother there that a dispensation could be procured from the Grand Master so that he could receive the three in a single month. But that, if the dispensation could not be procured, *the petition could be withdrawn*. The petition was sent in. No application was made for a dispensation. The candidate was balloted for and rejected, without any known reason, as every one who was consulted gave him the highest character in all respects. He returned here, not knowing that he had been rejected, and applied to Lebanon Lodge for the degrees. The Secretary of Lebanon Lodge wrote to the Secretary of Presumpscot Lodge, in Maine, and all the facts were communicated. A correspondence ensued be-

tween the candidate and his friends in Maine, and the facts of his good character and high standing were developed, and the Master of the Lodge wrote to the candidate that the Lodge had decided, "that there was no objection whatever to his being made a Mason by Lebanon Lodge, and that the Secretary was directed to communicate this decision to Lebanon Lodge." No communication being received from the Secretary, the candidate again wrote to the Master, and he replied that there was nothing lacking on his part, or on the part of the Lodge; but that, notwithstanding he had repeatedly ordered and entreated the Secretary to write, and he had promised so to do, that he still neglected, and he advised the candidate to write to the Grand Master of Maine.

At this point in the proceedings the papers were all referred to me, and, deeming it a proper subject for my intervention, I at once wrote to the M. W. Grand Master of Maine, stating all the facts. He replied, most courteously and fraternally, that the matter should be at once attended to, and on the 30th of January I received a letter from the M. W. Grand Master, T. J. Murray, stating that, on application to the Secretary of Presumpscot Lodge, he was assured by that Brother that he had twice written to the Secretary of Lebanon Lodge. The letter contained full permission to Lebanon Lodge to act on the petition of the candidate and confer the degrees.

I have made this statement more for the purpose of showing the kindness and courtesy that exists between the two jurisdictions than for any special necessity of placing the facts on record here.

My correspondence with the M. W. Grand Master of Rhode Island, Hon. Thomas A. Doyle, was in relation to the case of Bro. Overton G. Langley, whose case has already been stated upon the records of this Grand Lodge, and about which a correspondence had taken place between Grand Masters Doyle and Whiting. On writing to Grand Master Doyle he replied that he would, as soon as he could gather all the facts, write me fully, which he did in April last, enclosing copies of letters and papers, and among them a copy of a letter from himself to Grand Master Whiting, dated May 24th, 1867, which no one had seen here, and which, had G. M. Whiting promulgated it, would have settled the case at that time.

From that letter it appears that no question was ever made by the Freemasons of Rhode Island as to our right to make Bro. Langley a Mason. The whole question as to his admission to St. John's Lodge, at Newport, rested on the objection of a single member of that Lodge, who refused to sit with him for private reasons of his own, and who declared that, had Bro. Langley applied to that Lodge for the degrees, that he never could have been admitted. And in the same letter G. M. Doyle assures G. M. Whiting *that he had informed Bro. Langley that he could visit either of the other Lodges in that jurisdiction*, which is proof positive that Grand Master Doyle had no doubt that Bro. Langley was regularly made a Mason in this jurisdiction.

This settles, conclusively, the *status* of Bro. Langley, and determines the question regarding him so far as the two Grand Jurisdictions are concerned.

I referred all the papers back to Washington Centennial Lodge, and any further action in relation to the matter must be by that Lodge.

I have issued several dispensations since I entered upon the duties of Grand

Master, for various purposes, coming within my powers of dispensation ; but no one without good reasons exhibited to me therefor.

There are now, within my knowledge, various questions floating, as it were, within the jurisdiction, some of which may eventually, come before this Grand Body for settlement, but none of which now appear to me to be of sufficient importance to be brought officially to your attention, and I fervently hope that the harmony of the jurisdiction may not be disturbed unnecessarily by the attempt to make mountains of mole hills, as is too often the case among the societies of the world.

Let us remember that although we are brethren we are men, and subject to all the frailties of humanity. That we may all err, for it is the characteristic of mortality ; and while we know that "to err is human," let us never forget the remainder of the poet's sentiment, "to forgive, divine."

The time will never come on this earth, until the arrival of the millenium, when men will not be found going wrong. We are all the subjects of passion, of prejudice, of indiscretion. If we mean to live harmoniously, we must exercise charity, we must subdue passion, and we must look upon the failings of our fellow men, and especially of our Brothers, as to be forgiven instead of to be reproached and trumpeted to the world.

"Then gently scan your brother man,
And gentler sister woman,
Though ye may gang a kenning wrang,
To step aside is human."

This was said by a poet and a brother Mason ; and now, when we cannot disguise the fact that feelings do exist among the brethren of this jurisdiction that are not creditable to the Craft, let us all strive to overcome them ourselves, and to earnestly inculcate the sentiments expressed in these quotations, and cast the mantle of charity and forgiveness over the errors of our misguided Brethren.

The Board of Directors of the Masonic Hall Association have fixed the twentieth of this month as the day on which to lay the corner-stone of that edifice. It is expected that the Grand Lodge, accompanied by the various Masonic bodies of the District, will be present on that occasion, but it is not expected that anything further will be done than to march from this hall to the place where the building is to be erected, and, with no other than the prescribed ceremony, to lay the stone. I respectfully recommend that all the necessary arrangements be made at this meeting.

I may appropriately add, that the work upon the Temple is now so arranged as to promise the most complete success within the coming year, and that there can hardly be a doubt that no better investment can be made than in the stock of that building.

We will now proceed with the duties before us, and may everything we do be done with that order and harmony which should always characterize every step and every action of our Ancient and Honorable Craft.

The Committee on Grievances, to whom had been referred the petition of Mr. L. M. Soper, asking to be restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry, submitted the following report :

*To the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons**of the District of Columbia :*

BRETHREN : The Committee on Grievances, to whom was referred the case of J. M. Soper, beg leave respectfully to report, that they have attended to the duty assigned them, and have made diligent inquiry and investigation of the matter.

The committee have ascertained that the evidence upon which the brother was convicted of the charge preferred against him was circumstantial only, and in no degree positive; and viewed in the light of recent developments acquits him of the charge of being the cause of the estrangement between Brother Whiteside and wife.

In the judgment of your committee the brother was guilty of conduct unbecoming a mason; but he was not guilty as charged by Brother Whiteside.

In consideration of the punishment already inflicted upon Mr. Soper; and the good character he was sustained before and since the occurrence; and the high regard in which he is held by many brethren of excellent character and judgment, and who urge his reinstatement, the committee respectfully recommend that he be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

JAMES C. DULIN,

W. S. THOMPSON,

WM. MIDDLETON,

Committee.

Brother Whallon moved that the report be recommitted to the committee, which was disagreed to.

The report of the committee was accepted, and after a very protracted debate, the recommendation of the committee was rejected and the prayer of the petitioner refused.

Brother Donaldson, from the special committee appointed at a previous communication for the purpose of procuring a suitable testimonial and presenting the same to the lady who had kindly translated all the foreign correspondence of the Grand Lodge during the past year, reported that the committee had purchased a diamond ring and presented it to the lady with the thanks of the Grand Lodge for the valuable services she had rendered.

An amendment to the By-Laws of Potomac Lodge, No. 5, changing the time for the installation of the officers of said Lodge to the first stated meeting after their election, was submitted and approved by the Grand Lodge.

A communication was received from Acacia Lodge, No. 18, announcing the expulsion of Brother Charles P. Hunt from all the rights and privileges of Masonry for unmasonic conduct, and submitting for the inspection of the Grand Lodge a copy

of the evidence, charges, &c., which was referred to a committee consisting of Brothers M. C. Baxter, Moulton, and Daniels.

The M.: W.: Grand Master announced that he had appointed Brother M. Vamajio Grand Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Orient of Italy.

The appointment of Brother N. D. Larner as Grand Representative of the Grand Orient of Italy, near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, was announced and his credentials presented, when on motion it was ordered that he be duly recognized as such by this Grand Lodge.

A communication was received from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, announcing the destruction of the library of their Grand Lodge by fire, and requesting a contribution from this Grand Lodge of copies of our proceedings for such years as can be spared by the Grand Lodge, when on motion it was ordered that the Grand Secretary comply with the request.

Also one from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, soliciting contributions, in books, of the brethren for a Masonic library about to be established by their Grand Lodge.

On motion a committee, consisting of Brothers Will, Hada-way, and Whallon, was appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple, on the 20th of May, 1868.

On motion an invitation was extended to the various Chapters, Commanderies, and the Masonic Choir of the District of Columbia, to be present and assist in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple.

A communication was received from Mrs. Grace in relation to the expenses incurred at the funeral of her late husband, which on motion was referred to National Lodge, No. 12, for such action as they may deem proper in the premises.

On motion of Brother Buchly, the Grand Secretary was directed to discontinue the subscription of the Grand Lodge to the National Freemason, from the 1st of June, 1868.

On motion a committee, consisting of Brothers Searle, Larner, and Buckly, was appointed to draft suitable resolutions in relation to the death of P.: G.: Master, Wm. M. Ellis.

On motion the following bills were ordered to be paid : Messrs. French & Richardson, for stationery, \$20.75; L. Stoddard, for

washing gloves, \$4; E. B. MacGrotty, for engrossing and framing resolutions in relation to death of P.: G.: Master Whiting, \$30.

No further business appearing, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, May 20, A.: L.: 5868.

The Grand Lodge of F.: and A.: M.: of the District of Columbia, met in Special Communication, in accordance with previous arrangements, at 1½ o'clock p. m., for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple, to be erected on the corner of 9th and F streets.

PRESENT :

M.: W.: B. B. FRENCH,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R.: W.: J. LOCKIE,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>D.: Grand Master.</i>
" " J. H. RUSSELL,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Warden.</i>
" " W. H. ORCUTT,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Warden, p. t.</i>
" " N. D. LARNER,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" " C. CAMMACK, SR.,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W.: D. B. SEARLE,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Grand Vis. and Lec.</i>
" J. N. COOMBS,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Rev. Grand Chaplain.</i>
" GEO. MCGOWAN,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Grand Marshal, p. t.</i>
" C. HADAWAY,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" A. ROCHE,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" G. B. CLARK,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" C. W. SONNENSCHMIDT,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" H. McLEAN, }	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Grand Stewards, p. t.</i>
" _____ }	-	-	-	-	-	
Brother L. STODDARD, JR.,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

Past Deputy Grand Masters P. H. Hooe, R. B. Donaldson, G. A. Hall, and R. B. Clarke, and Representatives from all the Lodges.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by the Rev. Grand Chaplain.

The M.: W.: Grand Master laid before the Grand Lodge an invitation from the M.: W.: Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to the elective officers of the Grand Lodge, to

be present, June 24th, 1868, and participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple, to be erected in Philadelphia ; which, on motion, was accepted.

The M. W. Grand Master stated that, in consequence of the removal of the Sr. Grand Deacon from the jurisdiction, the position had become vacant, and that he had appointed Brother C. Hadaway, of Dawson Lodge, No. 16, Sr. Grand Deacon for the remainder of the Masonic year, and proceeded to install him as such.

On motion, \$50 was appropriated to defray the expense of band on present occasion.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the following appointments :

Assistant Marshals, Bros. Myers, of No. 9 ; Moore, of No. 15 ; Wheeler, of No. 18 ; Hable, of No. 12 ; Lashhorn, of No. 11 ; Crowley, of No. 1 ; Saunders, of No. 17. Banner of Grand Lodge, Bros. Fisher, of No. 1 ; Howard, of No. 15 ; Gray, of No. 17. Bearers of Great Lights, P. M. C. Smith, of No. 19 ; P. M. H. Ellis, of No. 7 ; P. M. G. B. Clark, of No. 14. Bearers of Lesser Lights, Brothers Walton, of No. 3 ; Ball, of No. 7 ; Jewell, of No. 10. Bearers of Corn, Wine, and Oil, Brothers F. S. Altemus, of No. 4, Corn ; Gaddis, of No. 14, Wine ; Tucker, of No. 9, Oil.

The committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple submitted the following report, which was adopted :

The committee appointed by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia to make arrangements for the laying of the corner-stone of the "New Masonic Temple," submits the following for the information and guidance of all concerned.

The committee earnestly hope that, as far as practicable, the brethren will appear in dark-colored suits.

White gloves and aprons will be found in abundance at the Hall.

All brethren in good standing are cordially invited to participate with us on this occasion. Punctual attendance at the hour named is most earnestly desired

JOSEPH B. WILL,
CHARLES HADAWAY,
HENRY A. WHALLON,
Committee.

PROCESSION.

The procession will be formed by the Grand Marshal, Brother George McGowan, on Ninth street, at precisely 3 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, May 20th, 1868.

ROUTE.

Will move down Ninth street to Pennsylvania avenue, up Pennsylvania avenue to Fifteenth street, Fifteenth street to H street, H street to New York avenue, New York avenue to Massachusetts avenue to Fourth street, down Fourth street to Indiana avenue, thence to Louisiana avenue, along Louisiana avenue to Fifth street, up Fifth street to F street, F street to the new Hall.

ORDER OF PROCESSION :

Band of Music.

Subordinate Lodges.

Junior Lodges in front, as follows :

Hope Lodge, No. 20.

Tiler with drawn sword.

Entered Apprentices—Two and two.

Fellow Crafts—Two and two.

Master Masons—Two and two.

Treasurer and Secretary.

Junior and Senior Wardens.

Past Masters.

Junior Deacon, Jewel, and
Blue Rod.

W. . . Master.

Senior Deacon, Jewel, and
Blue Rod.

The remaining subordinate Lodges will form in the same order, and take rank according to juniority.

Chapters, according to juniority.

The Grand Chapter of the District of Columbia.

Band of Music.

Escort to the Grand Lodge in the following order :

Washington Commandery, No. 1.

Columbia Commandery, No. 2.

The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

Grand Tiler, with drawn sword.

Grand Visitor and Lecturer and Grand Pursuivant.

Grand Standard Bearer, with the banner of the Grand Lodge, supported by two Master Masons.

The Three Lesser Lights—in a triangle—carried by three Master Masons.

The Great Lights—in a triangle—carried by three Past Masters.

Silver Goblets with Corn, Wine, and Oil.

Architects and Master Builders.

Board of Directors of Masonic Hall Association.

Grand Chaplain and Orator.

Past Grand Secretaries and Grand Treasurers.

R. . . W. . . Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer.

Past Senior and Junior Grand Wardens.

R. . . W. . . Senior and Junior Grand Wardens.

Past Deputy Grand Masters.

R. . . W. . . Deputy Grand Master.

Past M. . . W. . . Grand Masters.

W. J. Grand Deacon,
Jewel and Rod.

M. W. G. M.

W. Sr. Grand Deacon,
Jewel and Rod.

Grand Sword Bearer.

Two Grand Stewards, with White Rods.

Labor was then dispensed with in the M. M. degree, and a Lodge of Entered Apprentices opened, when the procession was formed by the Grand Marshal in the order named in the foregoing programme, and proceeded by the route designated to the site of the new Temple, accompanied by Bro. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States; Washington Commandery, No. 1; Columbia Commandery, No. 2; the Grand R. A. Chapter of the District of Columbia, and a very large number of brethren, the whole forming the largest and most imposing Masonic procession ever seen in the District of Columbia.

On arriving at the site of the Temple the Grand Lodge ascended the platform, and the Grand Wardens assumed their stations, when the following ceremonies were performed:

MUSIC BY THE BAND.

OPENING:

M. W. Grand Master.—Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden: The Grand Lodge having been assembled for the purpose of laying the cornerstone of the new Masonic Temple, here to be erected, it is my order that silence be observed during the performance of that important ceremony. This, my will and pleasure, you will communicate to the Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden, and he to the brethren present.

Senior Grand Warden.—Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden: It is the order of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia that silence be now observed. This, his will and pleasure, you will proclaim to all present.

Junior Grand Warden.—Brethren, and all who are present: You have heard the order of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, as communicated to me by the Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden: you will take due notice thereof, and so let it be done.

[*Chant by Choir.*]

Make a joyful noise unto the Lord all ye lands. Serve the Lord with gladness, and come before His presence with singing. Know that the Lord He is God, and not we ourselves. We are His people and the sheep of His pasture. Enter into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise. Be thankful unto Him and bless His name. For the Lord is good, His mercy is everlasting, and His truth endureth to all generations. Amen.

Rev. Brother J. N. Coombs, Grand Chaplain, then offered an appropriate prayer.

Grand Master.—Right Worshipful Brother Grand Secretary : You will read the inscriptions on the corner-stone, and list of articles to be deposited therein.

The Grand Secretary then read a list of the contents of the box, as follows :

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, D. C., from 1811 to 1868, inclusive, including the proceedings of the convention called in 1810, to form the Grand Lodge ; proceedings of the Grand Lodge, D. C., for 1867 ; copies of the National Freemason, New York ; Masonic Trowel, Springfield, Ill. ; Freemason, St. Louis, Mo. ; Masonic Sun, Wilmington, N. C. ; impressions of the seals of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter, in gold, presented by Bro. H. O. Hood ; impressions of the seals of the various Lodges, Chapters, and Commanderies in the District of Columbia ; copies of Constitutions of Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter, D. C. ; specimen of California gold, dug from the north fork of the American river in 1860, presented by Bro. E. B. MacGrotty ; California gold twenty-five cent piece, presented by Brother B. B. French ; three, five, ten, and twenty-five cent American silver coins, presented by Brother N. D. Larnier ; silver half-dollar, presented by Bro. H. O. Hood ; silver dollar, presented by Brother W. S. Huntington ; fractional currency, presented by Brother J. B. Blake ; piece of cedar from Mount Lebanon ; half-penny of Province of Virginia, 1773 ; Washington cent, 1783 ; cents of 1800 and 1868, presented by Brother J. G. Bruff ; small cross made of cedar from Mount Lebanon ; three old copper coins found by J. F. Essex in 1858 on the hills near Jerusalem, presented by Brother Josiah Essex ; English penny of 1799, and autograph of the first Japanese Commissioner on canton flannel, presented by Brother L. Falk ; English penny of 1826, American cents of 1816, 1817, 1803, half-cents of 1794, presented by Brother Charles J. Watson ; twenty-five cent silver coin of New Brunswick, presented by Brother E. B. MacGrotty ; names of the President and Vice-President ; copies of the daily and weekly papers of the city ; volume containing the constitution of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia in 1847 ; proceedings of the same for 1845-'46-'47-'48, and by-laws of Federal Lodge, No. 1, 1847, with a table giving the names of the elective officers of the Grand Lodge, from its organization to 1848, inclusive, presented by Brother Joseph W. Nairn ; piece of copper containing, "The inscriptions on this stone were cut by Brother John N. Ball, of Lebanon Lodge, No. 7 ; piece of marble from Solomon's Temple, brought to this county by Hon. Isaac Dale, presented by Brother C. T. Shepherd.

Grand Master.—Right Worshipful Brother Grand Treasurer : It is my will and pleasure that you now take charge of the box with its contents, and, at the proper time, deposit the same in the place prepared for its reception.

The principal architect then presented the working tools to the Grand Master, who retained the trowel, and directed the Grand Marshal to present the square, level, and plumb to the Deputy Grand Master, and Senior and Junior Grand Wardens.

[2.—Choir.]

Round the spot—Moriah's hill—
Masons meet with cheerful will
Him who stood as king that day,

We as cheerfully obey ;
 Lord we love thy glorious name,
 Give the grace thou gavest him.

Round the spot thus chosen well,
 Brothers, with fraternal hail,
 Gather in your mystic ring,
 Mystic words, and joyful sing,
 Lord, our hearts, our souls are thine,
 On our labors deign to shine.

Round the spot may *plenty* reign,
Peace with spirits all benign ;
Unity the golden three,
 Here their influence ever be,
 Lord these jewels of thy store,
 Send them bounteous, flowing, o'er.

Round the spot where now we stand,
 Soon will stand another band ;
 We to other worlds must go,
 Called by *Him* we trust below,
 Lord thy spirit grant, that they
 All thy counsel may obey.

The Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, and Past Grand Masters then descended from the platform, the Grand Master taking the trowel, the Deputy Grand Master the square, and the Senior Grand Warden the level, and the Junior Grand Warden the plumb ; the Grand Master and Past Grand Masters standing at the east of the stone, his deputy on his right, the Senior Grand Warden at the west, and the Junior Grand Warden at the south side of the stone. The Grand Master then spread the cement ; after which he directed the Grand Marshal to order the craftsmen to lower the stone. [This was done by three motions, viz : First, by lowering a few inches and stopping, when the public Grand Honors were given ; second, again lowering a few inches and giving Grand Honors ; third, letting the stone down to its place and giving the Grand Honors as before.] The square, level, and plumb were then applied to the stone by the proper officers.

Grand Master.—Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden : What is the proper jewel of your office ?

Junior Grand Warden.—The plumb, Most Worshipful.

Grand Master.—Have you applied the plumb to such parts of this corner-stone as should be plumb ?

Junior Grand Warden.—I have, Most Worshipful, and the craftsmen have done their duty.

Grand Master.—Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden : What is the proper jewel of your office ?

Senior Grand Warden.—The level, Most Worshipful.

Grand Master.—Have you applied the level to such parts of this corner-stone as should be level ?

Senior Grand Warden.—I have, Most Worshipful, and the craftsmen have done their duty.

Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, you will now apply the square to such parts of this corner-stone as should be square, and see if the craftsmen have done their duty.

Deputy Grand Master.—Most Worshipful Grand Master, I have applied the square to the several parts of this corner-stone that should be square, and find that the craftsmen have done their duty.

Grand Master.—Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master: See if this foundation stone is well formed, well laid, true and trusty.

Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master.—I find this foundation stone well formed, well laid, true and trusty, and may this undertaking be conducted and completed by the craftsmen, according to the grand plan, in peace, love, and harmony.

Grand Master.—Having full confidence in your skill in the royal arts, it remains with me now to finish the work.

The Grand Master then gave three knocks upon the stone, saying:

“Know all of you who hear me, we proclaim ourselves free and lawful Masons, true to the laws of our country, professing to fear God, and to confer benefits upon mankind. We practice universal beneficence toward all. We have secrets concealed from the eyes of men, which may not be revealed to any but Masons, and which no cowl has yet discovered. They are, however, lawful and honorable. Unless our craft was good and our calling honest, these secrets would not have existed for so many generations, nor should we have had so many illustrious personages as brethren of our Order, always ready to sanction our proceedings and contribute to our welfare. We are assembled in the broad face of open day, under the canopy of Heaven, to build a temple for our Craft. May God prosper our handiwork as it shall most please him. May this Temple become a place wherein just and upright Masons may practice benevolence, promote harmony, and cultivate brotherly love, until they shall all assemble in the Grand Lodge above, where the world’s Great Architect lives and reigns forever.”

HYMN—TUNE “*America.*”

[*Composed for the occasion by Brother John Edwin Mason.*]

Great God of love and light,
With all Thy grace and might,
Descend and fill
Our hearts with joy and praise,
For these long cherished days,
And lead us in Thy ways
With all Thy will.

Now on the level meet,
While brethern all repeat
The solemn vow ;
And on the square we'll part,
While many tears will start,
And guide each throbbing heart
To praises now.

With all our powers we mean
To keep the memory green
Of Washington ;
Here, where his name is dear,
We'll drop a silent tear,
And tenderly revere
Our country's son.

The Temple now we build,
We pray may soon be filled
With Masons true ;
Within may love abound,
On true fraternal ground,
And charity be found,
And friendship too.

Then let us raise our voice,
And evermore rejoice
For Mason's art ;
Let the Chief Architect
Our hearts and work inspect,
And pardon each defect,
While now we part.

[*Prayer by the Grand Chaplain.*]

The Deputy Grand Master then received from the Grand Marshal the Silver Goblet, containing corn, and spread the corn upon the stone, saying :

"May the hearths of the workmen employed in this undertaking be preserved to them, and may the Supreme Grand Architect bless and prosper their labors."

[*Chant by the Choir.*]

"There shall be a handful of corn in the earth upon the top of the mountains ; the fruits thereof shall shake like Lebanon ; and they of the city shall flourish like the grass of the earth."

The Grand Marshal then presented the Senior Grand Warden the cup of wine, who poured it upon the stone, saying :

"May plenty be showered down upon the people of this city, and may the blessings of the bounteous Giver of all things attend all their philanthropic undertakings."

[*Chant by the Choir.*]

"And wine that maketh glad the heart of man ; and oil to make his face to shine ; and bread, which strengtheneth man's heart."

The Grand Marshal then presented the cup of oil to the Junior Grand Warden, who poured it upon the stone, saying :

"May the Supreme Ruler of the world preserve this people in peace, and vouchsafe to them the enjoyment of every blessing."

[*Chant by the Choir.*]

"And Jacob set up a pillar in the place where he talked with him—even a pillar of stone, and he poured a drink offering thereon, and he poured oil thereon."

Grand Master.—"May corn, wine, and oil, and all the necessities of life abound among men throughout the world ; and may the blessings of Almighty God be upon this undertaking, and may the structure here to be erected be preserved to the latest ages, in order that it may promote the humane purposes for which it is designed."

The Grand Master then presented the implements to the architect, saying :

"To you, brother architect, are confided the implements of operative Masonry, with the fullest confidence that, by your skill and taste, a fabric shall arise which shall add new lustre to our honored city. May it endure for many ages, a monument of the liberality and benevolence of its founders."

The officers then returned to the stand.

[*Music by the Band,*]

After which Brother H. P. H. Bromwell, P.: G.: Master of Illinois, delivered a very able and instructive address:

[*Doxology and Benediction.*]

The procession was again formed, and the Grand Lodge returned to the Hall, when the Entered Apprentices' Lodge was closed and labor resumed on the M.: Masons' Degree.

On motion a vote of thanks was unanimously returned to Brother Bromwell for his able and instructive oration.

There being no further business, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, July 31, A. L. 5868.

The Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of the District of Columbia, met in Special Communication, at 7 o'clock p. m., at Central Masonic Hall, and was opened in ample form.

PRESENT:

M. W. B. B. FRENCH,	- - - -	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. J. LOCKIE,	- - - -	<i>D. Grand Master.</i>
" " J. H. RUSSELL,	- - - -	<i>Sr. Grand Warden.</i>
" " A. T. LONGLEY,	- - - -	<i>Jr. Grand Warden, p. t.</i>
" " N. D. LARNER,	- - - -	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" " C. CAMMACK, SR.,	- - - -	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W. D. B. SEARLE,	- - - -	<i>Grand Vis. and Lec.</i>
" C. HADAWAY,	- - - -	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" I. L. JOHNSON,	- - - -	<i>Jr. Grand Deacon, p. t.</i>
Brother T. CREASER,	- - - -	<i>Grand Tiler, p. t.</i>

And representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20.

The M. W. Grand Master stated that he had called the Grand Lodge together to consider an invitation to lay the corner-stone of the edifice of the M. E. Church, South, to be erected on the corner of Mount Vernon Place and 9th street, which was read by the Grand Secretary, as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1868.

B. B. FRENCH, Esq., *M. W. Grand Master.*

DEAR BRO: It is the desire of the Building Committee that the corner-stone of the new Church edifice for the M. E. Church, South, of this city, about to be erected on the corner of Mount Vernon Place and 9th street, be laid with Masonic rites.

As Chairman of the Committee, and Pastor of the church, I hereby earnestly invite you, and, through you, the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, to be present, and conduct the ceremonies, on Tuesday, August 4, at 5 o'clock p. m.

A band of music will be provided, and all contingent expenses met.

It is also our desire that due notice be given, and an invitation extended, to the several Masonic bodies of the District to attend upon the occasion.

Hoping that it may suit your convenience and pleasure to comply with the above,

I am, yours fraternally,

W. V. TUDOR,
Pastor M. E. Church, South.

B. B. FRENCH, Esq. *M. W. Grand Master of
Grand Lodge F. and A. M. of D. C.*

On motion the invitation was accepted, and the Grand Secretary directed to invite, on behalf of the Grand Lodge, Nos. 1 and 2 Commanderies of Knights Templar, and the Masonic Choir, to unite with them in the ceremonies.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until Tuesday afternoon, August 4, at 4 o'clock.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

RESUMED COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, August 4, A.: L.: 5868.

The Grand Lodge F.: A.: A.: M.: of the District of Columbia, met at Central Masonic Hall, corner of D and Ninth streets, at 4 o'clock p. m., and resumed labor.

PRESENT:

M.: W.: B. B. FRENCH,	- - -	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R.: W.: D. B. SEARLE,	- - - -	<i>D.: Grand Master, p. t.</i>
" " J. H. RUSSELL,	- - -	<i>Sr. Grand Warden.</i>
" " H. A. WHALLON,	- - -	<i>Jr. Grand Warden, p. t.</i>
" " N. D. LARNER,	- - -	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" " C. CAMMACK, SR.,	- - -	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
" " W. V. TUDOR,	- - -	<i>Rev. and Grand Chaplain, p. t.</i>
" " J. T. POWELL,	- - -	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" " C. HADAWAY,	- - -	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" " H. H. BRADLEY,	- - -	<i>Jr. Grand Deacon, p. t.</i>
" " G. B. CLARK,	- - -	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" " J. W. DAME,	} - - -	<i>Grand Stewards, p. t.</i>
" ———		
Brother T. CREASER,	- - -	<i>Grand Tiler, p. t.</i>

And representatives from Nos. 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

The M.: Masons' Lodge was dispensed with, and a Lodge of Entered Apprentices opened.

The following appointments were announced by the M.: W.: Grand Master:

Brother C. P. Wannall, Bearer of the Great Lights; Brothers A. E. H. Johnson, I. Deming, and J. B. Lord, Jr., Bearers of the Lesser Lights; Brothers C. Stanley, J. M. Steele, and W. B. Butt, Bearers of the Corn, Wine, and Oil.

The procession was then formed by the W.: Grand Marshal, and, accompanied by Washington Commandery, No. 1, and Co-

lumbia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, proceeded to the site of the new edifice, to be erected by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, corner of Ninth street west and Mount Vernon Place, where the corner-stone was laid with the usual Masonic ceremonies. The music being rendered by the choir of Dawson Lodge, No. 16.

The following articles were deposited in the corner-stone:

1. A copy of the Holy Bible.
2. A copy of the Hymn Book of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
3. A copy of the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
4. The Minutes of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held March 4, 1868.
5. A copy of the "Baltimore Episcopal Methodist."
6. A copy of the "Nashville Christian Advocate."
7. List of names of the Pastor, Local Preacher, and Stewards of the M Street Church.
8. List of names of the Officers, and Seal of the Grand Lodge F. and A. M. District of Columbia.
9. Names of the President of the United States, and of the members of his Cabinet.
10. Names of Architect and Builders of the Church.

After which the procession was reformed and returned to the Hall, where the Entered Apprentices' Lodge was closed, and labor resumed in the Master Mason's Degree. No further business appearing, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, November 3, A. L. 5868.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of the District of Columbia, was held at Central Masonic Hall, corner of D and 9th streets, on Tuesday evening, November 3, at 7 o'clock.

PRESENT:

M. W. B. B. FRENCH,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. J. LOCKIE,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" J. H. RUSSELL,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Sr. Grand Warden.</i>
" J. B. WILL,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Jr. Grand Warden.</i>
" N. D. LARNER,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>

R. W. C. CAMMACK, Sr.,	- - - - -	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W. D. B. SEARLE,	- - - - -	<i>Grand Vis. and Lec.</i>
" J. N. COOMBS,	- - - - -	<i>Rev. Grand Chaplain.</i>
" J. T. POWELL,	- - - - -	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" C. HADAWAY,	- - - - -	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" A. ROCHE,	- - - - -	<i>Jr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" G. B. CLARK,	- - - - -	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" C. W. SONNENSCHMIDT,	- - - - -	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" E. B. BURY,	- - - - -	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
Bro. L. STODDARD, Jr.,	- - - - -	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by the Rev. Grand Chaplain, and on calling the roll the following members and representatives responded:

P. G. Master, B. B. French.

P. D. G. Masters, J. W. Nairn, P. H. Hooe, G. A. Hall, R. B. Donaldson, and R. B. Clarke.

P. Sr. Grand Wardens, Z. D. Gilman, F. A. Jackson, W. E. Hutchinson, and A. Glass.

P. Jr. G. Warden, J. E. Rawlins.

P. G. Secretary, J. T. Taylor.

Of Federal Lodge, No. 1—J. D. Bartlett, W. M., W. H. Goods, Sr. W., G. D. Patten, Jr. W., and J. W. Nairn, J. Essex, W. H. Johnson, J. Lockie, R. B. Donaldson, G. A. Hall, and A. Buchly, Past Masters.

Of Columbia Lodge, No. 3—T. B. Campbell, W. M., and J. R. Thompson, and J. L. Ashby, Past Masters.

Of Washington Naval Lodge, No. 4—J. C. Dulin, W. M., J. Vermillion S. W., E. B. Bury, Jr. W., and R. Clarke, C. H. Venable, W. E. Hutchinson, and J. A. Foos, Past Masters.

Of Potomac Lodge, No. 5—R. A. Downman, Jr. W., A. Roche, proxy for W. M., and J. B. Gibbs, Past Master.

Of Lebanon Lodge, No. 7—W. Middleton, W. M., C. H. Moulton, Sr. W., J. O. Goodrich, Jr. W., and H. C. Ellis and A. Glass, Past Masters.

Of New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9—J. T. Powell, W. M., J. H. Jochum, Sr. W., and F. A. Jackson, Past Master.

Of Hiram Lodge, No. 10—J. E. Rawlings, W. M., J. H. Mills, Sr. W., J. Burns, Jr. W.

Of St. John's Lodge, No. 11—J. H. Russell, W. M., C. W. Hancock, Sr. W., C. F. Jarvis, Jr. W., and P. H. Hooe, Past Master.

Of National Lodge, No. 12—M. C. Baxter, W. M., S. L. Hable, Jr. W., H. Kronheimer, proxy for S. W., and W. J. Belshaw and C. W. Sonnenschmidt, Past Masters.

Of Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14—G. B. Clark, W. M., H. E. Riley, Sr. W., S. Goodman, Jr. W., and J. H. Hood, Past Master.

Of B. B. French Lodge, No. 15—W. H. Orcutt, W. M., J. Daniels, Sr. W., R. A. Fish, proxy for Jr. W., and B. B. French and J. L. Clubb, Past Masters.

Of Dawson Lodge, No. 16—C. Hadaway, W. M., W. J. Stephenson, Sr. W., H. Chase, Jr. W.

Of Harmony Lodge, No. 17—D. B. Searle, W. M., W. A. Yates, Sr. W., S. Baxter, Jr. W.

Of Acacia Lodge, No. 18—J. B. Will, W. M., E. J. Sweet, Sr. W., C. B. R. Colledge, Jr. W., and Z. D. Gilman and W. H. Baldwin, Past Masters.

Of La Fayette Lodge, No. 19—H. A. Whallon, W. M., E. B. MacGrotty, Sr. W., J. O. McClellan, Jr. W. and C. Smith and N. D. Lerner, Past Masters.

Of Hope Lodge, No. 20—W. Mertz, Jr. W., J. H. Houston, proxy for W. M., J. Peyser, proxy for Sr. W., and J. C. Kondrup, Past Master.

The minutes of the Semi-annual and subsequent Communications were read and approved.

The M. W. Grand Master delivered the following address:

My Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

Through the mercy of God, we again meet in Annual Communication. Every officer of the Grand Lodge who was elected one year ago, is still with us, and we have seldom put on the weeds of mourning through the past year for departed brethren. It behooveth us to offer up our thanks to our Supreme Grand Master above, for the prosperity, happiness, and health of our Order during the year.

Very soon after the decease of our lamented Grand Master, Whiting, in September, 1867, many worthy brethren called upon me and expressed an earnest desire that I would, once more, take upon myself the Grandmastership of this jurisdiction. At first I declined the honor. But so much was said, and my worthy and esteemed Brother, the then Deputy Grand Master, positively refusing to have his name used, I finally consented to be considered a candidate, coupling with that consent the condition, that I was only to be called upon to serve for the single year.

That year having passed away, I now, in accordance with my then avowed intention, announce to the Grand Lodge my determination not to be considered a candidate for re-election. And in doing this, I take the liberty to say, that I do not believe any individual Freemason has been more highly honored than I have by the brethren of this jurisdiction: and for the confidence they have reposed in me for so many years; for the kindness they have ever manifested toward me; for the respect they have always exhibited; and for the brotherly love they have ever bestowed upon me, they have my sincere gratitude, and the warm thanks of my heart.

My feelings of thankfulness, kindness, and affection toward them all, will go down with me to my grave, and will live, I hope and believe, as long as the immortal spirit, implanted in this earthly tenement, shall exist.

Thanks—thanks—thanks—my brethren, to you all. And may the God of Heaven bless, prosper, and protect you.

For the year past I have endeavored to perform every duty that has devolved upon me as your Grand Master. I have made some decisions which I will

not occupy your time by detailing here. All of any importance will be found upon my official letter book, which, immediately after the installation of the brother whom you may think proper to charge with the high and important duties of your Grand Master, will be placed in the archives of the Grand Lodge, where reference can, should it be desirable, always be made to it.

Numerous questions have been asked, and answers thereto given, not deemed of sufficient importance to be placed upon record.

The annual visitations have been made to the sixteen lodges comprising this jurisdiction, in conformity with the provisions of the Grand Constitution. I was present at every one of them, accompanied by the grand officers, and it gives me great pleasure to say that I found every Lodge in excellent condition, in the performance, apparently, of every Masonic duty, and in a state of prosperity and usefulness that could hardly be excelled. The officers of the Grand Lodge were received with all the honor and attention that they could hope, or expect. On the conclusion of the visitations, on Tuesday evening last, I could sincerely say, referring to each and all, that it was as great a happiness as I ever enjoyed to be able to bear witness to the excellent attendance, propriety of demeanor, and true Masonic appreciation of duty, that had been exhibited in them all.

The reports of the R. W. Grand Secretary and Treasurer will show, in detail, the work, and financial condition, of each Lodge, and the record will be one of which this Grand Lodge may well feel proud.

Absence from the city during a portion of last week, constant engagements when at home, and one day of indisposition, has prevented me from preparing any further remarks. Probably, at our installation meeting, I may address you more at length.

Reports from committees being called for, Bro. J. Daniels, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, stated, that in consequence of his continued absence from the city during the year, the committee was not ready to report, and request that they be granted until the Installation Communication to make their report; which was agreed to.

Bro. D. B. Searle, from the Special Committee appointed to draft suitable resolution in relation to the death of P. G. Master Bro. Wm. M. Ellis, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, since the last communication of this Grand Lodge, the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe has, in his all-wise providence, seen fit to remove from our midst our late and venerable beloved Past Grand Master, Wm. M. Ellis, of this Grand Lodge;—

Be it resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the will of Him whom we adore and acknowledge to be all-wise, ever just, and good, we express our sincere sorrow at the death of our lamented brother, a man who, in every position occupied by him as a man and a Mason, performed every duty

assigned him faithfully, and with the highest satisfaction to all; who lived as he died, a true Christian and a devoted Freemason.

Be it further resolved, That by his removal from this field of usefulness, in which he had so long zealously labored, there passes away a man who moved amidst the world respected and loved by all, disliked and hated by none; one whose wise and prudent counsels will no more be heard in the assemblages of his brethren. From this hall, so long adorned by his many virtues, he has gone forever. He whose tender grasp of the hand and whose eager greeting has so many years cheered us we shall see no more, and we shall never again hear his familiar voice, but the remembrances of his many virtues and his consistent masonic life will long remain fresh in our hearts.

“Thus star by star declines,
Till all are passed away,
As morning high and higher shines,
To pure and perfect day;
Nor sink those stars in empty night,
They hide themselves in heaven's own light.”

Be it further resolved, That we express to the family and relatives of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in this their great loss, of one who has so many years watched over them as a kind father, and whose *spirit* has now returned to the *God* who gave it; and,

Be it further resolved, That a page of the Journal of the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge be appropriated to his memory; and,

Be it further resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to furnish the hereaved family of our lamented brother, a copy of these resolutions handsomely engrossed, signed by the Grand Master, and countersigned by the Grand Secretary, under the seal of the Grand Lodge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. B. SEARLE,
ANTHONY BUCHLY,
NOBLE D. LARNER,

Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 3, 1868.

Brother M. C. Baxter, from the Special Committee to whom was referred the papers in the case of the expulsion of Brother C. P. Hunt, from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, by Acacia Lodge, No. 18, reported the same back and recommended that the action of the Lodge be approved; which was agreed to.

The Grand Visitor and Lecturer submitted his annual report, which was read and ordered to be spread upon the records, as follows:

*M. W. Grand Master, Officers and Members
of the Grand Lodge, District of Columbia:*

I have to report that with but two exceptions I have visited the different Lodges throughout this jurisdiction as often as the constitution of the Grand

Lodge requires, and the most of them much oftener, and am pleased to say, that the officers generally work with great uniformity, thereby reflecting great credit upon themselves, and do honor to the Lodges over which they preside. The fact of their being two Lodges that I have not been able to visit as often as I would have been pleased to, is owing to its being necessary for me to attend other Masonic bodies which happen to meet on the same evenings. With but few exceptions the Wardens also of the different Lodges have become proficient in the work, as authorized by the Grand Lodge, and now, generally speaking, they as well as the Masters of the Lodges, are able to work any and all of the first three degrees in Masonry in a very acceptable and creditable manner.

Soon after my installation in office, I organized a Lodge of Instruction in this hall which met twice each month, and also one at the hall corner of Nineteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for the benefit of Nos. 5, 10, and 20, which met once a month. These meetings were generally very well attended until the summer season, when, owing to the small attendance, I deemed it advisable to discontinue them. I have also spent much time in communicating the work to the officers and members of the different Lodges, as opportunities have presented themselves, and am pleased to say, that the officers generally have shown a great desire to conform to the authorized work. I am much gratified at the perfection of Masters in the ritual, for I certainly believe that a greater degree of uniformity never existed than at the present time.

I have been for a long time deeply impressed with a general want of desire among the body of Masons to obtain that true knowledge of Masonry that extends beyond the *ritual*, and reaches the spirit and object of our Order. I regret that so many seem to be contented with merely receiving the degrees or satisfied with permission to sit in the Lodge and admire its workings, yet do not have any desire to search for its hidden and beautiful mysteries that lay buried in darkness and are unknown to those who do not seek to obtain them. Masons should remember that by merely taking the "*degrees*" they have but reached the threshold of Masonry, and further, that all the beauties of Masonry are afterwards to be discovered only by those who will apply themselves in studying that which will disclose and bring to light the hidden treasures. Those who have no desire to obtain this knowledge, I believe are useless material to the Craft. By such I mean the admission of members who have no desire to become active and bright workmen. We all know that we find every where, men of good character, of intelligence, and good standing in the community where they reside, but who never would, if they were allowed to receive the degrees, understand the spirit and *intent* of the Order. If any such are allowed to receive the degrees they merely pass through and hear the ceremony of initiation, passing, and raising, and believing that they have derived all the knowledge that Masonry affords them, or perhaps so uninterested in its teachings that they remain away from the Lodge, are Masons by name, but who have so little knowledge relative to its workings, that should they desire to visit a Lodge, they have to depend on some friendly brother to vouch for them, otherwise, were they compelled to be examined, would have to remain out of the Lodge. This should not be, and I believe

further that we should impress upon the minds of our brethren the advantage of more extensive Masonic reading, in investigating and studying that which will disclose and bring to light its beauties, its more sublime principles, and give us a knowledge of the laws and regulations by which we as Masons should be governed.

It is certainly to be regretted that so little is known of the more sublime principles and teachings of our institution. Our Order is to a great extent founded upon wisdom, and no man not possessing the capacity or mind capable of understanding the great object and intent of the Order, and also the principles upon which it is founded, should be admitted to receive the degrees. We should do more than merely investigate a man's moral character, or his standing in society. We should satisfy ourselves that he is capable of, and has an inclination to, receive Masonic light, to become an active and bright workman, and at all times and on all occasions to practice that which Masonry inculcates.

But my brethren above all things we should guard well our portals against the unprincipled man, and not be too anxious to swell our numbers; for by the admission of an unworthy member we contract a disease which will sooner or later bring reproach upon the Order and destroy the good name of our beloved institution.

I have been favorably impressed with the effect of requiring the initiated to become familiar with the workings of the institution before advancement. A longer probation, a more thorough knowledge of the laws, principles, and designs of the institution as is now required before advancement to the higher degrees, adds largely to the interest, and as a result, we have brighter Masons, although perhaps not as many, a larger attendance at our meetings, and, finally, a general elevation of the object of our institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. B. SEARLE,
Grand Visitor and Lecturer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 3, 1868.*

A communication was read from the Grand Orient of Peru, requesting aid for the sufferers by recent earthquakes within its jurisdiction, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

A communication from the Grand Master of the recently formed Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, asking recognition of the same, was read and referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

The following bills were presented and ordered to be paid: French & Richardson, for stationery, \$7.60; R. W. Carter & Co., for gloves, &c., \$112.95; Sears & Bro., for gloves, \$27; H. Adler, for gloves, \$15; Grand Secretary, for postage, \$4.76; J. L. Pearson, for printing, \$2.

The following bills were presented and referred to the Com-

mittee on Accounts: Evening Star, for advertising, \$24.15; La Fayette Lodge, No. 19, for one-third of funeral expenses of P.: D.: G.: Master T. J. Williams.

Brothers Hadaway and Buchly submitted the following resolution, which was read, and the consideration of the same postponed until the next regular communication:

Resolved, That from and after the first of January, 1869, no brother will be allowed to appear in public, *as a Mason, in procession or otherwise*, unless provided with proper Masonic Clothing, viz: a white lamb-skin apron and white gloves.

Brother Powell, W.: M.: of New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9, entered complaint that the Grand Secretary had charged said Lodge with dues on a brother of the same, who was a clergyman, when he was exempted by the Lodge from payment of dues. To which the Grand Secretary replied, denying the correctness of the brother's charge, and moved the appointment of a special committee to investigate the same, which was agreed to, and Brothers W. J. Stephenson, A. Buchly, and W. A. Yates, were appointed the committee.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the election of Grand Officers for the ensuing Masonic year, with the following result:

R. B. DONALDSON,	- - - -	M.: W.: Grand Master.
J. B. WILL,	- - - -	R.: W.: D.: Grand Master.
J. H. RUSSELL, (re-elected,)	- - - -	" " Senior Grand Warden.
W. H. ORCUTT,	- - - -	" " Junior Grand Warden.
N. D. LARNER, (re-elected,)	- - - -	" " Grand Secretary.
C. CAMMACK, Sr.,	" - - -	" " Grand Secretary.
D. B. SEARLE,	" - - -	W.: Grand Visitor and Lecturer.

A committee, consisting of the Senior Representatives of each of the Lodges, was appointed to nominate brethren for the several subordinate offices in the Grand Lodge, who recommended the following:

Bro. W. V. TUDOR, as	- - -	W.: and Rev. Grand Chaplain.
" J. T. POWELL, as	- - -	" Grand Marshal.
" T. B. CAMPBELL, as	- - -	" Senior Grand Deacon.
" J. H. MILLS, as	- - -	" Junior Grand Deacon.
" G. B. CLARK, as	- - -	" Grand Sword Bearer.
" J. VERMILLION, as	- - -	" Grand Pursuivant.
" C. H. MOULTON, as	- - -	" Senior Grand Steward.
" W. MERTZ, as	- - -	" Junior Grand Steward.

On motion the report was accepted and the brethren named duly elected. Brother L. Stoddard was elected Grand Tiler.

Brother John Lockie was elected Corporator to represent the Grand Lodge in the Masonic Hall Association.

On motion the Grand Secretary was authorized to procure a case for the proper keeping of the files of his office.

On motion one thousand copies of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1868, and two thousand calendars for 1869, were ordered to be printed.

There being no further business, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

INSTALLATION COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, *December 28, A.: L.: 5868.*

In consequence of St. John's day being Sunday, the Grand Lodge of F.: and A.: M.: of the District of Columbia, assembled at Central Masonic Hall, on Monday, December 28, at 7 o'clock p. m., and was opened in ample form, with prayer by the Rev. Grand Chaplain, and music by the Masonic Choir, and on calling the roll the following officers and members were—

PRESENT:

M.: W.: B. B. FRENCH,	- - - -	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R.: W.: J. LOCKIE,	- - - -	<i>D.: Grand Master.</i>
" " J. H. RUSSELL,	- - - -	<i>Sr. Grand Warden.</i>
" " J. B. WILL,	- - - -	<i>Jr. Grand Warden.</i>
" " N. D. LARNER,	- - - -	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" " C. CAMMACK, Sr.,	- - - -	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W.: D. B. SEARLE,	- - - -	<i>Grand Vis. and Lec.</i>
" W. V. TUDOR,	- - - -	<i>Rev. Grand Chaplain, p. t.</i>
" J. T. POWELL,	- - - -	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" C. HADAWAY,	- - - -	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" W. A. YATES,	- - - -	<i>Jr. Grand Deacon, p. t.</i>
" G. B. CLARK,	- - - -	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" E. B. BURY,	- - - -	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
Brother L. STODDARD, JR.,	- - - -	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

P.: G.: Masters B. B. French and C. F. Stansbury.

P.: D.: G.: Masters P. H. Hooe and R. B. Donaldson.

P.: Sr. Grand Warden A. Glass.

P.: Jr. G.: Warden A. T. Longley.

P.: Grand Secretary J. T. Taylor.

And representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

The minutes of the Annual Communication were read and approved.

The M.: W.: Grand Master delivered the following address; which was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Bros. Searle, Gozler, and Stansbury.

At the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge in November, I made to you a brief address, in which I intimated that, at this communication, I might address you more at length, but I have found so many calls upon my time that it has been out of my power to gather together and elaborate many ideas that have been floating in my mind, and you will therefore have to excuse me, if I only deal in such plain matter-of-fact as it seems to me proper to address to the Grand Lodge at this time.

During the year past, in which I have wielded the gavel of the Grand Lodge, scarcely a day has passed, when I have been within the jurisdiction, on which I have not been called upon, in my official capacity of Grand Master, to perform some duty, settle some question, or to exercise some charity; and it has been matter of no little surprise to me, when I consider the volumes that have been published on Masonic Jurisprudence, in which one would think every possible question that can arise has been fully answered, that so many questions should be suggested on which the Grand Master is called to adjudicate.

Wherever a question has arisen, the decision of which I have deemed sufficiently important to be made in writing, it will be found on my letter book, which is herewith submitted. I have, however, given answers verbally, to numerous questions, already well settled in Masonic Jurisprudence, of which no written record has been made.

I have granted a number of dispensations to permit the entering, passing, or raising of applicants for the degrees of Masonry, on evidence satisfactory to me that the applications for such dispensations presented proper cases for my action. I have also, in a number of instances, where circumstances rendered it inconvenient, and at times impossible, for Lodges to hold their Stated Communications at the times fixed by their by-laws, issued dispensations fixing another evening in lieu of the one on which they were prevented from meeting. I have, in one instance, where it was certified to me that it was almost certain that a foul ballot had occurred in a Lodge, through mistake, and that it was the *unanimous* wish of the Lodge that I should permit another ballot, issued a dispensation permitting the ballot again to be taken, under such restrictions as should give assurance that no injustice should be done to any one.

On the 22d instant, I issued a dispensation for the formation of a new Lodge, to be known as Anacostia Lodge, in the place known as "Uniontown," in this jurisdiction, on the petition of seven worthy brethren, duly endorsed by Washington Naval Lodge, No. 4, (the Lodge nearest the place where the new Lodge is formed.) The dispensation will be returned at this meeting of the Grand Lodge, with a petition for a charter, and, as I believe our worthy

brethren of that portion of the District to be so situated that they cannot well enjoy the privileges of Freemasonry unless a Lodge is permanently established there, I earnestly recommend to the Grand Lodge the granting of a charter to them.

I also issued, on the same day, a dispensation for the formation of a new Lodge in Georgetown, to be known as "George Washington Lodge," on the petition of nineteen worthy brethren, duly endorsed by Potomac Lodge, No. 5, (the Lodge nearest the place where the new Lodge is formed,) which will also be returned at this communication with a petition for a charter. And as it seems to be the almost unanimous desire of our brethren in Georgetown that the new Lodge shall be permanently established, I hope the application for a charter may be favorably acted on.

I have long been of opinion that this Grand Lodge should have one more Stated Communication during the year. Our annual meeting is held on the first Tuesday of November, at which the officers are elected, and, by the terms of the Constitution, it is made imperative that the election shall take place after all the regular business of the Grand Lodge is transacted. This communication, being the most important one of the year, is always very fully attended, and the rule has prevailed for several years to complete, if possible, the labors of the Grand Lodge in a single evening. This has a tendency to cause the real business of the communication to be hurriedly transacted, or postponed to the Installation Communication, and when that arrives, instead of being, as it should be, for the installation ceremonies, it is made a business meeting, and the imposing and interesting ceremonies of installation are hurriedly and superficially performed, as a mere adjunct to a business meeting.

The newly elected Grand Master takes his seat, the Grand Lodge is closed, and, unless he thinks proper to call it specially together, he has no opportunity to again meet his brethren in Grand Communication until the succeeding May.

How much better would it be to transact as much business as could be well done at the Annual Communication, and postpone the rest to a stated communication to be held in January, and let the installation communication be for the installation alone.

I respectfully recommend to the Grand Lodge to take this matter into consideration, and if it should meet the favor of the body, that the Constitution be so amended as to make the changes proposed, and to fix a stated communication of the Grand Lodge, say, on the second Tuesday of January.

And now, my brethren, I occupy the station of your Grand Master, *probably* for the last time. I say "probably," because, if, when I laid down the gavel sixteen years ago, any one had prophesied that I should ever take it up again, I should most assuredly have pronounced him a false prophet. And, although it is exceedingly improbable that you will ever call me again to the Grand East, the past has shown that it is not impossible.

You will accept my thanks for the confidence you have so long and so often reposed in me, with the assurance that I shall remember your kindness as long as I can remember any thing.

It is most gratifying to me, however, to know that I shall surrender the gavel into the hands of one so entirely competent to perform ably and effi-

ently all the duties that will devolve upon him; one whom your unanimous suffrages has placed in the chair of the Grand Master; one who has already performed the duties of the office for a time satisfactorily, and who I endeavored, in vain, to induce to be a candidate for Grand Master when I was elected, and for whom I cast my vote at that time, and also at the last election.

Under his Grandmastership I foresee prosperity for this Grand Lodge; and in leaving this chair, I shall carry with me a heart overflowing with good will toward him, and toward you all.

May God ever bless the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia.

The Grand Secretary presented a petition signed by Brother W. H. Farrish and six other Master Masons, requesting that a charter be granted empowering them to open and hold a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Uniontown, D. C., said Lodge to be called "Anacostia Lodge;" also a petition from Brother M. C. Causten and eighteen other Master Masons, requesting that a charter be granted empowering them to open and hold a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Georgetown, D. C., said Lodge to be called "George Washington Lodge." Both of these petitions set forth that they had been working under dispensations from the M. W. Grand Master, which were returned, together with their records. The records having been examined by the Grand Secretary and found to have been kept in a regular manner, on his motion the prayer of the petitioners was granted, and charters ordered to be issued, numbering Anacostia Lodge, "No. 21." Previous to granting the request of Brother Causten et als., the M. W. Grand Master urged an objection to the Lodge being called "George Washington," on account of the confusion likely to arise, there being two other Lodges in the jurisdiction with the word "Washington" prefixed to their names, and suggested that the name be changed to "Analostan," which was not agreed to; when, on motion of Brother Searle, the name of the Lodge was changed to "George C. Whiting Lodge, No. 22."

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, through Brother M. C. Baxter, submitted the following report, which was received and ordered to be printed with the proceedings:

To the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia:

Owing to the professional engagements and absence from the city for some time of the chairman of this committee, nothing was done towards preparing a report until about two months ago, when that brother informed me that I

must take the job single-handed, as it would be impossible for him even to lend a helping hand. I agreed to do what I could, rather than have a total failure on the part of the committee to make some kind of a report, and soon found myself in possession of a mass of documents embracing *several thousand pages*, all of which *I was expected to read and comment upon in that short time*, which, considering the nature of my own engagements, was impossible. I make this statement in justice to myself, and deem no further apology necessary.

We have received reports from the following Grand Lodges, and shall briefly notice as many as our limited time will permit :

Alabama,	Louisiana,	North Carolina,
Arkansas,	Massachusetts,	Nevada,
Connecticut,	Maine,	Nova Scotia,
Colorado,	Mississippi,	New Brunswick,
California,	Missouri,	Ohio,
Canada,	Maryland,	Oregon,
Georgia,	Minnesota,	Pennsylvania,
Illinois,	Michigan,	Rhode Island,
Indiana,	Montana,	South Carolina,
Iowa,	New York,	Tennessee,
Idaho,	New Hampshire,	G. O. of France,
Kansas,	New Jersey,	G. O. of Italy.

CONNECTICUT.

This Grand Lodge held its eightieth Annual Communication in the city of Hartford, on the 13th May, 1868 ; M. W. Wm. Storer, Grand Master, in the East. This jurisdiction now embraces some eighty-eight Lodges, with a membership of nearly twelve thousand. The Grand Master's address is an able, business-like paper, and contains some excellent suggestions to the Craft. He states that the past year has been one of prosperity to the Order in Connecticut, and harmony has generally prevailed among the workmen. The number of Lodges has greatly increased within a few years, with, he trusts, not too large a growth to insure an increase of *actual* strength. He adds :

Masonry has become *popular* with the people of this and other jurisdictions —perhaps too popular ; and it becomes all the more necessary that the doors of the Lodges should be strictly guarded. Candidates for Masonic honors should be carefully scrutinized, and their qualifications thoroughly investigated, so that none but the good and true shall be permitted to pass our portals. Let our doors be hermetically closed against the unworthy or doubtful. Let none but the *best* be received, and of them the more the better.

I have not made these suggestions because I have any knowledge that the utmost caution has not been exercised in the admission of candidates to our Lodges ; but because I am aware of the natural reluctance with which men turn a deaf ear to the solicitations of their friends and neighbors for closer communion and fellowship. It is often hard to resist those advances, and vote for the rejection of one with whom we are compelled to have daily intercourse in the social and business relations of life. But justice to ourselves, and a proper regard for the welfare and safety of the Lodge, often render such a course necessary. Indeed, one of our most responsible duties is connected with the ballot-box.

Let us guard against the notion that the *strength* of a Lodge consists in the *number* of its members. This is a mistaken idea. Moral and intellectual qualifications are the characteristics on which we should ever depend in selecting materials for our spiritual building; and such alone can be depended on to give stability to the edifice. In operative masonry, the architect does not calculate the strength of his work by the number of stones laid in the wall; but looks rather to their size and solidity. So in speculative Masonry, the character of the members is what constitutes the value of the institution. A Lodge of thirty upright, honorable, intelligent members may be said to have achieved a success; whereas one with a hundred men of doubtful character is an utter failure.

M.: W.: William Storer was re-elected Grand Master.

COLORADO.

This Grand Lodge held its seventh Annual Communication in Denver, October 7th, 1867; M.: W.: Chase Withro, Grand Master, presiding.

The address of the Grand Master is brief, but contains some excellent practical remarks. We commend the following:

Brethren, Masonry is getting to be too much of a machine; it is treated as though it consisted merely of forms and ceremonies. This should not be. Masters of Lodges should strive to make their meetings interesting and attractive. Mere forms of ritual, no matter how quaint or unusual, become stale when nothing else is heard night after night. Mere making of Masons or conferring degrees is not all of Masonry. Ours is intended to be a social institution; it is intended to cultivate and mature the intellectual as well as the moral features of man's character. Masters should be selected who are competent to instruct their Lodges in something more than the ritual.

Masonry has a history; it has an object. These and many other subjects cannot be exhausted. These symbols we use and speak of so familiarly have more meaning than is expressed in the manuals. Every intelligent Mason sees more than the mere form of the block he looks upon; he is taught some moral principle by every emblem.

Something ought to be done to attract to the Lodge brethren who can instruct us. We have such men in the Order who would be glad to devote a small part of their time to imparting instruction upon Masonic subjects, which are never thought of by a large part of our Masons. The object seems to be only to have the name of a Mason—not to learn and know what Masonry is—what it teaches, and what it makes a man. The principles we profess, if correctly understood and zealously practiced, will make us better men, break off our vices and superfluities, and leave us "better fitted for that spiritual building, that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

The business transacted was entirely of a local character. There are thirteen Lodges in this jurisdiction, with a membership of 582. Brother Henry M. Teller was elected Grand Master.

ILLINOIS.

The twenty-seventh Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held at Springfield, in October, 1867; M.: W.: Jerome R. Gorin, Grand Master, presiding, and Representatives from over four hundred subordinate Lodges. The address of the Grand Master is an excellent document, containing some wholesome advice to the Craft. He condemns in emphatic terms the use of Masonic emblems for the purpose of advertising or attracting business, &c., and strongly urges the enforcement of the secrecy of the ballot, which he justly denominates "the great safety-valve of Masonry."

M. W. Bro. Bromwell, from the Committee on Masonic Correspondence, to whom was referred Bro. J. F. Brennan's translation of Rebold's "*History of Freemasonry*," submitted a report thereon, which, in our judgment, is of such importance and general interest to the Craft that we give it in full, and earnestly recommend its perusal :

The Committee on Correspondence, to whom was referred a book entitled "*A General History of Freemasonry*," by Emanuel Rebold, a distinguished brother of the Grand Orient of France, respectfully report that they have examined the said book with considerable care, and find that it contains, among other things, a general history of the Craft in all countries of the world, so far as the same can be probably ascertained, and furnishes a great abundance of historical matter not easily to be obtained from other sources; and, in short, exhibits evidence of great research and much acquaintance with ancient history, the philosophy, religious beliefs, usages, and superstitions of all nations.

So far as the work of M. Rebold is simply historical, we can but regard it as a valuable addition to the literature of Masonry; and though it doubtless contains many errors both of fact and conclusion—as all works must which deal in matters so very uncertain and obscure as the antiquities of extinct nations—yet it must be of importance and highly interesting to the student of Masonic history.

But your committee further find that said book contains matter which should not, in their opinion, be suffered to circulate as the production of a Masonic scholar, without this Grand Lodge giving expression to its views regarding it in the most emphatic and unequivocal manner.

Besides producing the facts of Masonic history so far as the same seem to him supported by satisfactory evidence, and such conjectures and opinions as he entertained as to those things which are doubtful, he uses the opportunity such a publication affords to make an onslaught upon every teaching which we as Masons hold most dear, in connection with the Lodge, the Holy Writings, and the Divine Being we are taught to worship.

Purporting to be the effort of an impartial mind to trace philosophically the varied history of the ancient and honored Craft, the work, when examined, stands out as the teachings of one who would willingly bring into odium and contempt the truly Masonic idea of the Living God, cover with shame the volume of inspiration now open upon our altars, and confound the grand teachings of prophet and apostle with the absurd and even disgusting myths of heathen lore, and thus cut loose every system of morals from its fastenings by reducing the whole, as to their source, from the law of the two tables to the charge of the Master, to a common level with pagan superstitions and the conceits of juggling impostors.

How can the Grand Lodge do otherwise than speak, when a book purporting to issue from the pen of a high dignitary of a Masonic body begins by snuffing out the first Great Light of Masonry, and goes on to mock the Masonic idea of God by treating it as a myth, and teaches in effect, both openly and covertly, that the God to whom the Lodge is erected is the creation of imagination and superstition—the first Great Light consequently a lie, and the belief in either as divine, a delusion and a snare.

The tendency of the book, in our opinion, is to fortify atheism and overthrow all respect for religion as taught by Hebrew or Christian—to wholly sap the foundation of all Masonic virtue, by destroying a belief in the divine sanctions upon which it is built. If Masonry has no other foundation than this book would allow, the jewels may as well be cast among the rubbish, and the Lodges closed in confusion and despair.

It may be that the notions of M. Rebold are accepted as Masonic in the country from which he hails. It may be that the atheistical virus of what is familiarly called French philosophy has penetrated the Masonic body in that jurisdiction, until the Holy Writings are no more in its estimation than a bundle of ancient fables, and the God or Goddess of Reason, which M. Rebold

sets up, is the deity recognized by the Masons among whom he is a distinguished member; but it is to be hoped that the time is far distant when Masonry in this country can lend the least allowance to a system which is simply a subversion of itself.

The Masonic Lodge is erected to God—not the figment of imagination called a principle of Nature, but the God of Elijah and St. John. The very existence of the Lodge in three degrees is a denial of the so-called philosophy of atheism. Unless there be three degrees of life—natural, spiritual, and celestial—the Lodge has taught nothing by its symbolic form.

The Masonic Lodge has, as its *furniture*, the "*Holy Writings*," which are held by Masons to be *true*, and are received as the "*moral trestle-board*." Take away these two fundamentals of Masonry—the Omniscient God and the inspired Word—and what is left? Manifestly nothing. This Masonry we have received from our fathers; unless we intend Masonic suicide at a blow, we cannot think of giving any countenance to an enunciation which repeats that which the fool hath said in his heart, "There is no God."

H. P. H. BROMWELL,
J. C. BAGBY,
J. H. MATHENY,
Committee.

There are in this jurisdiction some 560 Lodges, with a membership of 28,184. M. W. Brother Jerome R. Gorin was re-elected Grand Master.

IDAHO.

A convention of F. and A. Masons, delegated by the several Lodges in this territory, assembled at Idaho City, December 16th, 1867, for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge for said territory. After the usual preliminaries the Grand Officers were elected and installed; the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, with a few amendments, was adopted; and the Grand Lodge of Idaho was opened in ample form, M. W. George H. Coe, Grand Master, presiding. Four chartered Lodges were represented, and delegates from one Lodge under dispensation. The business transacted was necessarily of a local character, and the Grand Lodge closed its labors to meet again on the first Monday in November, 1868.

MAINE.

This Grand Lodge assembled in Annual Communication at Portland, May 5th, 1868. M. W. Grand Master T. J. Murray gives a gratifying report of the condition of the Craft in Maine, and briefly mentions his official acts. Alluding to the renewal of the old warfare against our Fraternity, he condemns the course of some Masonic periodicals in engaging in controversy with the men who assail us, and says:

We should all bear in mind that ours is not a controversial or belligerent institution; that its spirit, as well as teachings, forbid us to wrangle or dispute about it; and that the best answer we can make to "railing accusations" is to point to the lives and conversation of those whom we delight to honor. While no inducement ought to lead us into argument with those who may ridicule and falsify the character of our institution, there is a work for every Mason to do, that may redound to its lasting good and honor.

It cannot be denied, that during the past few years our doors have been too easily opened to those who would gain admission—and especially during the time of the war, when it was thought that every man who was a patriot was worthy of all the honor we could confer upon him—and thus we have received many into our ranks that have not brought honor or benefit to us. The ten-

dency of this has been to cause a laxity in discipline, and in too many cases have palpable violations of Masonic duty been permitted to pass by without rebuke, or other action thereon, to the detriment of the Order. Herein lies the principal, indeed the only danger to the institution; and if Masonry is ever put down and swept away, it must be by the indiscretions and irregularities of its friends; for if we are true to the principles of the Order, as delivered to us by the Fathers of the Craft, no human power can prevail against us.

There are in this jurisdiction 147 working Lodges, with a membership of 13,000. Initiated during the year, 1,672; rejected, 733.

M. W. Timothy J. Murray was re-elected Grand Master.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was held at Boston, on the 11th of December, 1867; Brother Charles C. Dame, R. W. G. M. in the East. The returns for the year 1867 show that there are 155 Lodges in the State with an aggregate of 17,136 members.

The annual address of Grand Master Dame, is, with the exception of a brief history of the origin of the Masonic organizations, legislative, judicial, and executive, known as *Grand Lodges*, confined principally to matters of local interest.

MISSOURI.

This Grand Lodge held its forty-seventh Annual Communication at St. Louis, October 14, 1867; M. W. Rev. John D. Vincil, Grand Master, presiding. The address of the Grand Master is lengthy, but well written, and has the ring of true metal. The account he gives of his official acts during the recess shows him to be an active, zealous workman. He reports many cheering signs of growing, healthful improvement visible among the Craft in Missouri, and states that wherever he has gone peace, harmony, and good will generally prevail. Quite a pressure seems to have been brought to bear upon him for "official permission" to receive candidates who were physically disqualified; and his refusal to comply with the ardent wishes of some has called down upon him quite a storm of displeasure. In closing his report upon the condition of Masonry in Missouri, he says:

I have constantly, earnestly, urged upon the brethren of Missouri, during the past official year, improvement and reform in all Lodges where I have gone. In the presence of thousands of the Craft, I have cried aloud against the evils that are demoralizing the Order. Everywhere the good and true Craftsmen have re-echoed the cry, "*more morals and less numbers.*" Thank God! there is a grand, moral ground-swell rising on this matter in Missouri. May it sweep the entire jurisdiction. And who have demurred? I will tell you. The *profane* Mason, who blasphemes the name which he is taught never to mention except with that reverence which is due from the creature to the Creator. The *drunken* Mason—unfortunate fallen brother—who throws the offensive exhalations of his putrid stomach into the face of decency and sobriety, or *perfumes* the pure and sacred air of the lodge-room with the sickening odor of his constant and deep potations. The *liquor-selling* Mason, who, hiding behind the authority of human laws, sells destruction to his Masonic brethren, puts the bottle to his brother's lips for gain, robs him of means, of peace, of health, of life, and beggars his family, leaving them to the charities of good Masons; votes resolutions of condolence to the drunkard's widow and children, and wears for thirty days a badge of mourning symbolical of the

dark sorrow he caused, but don't feel. The gambling thief (for we have them), who prowls around, practicing upon unsuspecting victims his worse than "confidence game," with Masonic jewelry on his person sufficient to make a golden calf. The vicious whoremonger and polluted pimp, whose touch is contamination, whose smell is corruption, and whose heart is rottenness, dressed up the while in the garb of well-assumed respectability, sprinkles himself with the ottar of roses, goes to the Lodge, is quite a character there, and goes thence to the brothel or house of assignation. The liar, the fraudulent man, the bitter partizan, political and ecclesiastical, who have stolen the livery of Masoury to serve self in. All the above enumerated characters have demurred to the stern and earnest demands of the past three years for reform and moral improvement. But the *slogan* of reform has been sounded and is ringing over this State; the *clans*, pledged to the right, are rallying; the good and the true of the Order are rushing to the fight. We shall yet feel the battle-shock in the waxing conflict between right and wrong, and the pealing notes of victory swell above the din. "Truth is mighty and shall prevail."

The Grand Secretary reports 250 Lodges on the roll, with a membership of 12,500. During the past year 2,211 were initiated and 1,178 rejected.

Brother William E. Dunscomb, of Jefferson City, was elected Grand Master.

NEW YORK.

Place and time of meeting, New York City, June 4, 1867; in session five days. M. W. Robert D. Holmes, Grand Master, presiding.

In the annual address Grand Master Holmes urgently calls the attention of the Craft to the distressed condition of our brethren at the South; and although much has been done for their relief, yet much Masonic work still remains ready for our hands. He congratulates the Craft on the fact that but few causes of trouble exist in the jurisdiction. The only one worthy of serious notice being the continued action of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, in sustaining two of her dependents here without regard to our territorial rights.

The Grand Master, among other things, recommends the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia; and that they nominate a representative near that Grand Orient, and receive one duly nominated by her.

The lottery swindles received a condemnation by preamble and resolutions, discountenancing "all enterprises in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund," unless the same are directly under the control of some subordinate Lodge, within this jurisdiction, or of the officers of the Grand Lodge. We extract the following:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the State of New York not only disavows, but denounces as gross and wicked impositions, all gift concerts or other gift enterprises purporting to be in aid of the "Hall and Asylum Fund," or of any other Masonic charity; that all such schemes, being in the nature of lotteries, are subversive of public morals and in violation of the laws of the State, and deserving of the severest condemnation of all good Masons.

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund are hereby instructed to refuse any money offered as the proceeds of any such enterprise.

Resolved, That newspapers throughout the State are hereby requested to give publicity to these resolutions, as a caution to Masons and to the public against impositions of this character, and that the Grand Secretary shall, as early as possible, furnish to each Lodge in this jurisdiction a copy hereof.

Rev. Dr. McMurdy presented his credentials as representative of the Grand

Lodge of the District of Columbia, near this Grand Lodge, and was received and accredited as such, and received with the customary honors.

M. W. Stephen H. Johnson, of Sing Sing, was elected Grand Master, and R. W. James M. Austin, re-elected Grand Secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA.

This Grand Lodge assembled in Annual Communication at the City of Halifax, on the 21st of June, 1867. The Grand Master regrets the vast number of unaffiliated Masons in the jurisdiction, and urges upon the Grand Lodge the earnest consideration of this great Masonic evil. He also calls attention to the "two indiscriminate making of Masons, without proper inquiry into their character." "Far better that twenty good men should be turned from our doors, than that one bad one should cross the sacred portals." The report shows an increase of six Lodges since the formation of the Grand Lodge in 1866, making seventeen in all. M. W. Brother W. H. Davies was re-elected Grand Master.

OHIO.

The fifty-eighth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held at Cincinnati, October 15th, 1867; M. W. Brother Thomas Sparrow, Grand Master, presiding; 285 Lodges represented. The Grand Master's address is principally confined to a statement of his official acts, and the business transacted was strictly of a local nature. Brother Sparrow has filled the position of Grand Master for four consecutive years, and requested to be relieved of its arduous duties. There are 355 Lodges on the roll of the Grand Lodge, with a membership of some 20,225. The Order appears to be flourishing in this noble State, notwithstanding the *severe* blows dealt against it by the *mighty* men of anti-masonry, who *threatened* for a time to *blow up* the grand old temple and erect upon its site an altar dedicated to their god—SECTARIANISM.

M. W. Brother Howard Matthews was elected Grand Master.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held at Philadelphia, December 27, 1867; R. W. Brother Richard Vaux, Grand Master, presiding. The returns exhibit a list of 215 Lodges, with an aggregate of 22,405 members. The well known peculiarity of the Pennsylvania work seems to have suffered somewhat from the "proximity of other jurisdictions," and the Grand Master attributes to this fact many innovations that have crept into that jurisdiction. "I have visited," he says, "Lodges in Pennsylvania in which it was impossible to know to what order they belonged, owing to the character and style of the ceremonial there exhibited." The Grand Master, in referring to the difficulties which many brethren of that jurisdiction meet in visiting Lodges in other States, remarks:

It is proper at this time to remark, that owing to the differences which exist in the ceremonial of the various Grand Lodges of the States of the Union, members of this Grand Lodge, and those who have been made under its jurisdiction, find it difficult to visit Lodges in these States. The examination of visitors in these several jurisdictions is conducted on the formula each establishes for itself; and none being in conformity with that, in like cases, gov-

erning in Pennsylvania, our brethren are in some cases denied the privilege of visiting, and the rights and benefits thereby obtained. I therefore take this occasion to state, that while we cheerfully yield obedience and respect to our sister Grand Lodges, when under their jurisdiction, as a Masonic duty, yet in the most fraternal manner I would suggest to our sister Grand Lodges, that whatever is *not essential* in the ceremonial of examination of visitors, might be dispensed with, when those presenting themselves hail from Pennsylvania. It is not meant nor intended by this suggestion, to do more than call the attention of these Most Worshipful Grand Lodges to the fact, that here the work of the Craft is circumscribed by the simplest symbolization, while the landmarks, and the essential and ancient usages and customs are taught, and strictly enforced, as elemental in all Masonic knowledge, and by which true Masonic light is best disseminated in its unclouded effulgence. I trust that these suggestions will be fully and properly appreciated, for it would greatly distress me if, for a moment, the expression of them at this time should be understood as intended to accomplish any other purpose than to facilitate the interchange of true Masonic fraternity, by the union of the Craft, who rightfully possess the Masonic knowledge to maintain and enjoy it.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held at Providence, May 20th, 1867. M. W. G. M. Thos. A. Doyle, in his address, states that the past Masonic year has been one of more than ordinary prosperity in that jurisdiction. A larger amount of work had been done than in any previous year, and greater care had been exercised in selecting material than heretofore. He regards the rapid increase of membership as the greatest danger they have to encounter at present. Referring to the case of Bro. Langley, of Centennial Lodge, No. 14, of this city, he remarks:

On the first of February last, I received a letter from the M. W. George C. Whiting, Grand Master of the District of Columbia, requesting my attention to the case of Bro. Overton G. Langley, who, while residing within the jurisdiction of that Grand Lodge had been made a Mason in one of its subordinates, and who had been refused Masonic recognition by St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of our jurisdiction, on the ground that when made in Washington he was a resident of Newport.

In accordance with this request, I directed a copy of so much of the records of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, as related to the case of Bro. Langley, to be forwarded to me, which was done, and by them it appears, that under date of April 23, 1866, "Bro. Overton G. Langley, a member of Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14, Washington, D. C., applies for admission to the Lodge as a visitor, but objection being made to his admission, he is not admitted."

Upon this record I could find no grounds for my interference, and accordingly dismissed the case.

So much of the address as relates to this case was referred to a special committee. No report.

The Grand Master decided that "an *affirmation* can be administered instead of an oath, to any person who refuses, on conscientious grounds, to take the latter."

M. W. Thos. A. Doyle was re-elected Grand Master.

TENNESSEE.

The fifty-fourth annual communication of this Grand Lodge was held at Nashville, October 7th, 1867; M. W. Joseph M. Anderson, G. M., presiding.

The greater portion of the Grand Master's address is devoted to the discussion of matters of Masonic law and usage. Referring to the duties of committees appointed to inquire into the qualifications of candidates for initiation, he says:

The inattention and carelessness with which committees of this kind generally discharge their duty, is the source of great evil to the Fraternity. Two of a committee of three most generally do nothing more than concur in the report of the third member, not thinking it necessary to ascertain the facts themselves, and without stopping to inquire if the information of the chairman or speaking member of the committee be sufficient to authorize a report either good or bad. We are too easily satisfied in this very essential matter, which lies at the very foundation of all Masonic usefulness. A *negative* report of the character of a candidate, is in very many instances acted upon as sufficient. But it is not sufficient under the requirements of the law. The fact that a candidate is *not* an "immoral and scandalous man," is not sufficient. He must *positively* be a good man and true, and under the tongue of good report. Negative characters neither make good citizens nor good Masons, for it does not always follow that he who is not *bad* is necessarily *good*. Goodness, virtue, and worth, are active qualities, and these are the essential elements which the law requires.

The annual address of the Grand Orator, Rev. Bro. A. J. Baird, D. D., is an excellent production. We should like to make extracts, but fear we cannot without doing injustice to the learned brother.

On the evening of the 10th, the Grand Lodge, with a large number of visiting brethren and Knights Templar, assembled in the concert-room of the Masonic Temple, and held a Lodge of Sorrow in memory of the late THOMAS McCULLOCH, Past Grand Master. The Hall was draped in mourning, and a catafalque erected in the centre. The usual ceremonies, accompanied with solemn music, were performed, and a eulogy on the life and character of the deceased was delivered by Brother S. H. Stout.

M. W. Joseph M. Anderson, re-elected Grand Master.

CONCLUSION.

The reports that come to us from every quarter give evidence of the unprecedented prosperity of our Order, and peace and good fellowship generally prevail among the workmen. Improvement seems to be the order of the day, and it is gratifying to note the rapid strides that are being made in this direction. Among the signs of prosperity, we observe that the craft, in every direction, are providing themselves with homes to meet the requirements of their growing Masonic families, and magnificent temples are being erected in various parts of our country. The rapid increase of membership is becoming a source of serious apprehension in many jurisdictions, and we rejoice to see the growing disposition to guard, with redoubled vigilance, the doors of Masonry, and prevent the intrusion of the unworthy. It is high time the Craft are waking up to the importance of this matter, and we earnestly hope the time may soon come when none but good material will find a place in the walls of our sacred temple.

In looking over the reports upon our table, we find some severe criticisms on the position of our Grand Lodge, in regard to the initiation of citizens of other jurisdictions. We respectfully submit, that the practice, in our opin-

ion, is wrong—unjust to our sister Grand Lodges, and can work no good to us. We therefore earnestly recommend that our brethren of this Grand Lodge take the matter into consideration, with a view to such amendment of our by-laws as may set us right in this particular.

Respectfully submitted.

M. C. BAXTER,

For the Committee.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence submitted the following report, which was accepted, and the preamble and resolutions contained therein, adopted:

To the G. L. of the Dist. of Col.

Your committee, to whom was referred the correspondence from the Most Serene Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Peru, relating to the late terrible disaster that occurred in that Republic, beg leave to report that they have duly considered the same, and respectfully recommend the adoption of the following:

Whereas this Grand Lodge has learned with deep regret of the terrible disaster that has occurred in the southern portion of the Republic of Peru, resulting in the ruin of cities, towns, and settlements, great loss of life, and destruction of private property, with the consequent misery and destitution of thousands of the inhabitants: Therefore—

Resolved, That the R. W. G. Secretary be directed to lay the matter before the Subordinate Lodges of this jurisdiction, with a request that they make such appropriations out of their Lodge funds as they may deem proper; the amount to be forwarded by the R. W. G. Secretary to the Most Serene Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Peru, to aid in the relief of the unfortunate sufferers.

Respectfully submitted.

M. C. BAXTER.

J. DANIELS.

The Committee on Jurisprudence submitted the following report, which was accepted, and the resolutions therein contained adopted:

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to which was referred a communication from the M. W. Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, make the following report:

It appears from the communication signed by the M. W. Grand Master and R. W. Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, that at a Convention of duly warranted Lodges, held at the city of St. John, in the province of New Brunswick, in British North America, in the month of October last, the Grand Lodge in and for the province of New Brunswick was, by the unanimous action of sixteen Lodges, erected upon the Ancient Charges and Constitutions of Freemasonry.

The communication solicits our friendly recognition.

The Grand Lodge of New Brunswick seems to your committee to have been

regularly and Masonically formed, and we therefore append the proper resolutions of recognition by this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia does hereby fully and fraternally recognize the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of New Brunswick as an independent Grand Lodge, and entitled to the fraternal intercourse existing between all Grand Lodges throughout the world. That we hereby extend to that Grand Body our fellowship and brotherly love, and order that its name be entered on our list of corresponding Grand Bodies.

Resolved, That our Right Worshipful Grand Secretary be authorized and directed to transmit to the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick a copy of this report and resolutions, under our great seal; and that he also transmit such other communications as it is usual to send to other Grand Lodges in fraternal correspondence with this Grand Lodge.

J. E. F. HOLMEAD.

R. B. DONALDSON.

The Committee on Accounts submitted the following report, which was accepted, and after having been amended, was adopted, as follows:

*To the M. W. G. Master, Wardens, and Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia :*

BROTHERS: The Committee on Accounts would respectfully beg leave to report, that they have examined the accounts of the G. Secretary and G. Treasurer, and find them correct and sustained by proper vouchers, showing a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$765.65.

We would also report, that we found, upon examination, that the large sum of \$94.50 had been paid by this Grand Lodge for white gloves during the month of May last. While your committee would blame no one in particular for this expenditure, we feel called upon to enter our protest against any funds of this G. Lodge being paid out, in future, for like purposes.

The practice of this Grand Lodge, and the Subordinate Lodges, of furnishing white aprons and gloves to all members of the Fraternity desiring to appear in any procession of the Order, is, in the opinion of your committee, working an injury to these bodies, and should at once be discontinued.

To carry out our views, we beg leave to submit the following resolutions, viz :

Resolved, That hereafter no gloves or aprons shall be furnished to any member of the Masonic Fraternity (except its Grand officers) by this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That no member shall appear in any Masonic procession without conforming to the rules in relation thereto, that is to say: he shall wear black coat and pants, black hat, white gloves, and a white lamb-skin apron.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recommend to each and every brother to purchase, without delay, a lamb-skin apron and white gloves, to be worn by them on all public Masonic processions.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Subordinate Lodges of this jurisdic-

tion to take such action in relation to this matter as shall conform to the action of this Grand Lodge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. T. LONGLEY,
CHARLES HADAWAY,
Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 28th, 1868.*

(For financial statement see end of proceedings.)

On motion of Brother Buchly, it was ordered that the regulations contained in the foregoing report should not be enforced until March 1st, 1869.

The committee to whom the papers in the case of Brother — Arthur, alias C. A. Howard, expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry by B. B. French Lodge, No. 15, had been referred during the recess of the Grand Lodge by the M.: W.: Grand Master, reported the same back through Brother J. H. Russell, and recommended that the action of the Lodge be approved; which was agreed to.

The committee to whom the papers in the case of Brother F. W. Byrod, expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry by Columbia Lodge, No. 3, had been referred during the recess of the Grand Lodge by the M.: W.: Grand Master, reported the same back, through Brother H. A. Whallon, and recommended that the action of the Lodge be approved; which was agreed to.

Brother W. J. Stephenson, from Special Committee, submitted the following report, which was accepted, and the resolution adopted:

*To the M.: W.: Grand Master, Wardens, and Brethren of the
Grand Lodge of F.: A.: A. M.: of the District of Columbia:*

BROTHERS: The committee to whom was referred the question of indebtedness on the part of New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9, to this Grand Lodge, as charged by the R.: W.: Grand Secretary, would most respectfully beg leave to report, that they have carefully examined the question, and are unanimously of the opinion that the charge as made by the R.: W.: Grand Secretary was correct, and in accordance with Masonic law.

Your committee are also well satisfied that the officers of New Jerusalem Lodge were laboring under a wrong impression in disputing or denying their indebtedness to this Grand Lodge, they honestly believing that the Grand Secretary was in error.

In view of all the circumstances connected with the question, your committee would respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That all arrearages due by New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9, to this Grand Lodge be, and the same are, hereby remitted.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

W. J. STEPHENSON,
ANTHONY BUCHLY,
WM. A. YATES,

Committee.

Brother Searle, from Special Committee, submitted the following report, which was accepted, and adopted :

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia, to the Most Worshipful Brother H. P. H. Bromwell, Past Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois, greeting, in resolutions of thanks :

Resolved, As the sense of this Grand Lodge, that the oration of Most Worshipful Brother Bromwell, delivered on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of our Masonic Temple, on the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1868, and A. . L. . 5868, is replete with learning and research into historic and symbolic Masonry ; and that the truths which are symbolized by the quadrangle, and those which are represented by the triune, the sublime things symbolized by the square, and the most sublime symbolized by the triangle, are displayed in living light ; while the Divine Order is proclaimed triumphant and universal, to the glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby tendered to Most Worshipful Brother Bromwell for his noble and masterly oration ; and that, when the temple, whose corner-stone was laid under such auspices, is completed, its length and breadth and height may be equal, and the ground floor thereof from the East to the West between the North and the South, may receive in fraternal chain all who may be found worthy, when the Lion of the tribe of Judah shall recognize his own.

Resolved, That these resolutions be suitably engrossed and framed, and transmitted under the seal of this Grand Lodge and the sign-manual of the Grand Master, countersigned by the Grand Secretary.

Respectfully submitted.

D. B. SEARLE.

JOHN LOCKIE.

N. D. LARNER.

Brother E. B. MacGrotty submitted the following resolution, seconded by sixteen other members of the Grand Lodge, which was adopted :

Resolved, That no brother shall write for, or publish in, any public newspaper, any communication that may reflect upon the Masonic Fraternity or any member or members thereof, or give any information to such newspapers concerning the internal affairs of the Masonic Fraternity in this jurisdiction, (except notices of funerals of deceased brethren, and meetings of Lodges, stated and special, said notices not to specify the particular work to be done, but simply to call the Lodge together,) under the penalty of Masonic discipline.

On motion a committee, consisting of Brothers MacGrotty, Campbell, and Buchly, was appointed to ascertain, if possible, the author of the articles on Masonry recently published in the Chronicle newspaper, of this city.

The Grand Treasurer submitted the following statement of the financial condition of the several Lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction, which was ordered to be published with the proceedings :

LEBANON LODGE, No. 7.

Grand Visitation, Oct. 2, 1868.

Oct. 2.—Received during the year.....	\$1,157 35
Expenditures to reimburse Treas., Oct. 17, 1867	\$103 08
Charity.....	309 53
Other expenditures as per vouchers.....	795 18
5th and 6th installment of Masonic Hall stock....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,207 79
Due to N. Acker, Treasurer.....	\$1,050 44
	<hr/>
The Lodge owns in Corporation and Masonic Hall stock \$3,500.00, and is indebted to her Treasurer \$1,050.44 for money advanced.	

WASHINGTON NAVAL LODGE, No. 4.

1868. *Grand Visitation, Oct. 3, 1868.*

Oct. 3.—On hand at last Grand Vis.....	\$223 89
Received since.....	\$3,730 55
	<hr/>
	\$3,954 44
Expended as per vouchers.....	\$3,903 21
	<hr/>
	\$51 23
Expended in charity.....	\$124 77
	<hr/>

POTOMAC LODGE, No. 5.

1868. *Grand Visitation, Oct. 5, 1868.*

Oct. 5.—On hand last G. V. Visitation, including \$500	
Hall stock.....	\$570 97
Received since.....	1,998 85
	<hr/>
	\$2,569 82
Disbursements as per vouchers.....	\$1,685 33
Expended for charity.....	236 82
	<hr/>
	\$1,922 15
	<hr/>
Including \$500 in Masonic Hall stock.....	\$647 67
	<hr/>

FEDERAL LODGE, No. 1.

1868.	<i>Grand Visitation, Oct. 6, 1868.</i>	
Oct. 6.—On hand last year.....	\$3,831 33	
Received since.....	1,216 70	
	<hr/>	\$5,048 03
Expended as per vouchers.....		1,437 45
		<hr/>
		\$3,610 58
Assets in United States bonds.....	\$2,000 00	
Masonic Hall stock.....	1,200 00	
Cash in Treasurer's hands	410 50	
	<hr/>	\$3,610 58
Expended in charity.....	\$280 42	
		<hr/>

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 3.

1868.	<i>Grand Visitation, Oct. 7, 1868.</i>	
Oct. 7.—On hand at last Grand Visitation.....	\$375 15	
Received since.....	624 50	
	<hr/>	\$999 65
Expended as per vouchers.....		562 06
		<hr/>
		\$437 59
Masonic Hall stock.....		120 00
Assets.....		\$557 59
Expended for charity.....		\$108 12
		<hr/>

NEW JERUSALEM LODGE, No. 9.

1868.	<i>Grand Visitation, Oct. 8, 1868.</i>	
Oct. 8.—On hand last Grand Visitation.....	\$819 43	
Received since.....	853 67	
	<hr/>	\$1,673 10
Expended as per vouchers.....		1,316 09
		<hr/>
		1,000 00
Invested in United States bonds.....		
Assets.....		\$1,357 01
Expended for charity.....		\$286 50
		<hr/>

SAINT JOHN'S LODGE, No. 11.

1868.	<i>Grand Visitation, Oct. 9, 1868.</i>	
Oct. 9.—On hand last Grand Visitation.....	\$1,006 15	
Received since.....	1,132 01	
	<hr/>	\$2,138 16
Expended as per vouchers.....		1,658 05
		<hr/>
		\$480 11
Invested in Masonic Hall stock.....	\$900 00	
Invested in loans.....	700 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,600 00
Assets.....		\$2,080 11
Expended for charity.....		\$496 62
		<hr/>

NATIONAL LODGE, No. 12.

1868.	<i>Grand Visitation, Oct. 13, 1868.</i>	
Oct. 13.—On hand January 7, 1868.....	\$260 67	
Received to July 7, 1868.....	447 95	
Received to September 30, 1868.....	204 50	
	<hr/>	\$913 12
Expended to July 7, 1868.....	\$411 72	
Expended to September 30, 1868.....	73 22	
	<hr/>	484 94
Masonic Hall stock.....		540 00
		<hr/>
Assets.....		\$968 18
Expended in charity.....		105 72
		<hr/> <hr/>

WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL LODGE, No. 14.

1868.	<i>Grand Visitation, October 15, 1868.</i>	
Oct. 15.—On hand last Grand Visitation.....	\$ 267 84	
Received since.....	1,352 69	
	<hr/>	\$1,620 53
Expended in contingencies.....	\$725 66	
Expended in Masonic Hall.....	150 00	
Expended in charity.....	109 68	
	<hr/>	985 34
Cash.....		\$635 19
Masonic Hall stock.....		300 00
		<hr/>
Assets.....		\$935 19
		<hr/> <hr/>

LAFAYETTE LODGE, No. 19.

1868.	<i>Grand Visitation, October 15, 1868.</i>	
Oct. 15.—On hand last year.....	\$2,443 62	
Received since.....	2,706 18	
	<hr/>	\$5,149 80
Expended as per vouchers.....		2,775 29
		<hr/>
		\$2374 51
		<hr/> <hr/>
The \$1,500 in United States bonds owned by the Lodge have been, by the order of the Lodge, converted into bonds of the Masonic Hall Association.		
The Lodge subscription to stock in Masonic Hall at the present time, amounts to.....		\$3,500 00
Six installments have been paid.....		2,100 00
		<hr/>
Subject to call of the Association.....		\$1,400 00
Expended for charity.....	\$833 65	
		<hr/> <hr/>

HIRAM LODGE, No. 10.

1868. *Grand Visitation, October 16, 1868.*

Oct. 16.—On hand last year.....	\$ 731 75	
Received since.....	1,819 08	
	<hr/>	\$2,550 83
Expended as per vouchers.....		2,565 63
Due to the Treasurer.....		\$ 14 80
Expended for charity.....	\$53 15	
		<hr/>

B. B. FRENCH LODGE, No. 15.

1868. *Grand Visitation, October 19, 1868.*

Oct. 19.—On hand last year.....	\$6,544 59	
Received since.....	3,077 61	
	<hr/>	\$9,622 20
Expended as per vouchers.....	\$3,130 58	
Assets.....	6,065 00	
Cash.....	426 62	
	<hr/>	9,622 20

Assets.

Stock in Masonic Hall.....	\$4,800 00	
United States Bonds.....	1,050 00	
Loans.....	640 00	
Cash in Treasurer's hands.....	426 62	
	<hr/>	\$6,916 62
Expended for charity	\$602 22	
		<hr/>

HARMONY LODGE, No. 17.

1868. *Grand Visitation, October 20, 1868.*

Oct. 20.—On hand last year.....	\$1,175 30	
Received since.....	1,056 15	
	<hr/>	\$2,231 45
Expended as per vouchers.....		904 58
		<hr/>
		\$1,326 87

Assets.

Cash balance.....	\$1,326 87	
Stock in Masonic Hall.....	250 00	
Notes.....	200 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,776 87
Expended in charity.....	\$134 00	
		<hr/>

HOPE LODGE, No. 20.

1868. *Grand Visitation, October 23, 1868.*

Oct. 23.—On hand last Grand Visitation.....	\$ 82 62	
Received since.....	660 35	
	<hr/>	\$742 97
Expended as per vouchers.....		640 17
		<hr/>
		\$102 80
N. B.—The indebtedness of the Lodge at the last Grand Visitation, was \$177.25, which has been paid, and a cash balance of \$102.80.		
Expended for charity.....	\$75 50	
		<hr/>

DAWSON LODGE, No. 16.

1868. *Grand Visitation, October 26, 1868.*

Oct. 26.—On hand at last Grand Visitation.....	\$1,048 01	
Masonic Hall stock.....	600 00	
Received since.....	1,277 63	
	<hr/>	\$2,925 64
Expended as per vouchers.....		1,618 60
		<hr/>
		\$1,307 04

Assets.

Masonic Hall Stock.....	\$1,200 00	
Cash in Treasury	707 04	
	<hr/>	\$1,907 04
Expended for charity.....	\$239 12	
		<hr/>

ACACIA LODGE, No. 18.

1868. *Grand Visitation, October 27, 1868.*

Oct. 27.—On hand last Grand Visitation.....	\$857 79	
Received since.....	780 68	
	<hr/>	\$1,638 47
Expended as per vouchers.....		780 68
		<hr/>
		\$714 19
		<hr/>
Expended in charity.....	\$176 37	
		<hr/>

Abstract of the amount of Charity by the several Lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction, for 1868.

Lebanon Lodge, No. 7.....	\$309 53
Washington Naval Lodge, No. 4.....	124 77
Potomac Lodge, No. 5.....	236 82
Federal Lodge, No. 1.....	280 42
Columbia Lodge, No. 3.....	108 12
New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9	286 50
St. John's Lodge, No. 11.....	496 62
National Lodge, No. 12.....	105 72
Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14.....	109 68
Lafayette Lodge, No. 19.....	833 65
Hiram Lodge, No. 10.....	53 15
B. B. French Lodge, No. 15.....	602 22
Harmony Lodge, No. 17.....	134 10
Hope Lodge, No. 20	75 50
Dawson Lodge, No. 16.....	239 12
Acacia Lodge, No. 18.....	176 37
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$4,172 19

Brother Whallon submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and Brothers J. Daniels, W. B. Magruder, R. B. Clarke, P. H. Hooe, and C. Cammack, Sr., were appointed a committee to carry out the same, viz:

WHEREAS, On the 17th of December, 1868, Francis G. McNamara, a *Brother Master Mason*, was found dead in his bed at No. 456 Tenth street west, in Washington City, and the Coroner for the county of Washington, District of Columbia, Dr. W. W. POTTER, being notified of said death, summoned a jury of inquest, and the evidence elicited before said jury *fully and clearly proved* that death resulted from *natural* causes, and there *was not* the slightest evidence produced, *nor was there the least reason to suspect* the existence of crime in connection with said death, *and yet*, notwithstanding these *facts*, and while the body of the deceased brother *was in charge* of said Coroner, an autopsy was made by Dr. EDWIN BENTLEY by the direction of the aforesaid Coroner, and not only was the remains of said brother unnecessarily subjected to the knife, but said body was ignominiously *violated*, the brains, heart, and other vital parts being taken therefrom, and regardless of law and decency, or the feelings of humanity, were carried off, *or, in other words*, the body was *robbed* of the said vital parts: Therefore, be it—

Resolved by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia, That, as good citizens, we have no desire to thwart the ends of justice in any case where death may be produced by the employment of illegal means, or may be the result of crime, *or where* there may be reasonable ground to *suspect* that such may be the case, yet we do enter our most *solemn protest* against the *wanton violation* of the dead when, *as in this case*, the evidence proves conclusively that death resulted from natural causes, and there was *not* the *slightest* reason to *suspect* the existence of crime in connection with said death, therefore the manner in which the body of the aforesaid deceased was mutilated and *robbed* is deserving of the severest censure, and the unqualified condemnation of an outraged community.

And be it further resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to collect all the facts connected with this subject, to prepare a proper memorial fully setting forth said facts, and, accompanied with a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions attached, to lay them before the *proper authorities*, and take such other steps as in their judgment may be best calculated to *prevent a repetition* of so outrageous a proceeding.

Respectfully submitted.

H. A. WHALLON,
M.: W.: Lafayette Lodge, No. 19.

The M.: W.: Grand Master then installed P.: D.: G.: Master R. B. Donaldson as Most Worshipful Grand Master, who, upon being conducted to the East, delivered the following address, which was ordered to be printed with the proceedings:

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

In the free exercise of the power you possess, you have seen fit to elevate me to the "Oriental Chair" of this Grand Lodge. For this mark of your confidence, as well as for the many evidences of your fraternal regard received in the past; for your charity, which has upon this, as upon former occasions, overlooked my many imperfections, I tender you my heartfelt thanks.

I have not aspired to this exalted position, but have been inclined to shrink from it. And when calmly contemplating the responsibilities and arduous duties which it involved, and the acquirements which should be brought to the discharge of these duties, I cannot hide from myself the fact of my own inexperience, and my lack of many of the great qualities possessed by my predecessors. But notwithstanding this, my brethren, encouraged by your belief in my fitness for the trust you have confided to me, I accept it with the hope in my own heart that, by unswerving fidelity to the cause of Masonry, with untiring industry and unflagging zeal in the discharge of the duties of this great office, I may be enabled in some measure to fulfill your just expectations, and secure your approval of my course as your Grand Master.

Not lightly nor over confidently did I take upon myself the installation obligations. For with a full appreciation of the solemnity and importance of the trust thus assumed, there were mingled, in my own mind, grave doubts as to the sufficiency of the qualifications which I am enabled to bring to the discharge of the duties which are inseparable from it. Great indeed would be the "fears in the way" were I not assured that those P. G. Masters who are yet among us, as well as other brethren of our jurisdiction of great Masonic learning and experience, will stand ready to aid and counsel me in any difficulty I may encounter. Upon their experience and wisdom I feel that I can lean when my own fail to support me. And I shall not hesitate to take counsel with them as occasion may require, and also with the meritorious and faithful brethren whom you have chosen, with myself, to conduct the affairs of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year.

The powers and prerogatives of the Grand Master are familiar to you all, and I will not enter into a dissertation upon them; nor will I announce to you specifically the course I intend to pursue as Grand Master of this jurisdiction, but will only say that, so far as my knowledge extends, my official acts will be in strict conformity to the requirements of the "Ancient Landmarks," the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, and the recognized usages and customs of the Craft. The light I shall receive from these sources, and from the careful study of the official course of my able predecessors, will, I trust, enable me to perform in a manner satisfactory to you the various duties which may devolve upon me. And my most ardent desire and earnest prayer is, that I may be enabled, in some degree, both in my official and private capacity, to carry into effective works the love which I feel for our institution, and for the great objects it is designed to advance.

Whilst the institution of speculative Masonry ministers largely to the temporal and physical wants of its members; and is always willing and prompt to extend the hand of relief and charity to those whose necessities call for it; its great end and aim is, to make men better; more useful to their fellow men,

and thereby more receptive of that higher and purer happiness which comes from doing good. To awaken in the minds of those who come within its borders a clearer perception of the duties which each owes to God, his neighbor, and himself; and to hasten the time when the great mass of men upon earth will live in conformity to the teachings of the "Great Light," loving the neighbor as themselves, and "doing unto others as they would that others should do unto them." For this purpose, we, in our Lodges illustrate the beauty of harmony and brotherly love, and inculcate all the moral virtues by lessons from the great source of moral and spiritual truth, the revealed word of God! We may therefore, with propriety, claim that "Masonry is a hand-maid to Religion," and that it is a valuable adjunct to the Church, in the dissemination of the truths necessary as a foundation, for that "spiritual building," which, when erected in the heart of man, becomes "eternal in the heavens." We claim that Masonry possesses a beautiful system by means of which these truths are illustrated and inculcated. We claim that she is able to present to those who partake of her mysteries, powerful inducements to rise higher and still higher as moral and spiritual beings, and to bring forth more fully and freely, in the acts of their daily lives, the principles of good taught within her temples. All the obligations taken at her altars have in view this end, together with the end of preserving from corruption and eventual dissolution the grand esoteric system by means of which her power is exerted to bind "men of every country, sect, and opinion," in the chain of a common brotherhood of use.

Whilst the influence of speculative Masonry extends in greater or less degree throughout the world, it is more especially felt in enlightened and Christian countries; for wherever the light of civilization has pierced the clouds of superstition and ignorance it is recognized and appreciated as a scientific system of morality, whose truths are inexhaustible, and whose power to bless mankind is second only to that of the Church. And it is only there that earnest students are engaged in unveiling the Arcana of Masonry, and bringing forth her hidden lore—finding ever something still to learn. Beholding the mystic circle of knowledge still stretching out beyond the boundaries of what is known; and seeing, the further they proceed in their researches, brighter and still brighter scintillations from truths and principles still uncomprehended in all their fullness and power.

And yet, notwithstanding all the beauty and truth that is within our temple, it is unfortunately true that many, very many of those who have knelt at our altars, have failed to give evidence of that high appreciation of the institution, which we feel and know that it deserves. Professing, as they usually do, great admiration for the principles upon which it is founded, they seem to have no just conception of its practical workings, and remain strangers to the practice of the principles they profess to love, in connection with the institution to which they have attached themselves! We see many such around us in the world. They have taken upon themselves the obligations of a Mason. The "secrets of our art" have been confided to their keeping; but, after attending the meetings of the Lodge a few times, we see them no more among us, and apparently they care no farther for Masonry. They soon cease to aid by their regular contributions its power of dispensing charity. Their names are finally dropped from the rolls of members, and,

although still Masons in name, Masonry practically knows them no more for ever!

Those of our fraternity who are desirous of seeing the truths it inculcates fall into good ground, and produce the fruits of a more earnest and active life of charity and brotherly love; who would see the power it already possesses for good multiplied and rendered more potent by the active co-operation of *all* those whose duty it is to aid in the spread of its principles and the ministration of its various uses; those of us, in short, who really have at heart the good of Masonry, because Masonry is good, see in this lukewarmness and inattention to duty, a great evil; and the solution of the question, "What is the remedy for this evil?" is of the utmost importance to us. Looking at it in a practical light, we are forced to confess that, to some extent, the evil will continue to exist. We cannot reasonably expect that each and every brother who has received the degrees of Masonry will become an active and zealous worker in our cause. There are cases, perhaps many of them, where circumstances preclude the possibility of a regular attendance on the Lodge meetings, upon the part of some worthy member. But we have at least a right to expect from each brother affiliation with some Lodge and the prompt payment of his Lodge dues. The sum required from each brother for this purpose, is so small as to render him no poorer by reason of its payment; yet in the aggregate it enables the Lodges to relieve the necessities of the destitute brother, the suffering widow, and the helpless orphan.

I believe much might be done to decrease the number of those who fail to become faithful brethren among us, by an earnest, persistent, and properly directed effort upon the part of those who are now actively engaged in fulfilling their obligations as Masons, by performing their allotted work in the temple. I cannot, in this short address, do more than hint at some of the means by which this might be effected; but if the little I shall say serves but to direct the attention of my brethren in this jurisdiction to the subject, I doubt not that some good will result, and I shall not have alluded to it in vain.

It is to be presumed that no brother will recommend to his Lodge an applicant for the honors of Masonry unless he is convinced that the person recommended is morally and physically qualified to receive them. Every brother is supposed to realize his responsibility in this respect, and to act up to the requirements of duty. But does not a brother's duty to the Fraternity require something more than this? Should he not feel bound, after his friend has become a brother, to use some effort to infuse into his mind a further knowledge of his duties; a deeper sense of his new responsibilities; a more ardent love for the objects of Masonry, than may have been awakened within him by the formal lessons and instructions received in his progress through the several degrees? Is he not bound to use his influence to induce his newly made brother to attend regularly the Lodge meetings, that he may become better able to appreciate the great designs, the grand organization, and the harmonious workings of the institution of which he has become a member? In a word, is not the brother who recommends the applicant for admission into our Fraternity bound, in the event of his acceptance, to make some personal exertion to render him a worthy and useful member thereof! To my mind

it seems clear that such is the case; and a more general recognition of this important duty, as I conceive it to be, would doubtless do something toward remedying the evil of which I speak.

Much might also be done by the Masters of Lodges, through making the meetings more pleasant and instructive by short addresses upon Masonic subjects, delivered in person or by proxy, thus dispensing Masonic light in addition to that furnished by the ritual, and in a less formal and, perhaps, more attractive manner.

In addition to this, the kindly spoken word, and the fraternal clasp of the hand, a greater *interest*, both felt and *expressed* by the brethren generally toward the newly-made brother, would make him feel at home in the Lodge. The sphere of brotherly love surrounding him would be sensibly felt, would warm his heart, and cause him at once to realize that he is one of a "band of brothers," and that Masonry is more, far more, than a few secrets and a few monitorial lessons!

I trust, my brethren, that this and kindred subjects which have a bearing upon the good of the Fraternity, but which I cannot now discuss, will receive at your hands the earnest consideration which their importance demands, and I promise faithfully to co-operate with you in any work that has for its end the well-being of Masonry in this jurisdiction, or in the world at large.

We cannot labor too diligently, each in his allotted sphere in the Temple; nor can we estimate too highly the importance of the work we have to do.

Masonry comes to us who now minister in her Temple as a solemn trust from our brethren of the past, from those who clung to her in misfortune, sustained and defended her against the assaults of ignorance and prejudice, and who preserved, through ages, the universality of her doctrines and the unity of her peculiar rites and ceremonies.

We behold her, grand in design, beautiful in proportions, rich in accumulated stores of wisdom, gathered along the path of time over which centuries have rolled. We see her vestments glittering with the jewels of truth. Her mission the inculcation of a better, purer, higher life among men! She stands in the world of to-day a recognized exponent of principles whose purity none can question—as a great power whose influence for good is felt among all nations, and an organization so perfect as to render powerless any assaults to which it may be subjected in the future.

To preserve her purity, to extend the sphere of her usefulness, to be ourselves the exemplars of her virtues; to transmit unimpaired to our successors, in all its beauty and integrity, the sublime system and perfect organization as it was transmitted to us, is our work—our duty.

Let us then, my brethren, resolve to labor with increased earnestness during the Masonic year upon which we are now about entering, so that if our Supreme Grand Master permits us to witness its close, we may be able to mark the progress we have made in disseminating truth among men, and in confirming in ourselves a warmer love for the principles by which we, as Masons, profess to be guided. Let us remember that our work as Masons is not to be confined exclusively to the lodge-room. The holy sphere of brotherly love, charity, truth, temperance, fortitude, prudence, justice, which surrounds us there, should follow us into the world, and come forth in the acts of our daily

lives among our fellow-men. And just in the measure in which we *force* ourselves to *practice* the principles of Masonry, will our love for them increase. Without the *practice* the knowledge is of no service to us, for it is not the intellectual perception of moral or spiritual principles which causes to be erected within us that spiritual edifice alluded to in some of the first lessons in Masonry. Nay, it is not in the power of any amount of truth, if it but reaches the understanding, and does not effect the life, to add one hair's breadth to *that* temple. But every unselfish act of good performed for our fellow-man, every evil tendency in our own hearts held in subjection by the power of the truth within us, serves to add another stone, properly squared and fitted. And as we thus lay the foundation of our future spiritual temple in "wisdom, strength, and beauty," the waves of evil within and around us will have less and less power to shake it, or to interrupt the steady progress we are making in its erection.

The following Installation Hymn, written for the installation of the Grand Master, December 28, 1868, by M.:W.:G.: Master B. B. French, was then sung, with great effect, by the Masonic Choir, under the direction of Brother E. S. Holmes, the music having been arranged by Brother E. A. Perkins.

Look to the East—the source of Light—

Where, like the god of day,
Rises the Master of your choice,
To bear his gentle sway.

O'er all your acts he shall preside,
The ruling gavel hold;
Poising the scales with even hand,
Like Solomon of old.

Salute him, then, with three times three,
Ask blessings from above;
Give him, to cheer him on his way,
Your confidence and love.

The M.: W.: Grand Master then installed the other Grand Officers, as follows :

Bro. J. B. WILL, - - - - -	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" J. H. RUSSELL, - - - - -	<i>Sr. Grand Warden.</i>
" W. H. ORCUTT, - - - - -	<i>Jr. Grand Warden.</i>
" N. D. LARNER, - - - - -	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" C. CAMMACK, Sr., - - - - -	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
" D. B. SEARLE, - - - - -	<i>G.: Vis. and Lec.</i>
" W. V. TUDOR, - - - - -	<i>Rev. Grand Chaplain.</i>
" J. T. POWELL, - - - - -	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" T. B. CAMPBELL, - - - - -	<i>Sr. G.: Deacon.</i>
" J. H. MILLS, - - - - -	<i>Jr. G.: Deacon.</i>

Bro. G. B. CLARK,	- - - - -	<i>G. S. Sword Bearer.</i>
" J. VERMILLION,	- - - - -	<i>G. S. Pursuivant.</i>
" C. H. MOULTON,	} - - - -	<i>Grand Stewards,</i>
" W. MERTZ,		
" L. STODDARD, JR.,	- - - - -	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

The Grand Secretary submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge are hereby tendered to Past Grand Master B. B. French for the very appropriate and beautiful installation hymn, written for the installation of the M. W. Grand Master on this occasion; to Brother E. A. Perkins for the beautiful music specially arranged for it, and to the Masonic Choir for the beautiful manner in which they have performed the musical part of the ceremonies of the Grand Lodge at this and previous Communications.

The following Standing Committees were then appointed by the M. W. Grand Master:

On Examination—

J. M. VALE,
C. HADAWAY,
A. ROCHE.

On Grievances—

M. C. BAXTER,
C. W. HANCOCK,
J. H. JOCHUM.

On Foreign Correspondence—

P. G. M. C. F. STANSBURY,
P. D. G. M. P. H. HOOE,
J. C. DULIN.

On Accounts—

W. MIDDLETON,
H. E. RILEY,
J. E. RAWLINGS.

On Jurisprudence—

P. G. M. B. B. FRENCH,
P. D. G. M. J. LOCKIE,
P. D. G. M. R. B. CLARKE.

On Library—

C. CAMMACK, SR.,
N. D. LARNER,
D. B. SEARLE.

The Grand Secretary reported that, since the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, the M. W. G. Master had appointed R. W. Brother Joseph H. Hough, Grand Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

The resolution offered by Brothers Hadaway and Buchly, at the Annual Communication, in relation to the brethren providing themselves with lamb-skin aprons, was taken up for consideration, when, on motion, it was laid on the table, the object of the resolution being accomplished by the adoption of the report of the Committee on Accounts.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following bills, which were ordered to be paid, viz: Bill of M.: W.: Grand Master for postage, &c., \$10 ; bill for case for Grand Secretary's office, \$30.

There being no further business, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form, with prayer by the Rev. Grand Chaplain.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND LODGE

DR.		C. CAMMACK, SR., Grand Treasurer, in account with the Grand Lodge of the D. of C.		CR.	
1867.		\$1,836 72	Paid J. Lockie, salary as G.: Lecturer.....	No. 271	\$100 00
Dec. 27	Balance on hand.....		" L. Stoddard, salary.....	" 272	74 00
1868.		1,655 00	" McGill & Witherow.....	" 273	687 00
Nov. 27	Received from the Grand Secretary	30 50	" Samuel Lewis for diamond ring.....	" 274	100 00
Dec. 24	" "		" N. D. Larnier for postage.....	" 275	15 16
			" Heald for music.....	" 276	45 00
			" Z. D. Gilman for music.....	" 257	31 65
			" C. Cammack, postage and stamps, &c....	" 277	2 21
			" N. D. Larnier, 5th installment of stock...	" 278	400 00
			" French & Richardson for stationery.....	" 279	20 75
			" Stoddard for washing gloves.....	" 280	4 00
			" E. B. McGrotty for engraving.....	" 281	25 00
			" N. D. Larnier for frame for resolutions...	" 282	5 00
			" N. D. Larnier; advertising in Republican.	" 283	5 00
			" Heald for music.....	" 284	5 00
			" N. D. Larnier for salary.....	" 285	100 00
June 27			" Snow & Coyle for advertising.....	" 286	20 50
July 3			" A. F. Dessau for hauling piano.....	" 287	5 00
" 9			" Moore & McCarty for work.....	" 288	2 50
Aug. 3			" D. L. Burnet for copying music.....	" 289	6 00
" 3			" D. B. Searle for salary as G.: V.: & L..	" 290	100 00
Nov. 4			" Sears & Brother for gloves.....	" 291	27 00
" 10			" R. W. Carter & Co., for gloves & collars.	" 292	112 95
" 10			" H. Adler for gloves.....	" 291	15 00
" 10			" French & Richardson for stationery.....	" 293	7 60
" 10			" J. L. Pearson for printing.....	" 293	2 00
" 10			" A. Buchly for funerals.....	" 294	288 48
" 10			" N. D. Larnier for 6th installment of stock.	" 295	400 00
" 10			" N. D. Larnier for salary as G.: Secretary.	" 296	100 00
Dec. 1			" N. D. Larnier for postage.....	" 297	4 76
" 15			By balance.....		765 65
		\$3,522 22			\$3,522 22

Representatives of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia near the other Grand Lodges :

W. Bro.	CHARLES A. FULLER.....	Nashville.....	Tennessee.
"	GILES M. HILLYER.....	Natchez.....	Mississippi.
"	LUKE E. BARBER.....	Little Rock.....	Arkansas.
"	SAMUEL M. TODD.....	New Orleans.....	Louisiana.
"	JOHN SMITH.....	Brighton.....	England.
"	ALEX. G. ABEL.....	San Francisco.....	California.
"	EDWARD A. GUILBERT.....	Dubuque.....	Iowa.
"	G. A. SCHWARZMAN.....	Richmond.....	Virginia.
"	ALBERT G. MACKEY.....	Charleston.....	S. Carolina.
"	R. A. CLAUDE.....	Valparaiso.....	Chile.
"	GEORGE L. OTIS.....	St. Paul.....	Minnesota.
"	R. GIBSON HEDRICK.....	Connersville.....	Indiana.
"	THOMAS A. DOYLE.....	Providence.....	R. Island.
"	JOSEPH H. HOUGH.....	Trenton.....	New Jersey.
"	CHAS. F. STANSBURY.....	Philadelphia.....	Penna.
"	RICARDO H. HARTLEY.....	Lima.....	Peru.
"	EDWARD S. DANA.....	.....	Vermont.
"	ARTHUR BUSBY.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
"	E. McMURDY.....	New York.....	New York.
"	VAMAJO.....	.....	Italy.

Representatives of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia :

W. Bro.	B. B. FRENCH.....	Representing Grand Lodge of Louisiana.
"	B. B. FRENCH.....	" " Missouri.
"	B. B. FRENCH.....	" " Chile.
"	JOSHUA T. TAYLOR..	" " New York.
"	R. McMURDY, D. D....	" " Iowa.
"	JOSEPH W. NAIRN....	" " Tennessee.
"	J. E. F. HOLMEAD....	" " Arkansas.
"	W. MORRIS SMITH....	" " Virginia.
"	W. MORRIS SMITH....	" " Wash. Ter.
"	B. B. FRENCH.....	" " Cuba & W. I.
"	W. MORRIS SMITH....	" " Nova Scotia.
"	E. L. STEVENS.....	" " Peru.
"	P. H. HOOE.....	" " Alabama.
"	N. D. LARNER.....	" " Italy.

IN FRATERNAL REMEMBRANCE
OF
Most Worshipful
WILLIAM M. ELLIS,
GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN
1844,
Who Departed this Life
MARCH 16, 1868,
In the 62d Year of his Age,
THIS MEMORIAL PAGE IS INSCRIBED.

He has passed from earth, our Brother, from the weary world away,
From the sorrows that afflict us, from the pleasures that betray;
And another Home—a fairer Home—is opened to his sight,
Where the summer shines forever, where the roses know no blight.

STANDING RESOLUTIONS.

"Resolved, That no Constituent Lodge in this jurisdiction shall permit a visitor to be examined who hails from a jurisdiction wherein clandestine Lodges are declared by the Grand Lodge of that jurisdiction to exist, unless he shall present a Grand Lodge certificate from the Grand Lodge of said jurisdiction with which this Grand Lodge is in communication, or otherwise satisfy such Constituent Lodge that he is a member in good standing under the jurisdiction of such foreign Grand Lodge."—1848, *page 27*

"Resolved, As the sense of this Grand Lodge, that every Mason ought to be an active member of some Lodge; but that as a Mason is free to go as he is to come, the discharge of that duty must be left, like many others of necessity are, to the conscience of each individual member of the Fraternity."—*May 1, 1860, page 14.*

"Resolved, That it is the duty of the Worshipful Masters of Constituent Lodges, and those under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge are hereby required, to see that the ballot-box is so presented that each officer and member may cast his ballot unobserved by others; that it is unmasonic for a member to declare whether he intends to cast a black or a white ball, or at any time thereafter to make known to any one how he voted; that it is equally unmasonic in any member to endeavor in any manner to ascertain how any other member intends to vote or has voted, or to disclose the fact, should it, by accident or otherwise, come to his knowledge; and all who do so shall be subject to masonic discipline."—*November 4, 1856, page 73.*

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia recognizes and accepts the appointment of M. . W. . P. . G. . M. . Benjamin B. French, of this jurisdiction, as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana near this Grand Lodge, and that the said Representative be this day received by this Grand Lodge with such honors as are appropriate to the Grand Lodge which accredits him, and which may, in the opinion of the M. . W. . Grand Master, be suitable and proper for the occasion; and that the said Representative be entitled to all the immunities and privileges which are due to the said office of Representative."—*December 27, 1860.*

"Resolved, That the M. . W. . Grand Master be, and he is hereby, requested, in his discretion, to appoint some suitable and eminent brother to represent this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and also near any other Grand Lodge of the United States or the world; and that he issue to them a commission in such form as he may deem proper."—*December 27, 1860.*

"Resolved, That upon the appointment of Representatives by the Grand Master, and that fact being reported to the Grand Secretary, he shall immedi-

ately thereafter transmit to the person so appointed a copy of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge; and he shall also report to this Grand Lodge, at its Annual and Semi-Annual Communications, the names and addresses of all persons appointed as Representatives to or from this Grand Lodge."—*December 27, 1860.*

"*Resolved*, That the duties of such brethren as may be appointed by the M. . W. . Grand Master as Representatives of this Grand Lodge, in pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, shall be confined entirely to a *representative* character, with no authority to *act* for this Grand Lodge, except under *specific instructions*."—*December 27, 1860.*

"*Resolved*, That the Constituent Lodges be allowed to omit all the usual ceremonies of the second section of the third degree, except the manual instruction, with all except the last candidate, whenever there is more than one to receive the degree on the same evening."—*May 2, 1865.*

"*Resolved*, That the R. . W. . Grand Secretary be instructed to transmit hereafter, to each Sister Grand Lodge with which this Grand Lodge is in correspondence, three copies of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge as soon as published, and address a circular letter to their several Grand Secretaries, requesting them to reciprocate."—*November 8, 1865.*

"*Resolved*, That any amendment of the By-Laws of Constituent Lodges may be referred to the Committee on Examinations during the recess of the Grand Lodge, whose approval, certified by the Grand Secretary, shall make them of full force and effect."—*May 7, 1867.*

"*Resolved*, That no brother shall write for, or publish in, any public newspaper, any communication that may reflect upon the Masonic Fraternity or any member or members thereof, or give any information to such newspapers concerning the internal affairs of the Masonic Fraternity in this jurisdiction, (except notices of funerals of deceased brethren, and meetings of Lodges, stated and special, said notices not to specify the particular work to be done, but simply to call the Lodge together,) under the penalty of Masonic discipline."—*December 28, 1868.*

RETURNS OF CONSTITUENT LODGES,

WORKING UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE

Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons

OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

At the Annual Communication in November, A.: L.: 5868, with the Names of their Officers
for the Year A.: L.: 5869.

FEDERAL LODGE, No. 1.

Meets January 12 and alternate Tuesdays thereafter.

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM H. GOODS, Worshipful Master.

GEO. D. PATTEN, Jr., Senior Warden.

E. F. SCHAFHIRT, Junior Warden.

THOMAS RICH, Secretary.

JOSIAH ESSEX, Treasurer.

L. STODDARD, (of No. 16,) Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

J. W. Nairn, P.: M.: and P.: D.: G.: M.:.

G. A. Hall, P.: M.: and P.: D.: G.: M.:.

R. B. Donaldson, P.: M.: and M.: W.: G.: M.:.

J. Essex, P.: M.:.

J. Lockie, P.: M.: and P.: D.: G.: M.:.

W. H. Johnson, P.: M.:.

A. Buchly, P.: M.:.

J. D. Bartlett, P.: M.:.

List of Members.

Anderson, W. A.

Armstrong, R. G.

Beers, B. F.

Boteler, John W.

Bliss, C. H.

Buchly, Anthony

Barr, Levi

Butt, W. B.

Ball, C. G.

Brown, E. R.

Brown, J. S.

Bartlett, John D.

Breggeman, W. H. C.

Bauer, A.

Bayly, C. B.

Boswell, R. H.

Borland, A. J.

Burr, H. O.

Burr, R. W.

Barker, J. S.

Bennett, W. J.

Beckwith, Jas.

Brock, W. G.

Bryan, William

Bell, W. P.	Groot, Simon J.	Lesh, Wm. W.
Benjamin, C. F.	Griffith, C. Theo.	Magee, Samuel
Bright, J. G.	Greer, James A.	McCristal, Jno.
Behrend, A.	Greer, C. E.	Miller, J. O.
Benser, Geo. W.	Grey, B. F.	Miller, George
Ourtis, Wright	Gibson, George	Miller, Christian
Curtis, H. B.	Goods, W. H.	Moulden, J. A.
Campbell, J. D.	Goye Freeman R.	Morsell, S. T. G.
Cawood, A. J.	Gibbons, C. H.	McClosky, S. H.
Clark, John	Gibbons, Geo. T.	McMurray, R.
Clark, William	Hodges, J. R.	McDowell, S. H.
Crowley, Patrick	Hall, G. A.	McDade, L. H.
Crowley, J. P.	Hall, A. G.	Moore, Silas H.
Canning, W. S.	Hall, Rev. C. H.	McElwee, Sam'l
Copp, H. N.	Hancock, A.	McCarty, D. J.
Cowie, George	Hodgman, A. W.	McLellan, G. F.
Clary, J. D.	Haupt, C. H.	McFeely, Wm.
Choate, Warren	Herbert, T. F.	McNeir, G. A. R.
Choate, W. C.	Hodgson, J. F.	Mew, W. M.
Cleaver, James	Hepburn, A. M.	Maxwell, J. W.
Corbett, F. E.	Heaton, F. M.	Mesick, T. J.
Colman, G. W.	Hineline, W. S.	McCleary, E. S.
Caldwell, W. P.	Hamacher, Jos.	Marche, Thos. B.
Crosby, H. T.	Howard, F.	Martin, Jas. S.
Chancey, Jno. T.	Howard, Geo. M.	Morgan, Edward
Colison, G. Z.	Hewett, R. C.	McLeod, H. S.
Cox, Charles A.	Humer, J. S.	Northup, H. H.
Cox, William E.	Hoover, Jno. T.	Noyes, H. O.
Donaldson, R. B.	Hoover, M. P.	Noyes, S. V.
Dearing, G. T.	Humphreys, G. W.	Nairn, Jos. W.
Davis, Madison	Johnson, W. H.	Owen, S. W.
Davis, Wm. W.	Johnson, A. E. H.	Plowman, J.
Draper, N. C.	Jencks, W. S.	Prentiss, C. E.
Draper, A. H.	Ketcham, G. E.	Proctor, Thomas
Dummer, Geo. E.	Keyworth, John	Proctor, John C.
Donovan, W. J.	Knox, Geo. W.	Plumb, B. M.
Essex Josiah	Knox, John	Pagels, Edward
Emmerich, F.	Kimmel, O.	Penman, Robert
Everett, Charles	Keen, John C.	Plumly, J.
Edwards, J. S.	Lord, John B.	Page, Charles G.
Ford, Wm. T.	Lord, Francis B.	Patten, George D.
Ford, James H.	Lloyd, D. C.	Plimley, George
Fischer, Herman	Libbey, I. P.	Robinson, B.
Fowler, Thos. W.	Lowrey, W. E.	Robinson, W.
Fugitt, N. B.	Lovejoy, J. W. H.	Richards, A. C.
Fager, John C.	Ladd, A. R.	Radcliffe, A. J.
Gettinger, B. F.	Lockie, John	Reardon, W. H.
Gittings, B. E.	Landvoigt, J. A.	Reardon, Geo. W.

Rich, Thomas	Scott, H. A.	Turton, Geo. H.
Root, B. C.	St. Clair, F. O.	Thorn, C. G.
Sanderson, A. J.	Schutter, H.	Vance, Geo. L.
Schafhirt, Fred.	Spottswood, J. M. A.	Wilson, P. R.
Schafhirt, E. F.	Swaney, C. M.	Whaley, J. C. C.
Stephens, L. G.	Simonds, F. A.	Wollston, G. F.
Stevens, J. R.	Smith, James D.	Wollard, J. F.
Sosnowski, P.	Spang, Edwin H.	Wailes, S. C.
Short, Will A.	Topham, J. S.	Walker, W. J.
Scrivener, P.	Turner, S. S.	Wilkins, B. F.
Scrivener, A. B.	Thomson, S. J.	Wilson, E. A.
Stone, James	Thompson, Thomas.	Wheater, John
Stone, W. C.	Tenney, W. M.	Wahl, George
Stanley, H. C.	Tilton, D. M.	Wallace, R. B.
Stanley, C. A.	Tomlinson, J. S.	Winnemore, I. J.
Slater, Isaac C.	Tappan, W. S.	Whitefoot, R. M.

Fellow Crafts.

Aked, Thomas	Gray, R. W.	Swart, B. T.
Boyden, Stephen A.	Leale, Charles A.	Young, W. H.
Evans, Joseph F.	Strauss, A.	

Entered Apprentices.

Benson, Thomas R.	Harris, Robert L.	Larrabee, Edwin H.
Colison, Charles C.	Johnson, Joseph T.	Spear, Adrian
Gordon, Leonard	Kimmell, Charles A.	Timms, G. T.
Hunt, John R.	Keyser, Francis	Williams, W. B.

Reinstated.

Brown, Joseph T.	McLeod, H. S.	Taylor, L. M.
Donovan, Wm. J.	Proctor, Thomas	Thompson, Thomas
Kutz, John U.		

Withdrawn.

Kutz, John U.	Niedzielski, T.	Tilton, D. M.
Menet, Francis J.		

Died.

McCulloch, James P.

COLUMBIA LODGE, NO. 3.

Meets on the first and third Wednesdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

J. M. VALE, Worshipful Master.

THOS. MITCHELL, Senior Warden. ANDREW CAULDWELL, Junior Warden.

M. A. TAPPAN, Secretary. JNO. R. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

L. STODDARD, Tiler.

Past Masters.

C. F. Wood. J. L. Ashby. J. R. Thompson. T. B. Campbell.

List of Members.

Ashby, J. L.	Freeman W. P.	Perley, J. P.
Ayers, C. S.	Fowler, C. H.	Phillips, N. T.
Angerer, A. W.	Hitt, T. M.	Patch, Jos.
Abbott, A. R.	Harlan, Newton	Sanborn, F. M.
Atwater, D.	Humphreys, C. H.	Stevens, Edgar
Bryan, J.	Howard, J. W.	Spear, C. W.
Brelsford, H. W.	Howe, David	Smith, H. S.
Brown, J. R.	Joyce, J. A.	Seaton, M.
Brock, A. D.	Lothrop, J. P.	Thompson, J. R.
Brewster, R. E.	Lowry, Jno.	Tappan, M. A.
Bowen, E. W.	Lefo, Jacob	Townsend, S.
Byrod, F. W.	Lewis, E. N.	Taylor, R. B.
Clark, A.	Low, J. E.	Vale, J. M.
Campbell, T. B.	Mitchell, Thos.	Wood, C. F.
Cauldwell, A.	Moore, Thos. M.	Walton, W. H.
Cromwell, H.	Michaelis, A.	White, W. P.
Clements, L. F.	Machir, J. S.	Webb, Robert W.
Childs, A. P.	Murray, C. T.	Wheeler, C. S.
Cowan, M.	Muzzy, A. M.	Weiser, Louis
Dorwalt, J.	Patterson, J. P.	Whitaker, A. J.
Dunn, Isaac B.	Patterson, J. G.	Young, P.
Davis, Jno. G.	Picard, Aaron.	

Fellow Crafts.

Andrews, J. R. King, Geo. S. Scott, B. F.

Entered Apprentices.

Bourne, T. C.	Gardiner, E. J.	Sells, D.
Dilley, B.	Morrison, T.	Wallace, W. W.
Frank, J. A.	Robinson, Jas.	

Withdrawn.

Brown, Amos Clements, Jr., J. T. Stranahan, J. C.

Dropped for N. P. D.

Guesta, M. A.	Lancaster, F. A.	Riley, Judson
Lawrenson, Jas.	Lyons, Ellis	Stewart, F. T.

WASHINGTON NAVAL LODGE, NO. 4.

Meets on the first Saturday and Third Thursday in each month.

OFFICERS.

JAMES VERMILLION, Worshipful Master.

E. B. BURY, Senior Warden.

G. W. HARRINGTON, Junior Warden.

T. B. CROSS, Jr., Secretary.

WILLIAM E. HUTCHINSON, Treasurer.

WILLIAM WILKINSON, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

R. Clarke, P. M. and P. D. G. M.

Jeremiah Cross, P. M.

Thomas B. Cross, P. M.

D. McCoomb, P. M. and P. D. G. M.

Joseph Mundell, P. M.

James Nokes, P. M. and P. D. G. M.

C. H. Venable, P. M.

W. E. Howard, P. M. and P. D. G. M.

W. E. Hutchinson, P. M. and P. Sr. G. W.

John A. Foos, P. M.

James C. Dulin, P. M.

List of Members.

Altemus, F. A.
 Bayne, Jno.
 Bradley, Jno. T.
 Bradley, W. W.
 Bromley, A. C.
 Bright, Henry
 Bates, Stephen
 Bury, E. B.
 Berkley, David
 Baird, Math.
 Benham, Isaac
 Clarke, Robt.
 Cross, T. B., Sr.
 Cross, Jeremiah
 Cook, Jno
 Cowan, Wm. L.
 Cross, T. B., Jr.
 Crawford, W. B.
 Chase, I. McKim
 Cowan, L. C.
 Cole, Thos. Wm.
 Couley, Jno. G.

Cross, F. W.
 Dulin, C. W.
 Davis, Chas. W.
 Delwig, L. A.
 Dulin, Jas. C.
 Dulin, E. A.
 Douch, Henry
 Ellis, S. T.
 Entwistle, Jno. E.
 Foos, Jno. A.
 Ford, Thos. Jas.
 Foster, Robert F.
 Gaddis, Wm.
 Gaddis, Geo. H.
 Gaddis, A. J.
 Gaddis, Lem'l
 Gillis, R. S.
 Graham, Jno.
 Gilmore, Wm.
 Howard, W. E.
 Hutchinson, W. E.
 Hand, Wm. H.

Hartley, Jos. H.
 Hoeke, W. H.
 Harrington, Geo. W.
 Hall, F. C.
 Holroyd, Jno.
 Hardister, Wm.
 Henderson, Wm.
 Hogan, Jno.
 Johnson, D. T.
 Jones, Jno. W.
 Jacobs, H. G.
 Jacobs, Thos. C.
 Kenyon, Geo.
 Lasculleet, A. B.
 Lasculleet, David
 Lasculleet, J. W. H.
 Loan, J. T. S.
 McComb, David
 Maniette, Jos.
 Mundell, Jos. L.
 McKim, S. A. H.
 Marks, S. A. H.

McCathran, I. H.	O'Conner, D. J.	Schultz, Geo.
Mann, W. D.	Oliver, H. L.	Strickhart, G. H.
Miller, Sam'l	Plumsell, Thos.	Tippett, Edw. T.
McNaught, Arch.	Patchke, Gus. H.	Teeple, D. H.
Marks, H. C.	Prosperi, Fred.	Tolson, Arthur
Milstead, J. W.	Richards, W. E.	Venable, Chas H.
Martin, Richard	Reese, Rev. W. W.	Vermillion, Jas.
McKim, J. W. (Honorary.)	Reifsnyder, J. H.	Venable, Jos. G.
Martin, Geo. H.	Schroeder, August	Wayson, Edw.
Murray, Wm.	Scott, W. A.	Wilmouth, Geo.
McCauley, H. C.	Somerville, Thos.	Weber, L. F. W.
McCauley, Thos. F.	Sousa, Ant.	Wilkerson, Wm.
Nokes, Jas.	Sefton, W. M.	Williams, Edw.
Nerius, B. L.	Skidmore, Geo. W.	Wilkinson, Jno. H.
Norton, F. A.	Smith, C. F.	

Fellow Crafts.

Ashmead, C. C.	Davis, Benj. F.	Procta, Walter
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Entered Apprentices.

Clark, T. Edw.	Jewell, D. N.	Steever, H. K.
Davis, E. D.	Larkin, A. J. B.	Weed, Wm. H.
Hamilton, Jas.	Miller, Frank	

Re-instated.

Bradley, W. W.

Withdrawn.

Boyd, Wm.	Ellis, Wm. H.	Houck, D. B.
McFarlan, Jno. N.	Peacock, C. A.	White, Jno. P.

Died.

Ellis, Wm. M.	Swain, Benedict	Wilker, W. A.
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Dropped for N. P. D.

Dradley, W. W.	Scheller, Thos. K.	Thayer, Jas.
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POTOMAC LODGE, No. 5.

Meets on the first and third Mondays in each month.

OFFICERS.

J. B. GIBBS, Worshipful Master.

A. ROCHE, Senior Warden.

JAS. DICKSON, Junior Warden.

W. W. WHEELER, Secretary.

E. D. HARTLEY, Treasurer.

R. H. SHEKELL, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

James King, P. M. and P. D. G. M.
 James Goszler, P. M. and P. D. G. M.
 Edgar Patterson, P. M.
 Benjamin Miller, P. M.
 John J. Beall, P. M. and P. Sr. G. W.
 J. B. Gibbs, P. M.
 C. M. Matthews, P. M.

List of Members.

Adler, M.	Edes, David	Mulliken, George
Appler, A. M.	Edmonston, C. F.	Nelson, Rev. James
Barrett, E. B.	Edmonston, R. A.	Newman, F. A.
Barrett, J. J.	Garrett, Jno.	Nordlinger, W.
Barron, C. O. D.	Gibbs, J. B.	Noyes, H. C.
Beall, George W.	Godey, Walter	Offley, H. E.
Beall, John J.	Gordon, W. A.	Owens, John L.
Bell, W. E.	Goszler, J. Mason	Parker, J. C.
Berry, Jno. S.	Goszler, James	Patterson, E.
Berry, J. Owens	Graves, J. B.	Peter, Dr. A.
Berry, Richard	Grimes B. F.	Phillips, R. A.
Birch, W. H.	Goss, H. A.	Pickrell, A. H.
Bocock, Jno. H.	Hartley, E. D.	Paine, A. W.
Bontz, Henry	Heiston, J. C.	Partridge, G. W.
Bootes, Sam'l	Hicks, Jno. F.	Ratcliff, S. J.
Brewer, Ethelbert	Hill, Clement	Reeside, J. E.
Brewer, H. H.	Hyde, G. F.	Robinson, C. F.
Brown, E. H.	Hunt, B. F.	Robinson, J. D.
Boggs, L. G.	Johnson, Thomas	Roche, Alexander
Blundon, J. A.	Johnson, J. C.	Schloss, Jacob A.
Carman, C. C.	Jones, A. J.	Schloss, Joseph A.
Cropley, Samuel	Kaiser, H. A.	Shekell, A. B.
Cropley, R. L.	Kaiser, John	Shekell, C. F.
Cruikshanks, Jno.	King, George W.	Shekell, E. A.
Cassin, W. D.	King, James	Shekell, R. R.
Darby, Benjamin	Kelly, Jno. T.	Shelden, S. A.
Davidson, J. B.	Knowles, Thomas	Shinn, R. A.
Demar, C. H.	Laird, Wm. Jr.	Shoemaker, E. J.
Dickson, Henry	Lawrence, J. V.	Shuman, D. R.
Dickson, James	Lewis, Henry	Somers, H.
Dill, Peter	Libbey, Joseph	Schultz, Jno. H.
Dodge, A. H.	Lumsdon, Jno. W.	Smith, J. H.
Dohan, Samuel	Magruder, H.	Sothron, Geo. M.
Dowling, Thomas	Matthews, C. M.	Steele, Rev. A.
Dowman, R. N.	McKnew, B. P.	Sutherland, Rev. S. B.
Duvall, W. F.	Miller, Benjamin	Sweeney, H. M.

Thomas, Jenkin	Thomas, Evan	Waters, Jos. G.
Thomas, J. B.	Walker, Wm. H.	Wheatley, Wm. H.
Thomas, Lorenzo	Waters, George	Wheeler, W. W.
Thomas, Lorenzo, Jr.	Waters, J. A. M.	Williams, L. A.
Taylor, W. H. S.	Waters, Jno. H.	Wheatley, W. T.

Fellow Crafts.

Berry, W. J.	Doering, Jonas	Maynard, E.
Rodier, Anthony		

Entered Apprentices.

Dare, John	Seeley, Charles	Viers, J. M.
Wood, Charles		

Reinstated.

Taylor, W. H. S.

Withdrawn.

Dennison, N. P.	Schloss, N. A.	Jewell, C. B.
McKenney, Robert	Straus, H.	

Dropped for N. P. D.

Dorsey, Worthington	Cissell, W. L.	Godey, W. H.
Kurtz, W. H.	Lyman, Jno. H.	Wingate, Henry
Woodward, C. F.	Bohrer, George W.	English, C. S.
Mason, David	Primrose, S. F.	Moore, John
Rohrer, W. H.		

LEBANON LODGE, No. 7.

Meets on the first and third Fridays in each month.

OFFICERS.

C. H. MOULTON, Worshipful Master.

J. O. GOODRICH, Senior Warden.

J. M. STEEL, Junior Warden.

CHARLES W. DARR, Secretary.

NICHOLAS ACKER, Treasurer.

L. STODDARD, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

R. C. Weightman, P. M. and P. G. M.

H. C. Ellis, P. M.

Andrew Glass, P. M. and P. Sr. G. W.

W. Middleton, P. M.

List of Members.

Acker, Nicholas	Davis, E. G.	Lamb, Jas., Jr.
Albright, Fred'k	Dillingham, G.	Lawton, C. W.
Albers, J. G.	Ellis, H. C.	Latimer, M. B.
Anderson, Jos.	Earl, Chas.	Lincoln, John
Angerman, Jno.	Ferron, George	Miller, J. S.
Bergman, Peter (Hon.)	Fitzke, E.	McCutchin, Wm.
Ball, Jas. N.	Garretson, Jos.	Mather, Asa F.
Buchley, R.	Gilbert, E. E.	McElroy, Jno.
Burns, Wm. H.	Gerlock, Jno.	McKerichar, Alex.
Bonell, Edward	Glass, Andrew	Mitchell, Jno. N.
Bowen, T. L.	Gordon, M. B.	Middleton, Wm.
Buckley, J. T.	Goddard, W. W.	McCain, John
Brown, David	Guild, James	Moore, W. D.
Breece, Horatio H. C.	Gedney, Jos. F.	Moran, T. M.
Buist, David	Gradwohl, L.	Mawdsley, Wm.
Bowen, Jas. G.	Graham, W. W.	Mohr, Jacob
Bell, Sam'l	Griffith, Dan'l M.	Moore, A. A.
Bickerton, C.	Garwood, S. N.	Morris, Henry
Ball, D. O.	Gale, Anson	Moulton, C. H.
Buchley, M.	Goodrich, Jno. O.	Mattfeldt, Wm.
Browne, H. R.	Gross, Wm. J.	Mead, C.
Brown, John	Grodhue, G. W.	Martin, D. W.
Butt, Sam'l	Hughes, Evan	McMillen, Robt.
Bender, Jas. T.	Hamlin, Jno. P.	McNolan, Jno.
Barr, H. D.	Huguelly, C. W.	Meyer, Jonas
Boteler, H. D.	Hally, James	Moore, Washington
Caldwell, E. S.	Hanson, J. G.	Marchael, E. D.
Craig, Andrew	Hay, William J.	Maguire, T. F.
Clark, H. H.	Hayes, C. W.	Napier, Geo. A.
Cox, Jos. L.	Hable, S. H.	Oppenheimer, L.
Cornelius, Rev. J. W.	Howard, J. W.	Ottman, Wm.
Coles, W. A.	Henning, W. H.	O'Brien, Frank J.
Campbell, Wm. J.	Hempstone, S. H.	Proctor, Alex. M.
Cooper, Wm.	Hudson, Jas.	Perkins, C. W.
Coomes, J. W.	Holmes, G. H.	Purdy, John, Jr.
Campbell, Robt.	Iddings, Henry	Pocock, Thos.
Coburn, Geo. B.	Imrie, John	Phillips, Alfred
Corris, Jno. K.	James, W. H.	Pierce, Godwin
Clark, Thos. A.	Jacobs, D. A.	Penfield, L. M.
Dorian, T. H.	Jarboe, W. S.	Ports, Perry O.
Davis, Jno. W.	Kaiser, Henry	Pfaff, Fred'k
Darr, Chas. W.	Kerr, Jas. K.	Pearce, Wm. N.
Downing, W. B.	Kessler, W. H.	Robertson, Wm. B.
Davison, Joseph	Kelley, F. M.	Rogers, Geo. J.
Dixon, D. G.	Kettler, Louis	Robertson, Jno.
Dyer, Wm. W. S.	Lynch, P.	Robertson, R. A.

Rutherford, Alex.	Stewart, Chas.	Thompson, C.
Russell, J. F.	Steward, John	Tracy, Victor
Robinson, Jno.	Schriftgiesser, P. S.	Trappe, Castor
Rawling, J. H.	Simms, R. A.	Ulrich, Jno. B.
Railey, J. B.	Smith, J. M.	Weightman, R. C. (Hon'y)
Rubsam, V.	Spear, Wallace M.	Wood, W. W.
Rosenbusch, F. M.	Sears, C. A.	Wallach, P.
Rhodes, Z. W.	Sears, W. Leslie	Williamson, Jas. (Hon'y)
Scheel, John E.	Sears, P. B.	Williams, B. F.
Smith, John	Safford, Jos. A.	Williams, Joseph Z.
Schwartz, John V.	Schmidt, H.	Whiting, Joseph N.
Sterling, Wm. J.	Simmons, F.	Winter, S. K.
Samuel, D.	Smith, Jno. V.	Wells, G. W.
St. John, W. H. H.	Stiles, Edward	Wolter, Wm.
Skerritt, W. H.	Toomb, Robt.	Young, G. D.
Smith, C. B.	Thorpe, George Y.	Zimmer, Fred'k
Steel, Jno. M.	Turner, J. B.	

Fellow Crafts.

Cissell, W. H.	Rupp, William	Ver Plank, P. W.
Lyons, Mich'l	Riegle, Wm.	Whittier, C. W.
McPherson, W. T.	Rutherford, John	Ward, William
McKee, Thos. B.	Saunders, William	Ward, James
Moran, James	Thauer, Mortimer	

Entered Apprentices.

Ayers, Levi	Emmerson, Adams	Mortimer, H. W.
Arnette, W. H.	Fowler, William	Mitlen, Jas. M.
Brownell, H. W.	Forsyth, William	Schlegel, F.
Baldwin, B. W.	Howe, W. A.	Spencer, J. D.
Brannin, James	Matlock, C.	Stacey, T. P.
Davenport, S. J.	Mills, Clarke	Windsbecker, Julius

Reinstated.

Eastman, J. A.	Mather, Asa F.	Breece, H. H. C.
Turner, J. B.		

Withdrawn.

Buist, David	Hope, A. J.	Steward, F.
Eastman, Jos. A.	Lane, O. G.	Stiles, Jos.
Engler, Jno.	McElwee, Jas.	Turner, E. D.
Friedenwald, Jos.	Rice, Jas. H.	Turner, J. B.

Died.

Partridge, A. J.	True, G. S.
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Dropped for N. P. D.

Bishop, H. H.	Golden, Nath'l	Lewis, Henry E.
Casterline, D. H.	Gonzenback, F. A.	Levy, Wm. T.
Collison, P. J.	Henshillwood, Arch.	Noble, Alex.
Camp, E. M.	Herron, G. H.	McCracken, H. J.
Esler, Samuel	Johnson, W. H.	Obendufur, E.
Entwisle, Isaac	Kennedy, Thos.	Schriner, Hermon
Grimley, Jacob	Kile, O. J.	Thompson, John
Gregory, G. T.		

NEW JERUSALEM LODGE, No. 9.

Meets on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

J. H. JOCHUM, Worshipful Master.

C. L. CATLIN, Senior Warden.

G. J. MUELLER, Junior Warden.

URIAS HURST, Secretary.

NAT. MULLIKIN, Treasurer.

L. STODDARD, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

Samuel Crown, P. M.

Robert Coltman, P. M.

R. V. Godman, P. M.

F. A. Jackson, P. M. and P. Sr. G. W.

W. S. Thompson, P. M.

J. T. Powell, P. M.

List of Members.

Appelstiel, A.	Blackford, W. E.	Doane, G. W.
Adams, J. T.	Coltman, Robert	Darne, J. H.
Adams, J. Lee	Clark, M. C.	Doolittle, W. H.
Allen, S. E.	Crown, Samuel	Evans, C. G.
Anderson, W. A.	Crump, J. E.	Eglin, B.
Borland, John	Cohen, J. H.	Frankland, G. W.
Beck, W.	Casey, E. F.	Fraser, J. A.
Barnard, H. F.	Campbell, Joseph	Fearson, W. H.
Borland, C. C.	Catlin, C. L.	Fuller, W. N.
Barrett, J. W.	Clarkson, Robert.	Franklin, J. S.
Burrows, W. H.	Cunningham, J. H.	Godman, R. V.
Boyd, W. H.	Chamberlin, E. H.	Gibson, D.
Bennett, H. F.	Carson, Edward	Gleason, A.
Bradburn, J. D.	Dougherty, E. H.	Gunn, P. H.
Barton, J. W.	DeLacey, R.	Hurst, Urias
Beam, H. D.	Dougherty, C. A.	Henderson, John

Henderson, W.	McConnell, M.	Scott, H. E.
Henderson, R.	McKeon, John	Shafer, J. C.
Heimerdinger, H.	Munson, W. W.	Sparshott, S. J.
Housiaux, John	McKenzie, W.	Stern, S.
Hayward, John	Murray, John	Smith, George
Harbour, Joseph	Meding, C. W.	Smith, J. T.
Hennage, J. H.	Mack, F. O.	Schreiber, W.
Huber, Charles	Mueller, G. J.	Saur, R.
Jost, B.	Mowry, G. W.	Sylvester, H. A.
Jackson, F. A.	McKeon, James	Shinn, V.
Just, Charles	Nichols, J. W.	Swett, S. Clark
Johansen, H. P. T.	Nauman, C.	Shehan, G. A.
Julihn, M. L.	Nagle, G. W.	Smith, C. E.
Jochum, J. H.	Neveu, C.	Schaffer, G. F.
Kloman, Charles	Ogden, John	Saxton, F. (form'ly Myers)
Kelley, A. J.	Pumphrey, S.	Thompson, W. S.
Kraft, George	Putney, T.	Taylor, F.
Kelley, J. H.	Powell, J. Tyler	Test, F. W.
Kennedy, W.	Power, W. H.	Tucker, G. H.
Kidwell, J. L.	Pate, C. L.	Ulrich, G. J.
Keefer, C. F.	Peck, W. H.	Vaux, E. P.
Klaucke, A. A. C.	Palmer, S. C.	Van Beek, G. D.
Kelley, A. W.	Prime, W. T.	Wilson, W.
Leisnitzer, E. J.	Phillips, J.	Waters, F. J.
Larman, J. Q.	Raub, G. T.	Whiting, A. T.
Lemon, J. H. M. (Rev.)	Russell, E. K.	Wren, George
Liscombe, John	Rush, Edward	Wayne, P. H.
Liphard, A. F.	Ross, J. A.	Weber, P. H.
Mullikin, N.	Schmidt, F.	Young, W. M.

Fellow Crafts.

Greenlau, S. B.	Sweetsier, A. J.	Wangerman, E.
Wolfe, F.		

Entered Apprentices.

Wallace, J. P.	Keatinge, W.	Cook, H.
Young, J. J.	Barlow, H. N.	

Reinstated.

Bien, Samuel	Frankland, G. W.	Power, W. H.
Phillips, J.		

Withdrawn.

Crocker, H. M.	Hallinan, P. G.	Merrick, G. B.
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Died,

Bemis, I. A.	Philp, John
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Dropped for N. P. D.

Abbott, John
 Bien, Samuel

Donohue, T. H.
 Hare, R. T.

Vose, A. S.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 10.

Meets on the first and third Fridays in each month.

OFFICERS.

JOSEPH E. RAWLINGS, Worshipful Master.

JOHN H. MILLS, Senior Warden.

JOSEPH BURN, Junior Warden.

JOHN M. JEWELL, Secretary.

JOHN B. TURTON, Treasurer.

E. EDWARDS, Tiler.

Past Masters and past Grand Officers.

W. B. Magruder, P. M. and P. G. M.

S. D. Mills, P. M.

Thomas Stackpole, P. M.

Joseph E. Rawlings, P. Jr. G. W.

List of Members.

Allard, Charles
 Allen, Charles
 Arnold, A. K.
 Auer, William
 Ball, James H.
 Bassett, George T.
 Behrends, Elijah E.
 Berky, Reese B.
 Birch, Henry
 Bitner, William G.
 Bouvet, N. B.
 Brady, Charles B.
 Bradley, Elihu B.
 Brewster, H. M.
 Brown, Calvin W.
 Buckbee, Arthur
 Burke, Charles, E.
 Burn, Joseph
 Burns, James
 Butler, Robert
 Byram, John W.
 Byram, James H.
 Calvert, Charles

Calvert, Wm. H.
 Calvert, Fred. G.
 Campbell, Alexander
 Chance, John C.
 Chase, William
 Colby, George C.
 Conway, James C.
 Coombs, Rev. J. N.
 Cook, George T.
 Cotton, William H.
 Conrey, S. R.
 Cohen, Levi
 Cross, Ebenezer P.
 Cruitt, R., Jr.
 Daniels, Benjamin J.
 Dereamer, George
 Dickson, John R.
 Donahoe, James W.
 Donaldson, James
 Downs, John T.
 Dunn, William
 Duvall, Lamich
 Earl, Robert, Jr.

Earl, Charles H.
 East, Thompson R.
 Edwards, Edward
 Egan, Charles
 Eibel, Henry
 Evans, D. J.
 Falk, Louis
 Fillebrown, Henry O.
 Fillebrown, George B.
 Fisher, Marvin P.
 Fisher, Joel E.
 Fletcher, B. F.
 Franklin, J. Wood
 French, Richard
 Fraser, Daniel
 Freshet, Frederick
 Fuller, William H.
 Gatchell, James L.
 Gatchell, Theodore F.
 Gates, Lemuel A.
 Gawler, Alfred H.
 Godfrey, Joseph H.
 Goodchild, Richard

Gordon, Charles A.	Mead, F. W.	Salkeld, Thomas L.
Greenough, George G.	Melbourne, William A.	Sanner, Jerome F.
Griffith, Henry C.	Mills, Stephen D.	Sauer, Charles H.
Hamilton, Robert	Mills, John H.	Shaw, Marshall
Hamlin, George P.	Mills, William H.	Shaw, Granville C.
Hanly, Edmund	Mobley, William H.	Schmidt, Ernest
Harkness, Thomas F.	Moody, M. B.	Schneider, John
Harkness, George W.	Moore, Joseph B.	Schafer, Frederick
Haun, John J.	Moore, Charles J.	Shimpf, F. J. B.
Hazel, James H.	Monroe, Wm. A.	Sidell, George B.
Hecker, Charles F.	Moroney, Henry	Sittell, Caspar
Henderson, G. A.	Morris, Charles W.	Smart, George H.
Henning, James	Mount, Daniel	Smith, Frederick H.
Henry, Lemuel H.	McCarthy, Edward	Snedecor, L. N.
Hilton, Uriah D.	McGlue, George T., Jr.	Spalding, Wm. E.
Hines, P. H. T.	McKeever, Samuel	Stackpole, Thomas
Hinsch, Albert	O'Connell, John	Storch, Fritz W.
Holmes, L. R.	O'Connor, Robert	Stover, Solomon
Humbert, James	Paton, Wm. E.	Strong, R. P.
Hunter, William C.	Pennicke, Maurice	Sutton, Robert M.
Jackson, A. W.	Pfile, John F.	Taylor, Robert A.
Jardin, Armand	Picken, Alexander	Taylor, Alfred B.
Jewell, John M.	Pierpont, Owen	Thompson, Wm. H.
Johnson, George J.	Porter, George L.	Trautman, B.
Johnson, Daniel	Power, John A.	Turton, John B.
Jones, Rolland M.	Prather, A. C.	Vanderwerken, James B.
Keferstein, Emil J.	Provost, Nelson	Vansant, Lewis
Keiler, John	Ramsay, D.	Vernon, Wm. F.
Kelley, J. L.	Rapley, Wm.	Walden, Charles C.
Kramer, L. J.	Reed, Wm.	Walsh, John K.
Krumme, H. F. C.	Rawlings, Joseph E.	Wells, John H.
Krause, Charles A.	Rheem, John A.	Wessels, Cornelius
Lowrie, H. H.	Rhinehart, George	Wheeler, Daniel M.
Magruder, William B.	Robey, Wm. H.	Wild, John
Madden, Daniel	Rodier, P. Lewis	Wilson, James T.
Main, Ranson S.	Rogers, W. W.	Wine, Lewis D.
Maynard, A. M.	Rohr, Henry	Yates, James V.
Maxwell N. V.	Royce, H. A.	Young, W. W.
Mead, Simeon		

Fellow Crafts.

Collins, John B.	White, Henry R.	Young, George W.
Deane, William W.		

Entered Apprentices.

Adams, John Q.	Jabert, Jean	Robinson, Thomas Y.
Borde, John B.	McMillan, G. W.	Smith, O. F.
Cook, John H.	Michaelowski, T.B.Von	Springer, E. K.
Collins, W. R. G.	Powell, Robert	Thompson, Thomas
Frisbie, Jesse F.	Pray, Seavor	

Withdrawn.

Wetherell, W. P.

Miller, J. S.

Died.

Babcock, B. B.

Hawkins, W. N.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 11.

Meets on the second and fourth Fridays in each month.

OFFICERS.

C. W. HANCOCK, Worshipful Master.

C. L. PATTEN, Senior Warden.

J. S. SLATER, Junior Warden.

T. I. GARDNER, Secretary.

C. CAMMACK, Sr., Treasurer.

L. STODDARD, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

C. F. Stansbury, P. M. and P. G. M.

P. H. HOOE, P. M. and P. D. G. M.

J. R. Ashby, P. M.

C. Cammack, Sr., Grand Treasurer.

J. H. Russell, P. M. and Sr. G. W.

List of Members.

Adams, Geo. R.

Adams, Thomas

Abbott, Geo. A.

Angus, Job W.

Ashby, J. R.

Beck, T. J. D.

Bennett, C. W.

Bishop, D. J.

Blake, Dr. J. B.

Brown, Jos. F.

Buckler, Jno. A.

Babbitt, H. W.

Brewer, A. S.

Browning, H.

Brown, Jerome, Jr.

Brown, Rev. B. N.

Bates, Robt. W.

Bunker, G. W.

Brewer, Kinsey

Boyer, G. W.

Bacon, S. H.

Babcock, E. J.

Borsch, Ernest

Buckler, Z. S.

Barry, W. M.

Bock, Max.

Brown, W. B.

Bright, Geo. A.

Cammack, C., Sr.

Cammack, C., Jr.

Cammack, Wm.

Campbell, Leo

Chandlee, H. P.

Collins, John

Collins, R.

Chrisby, D. S.

Crosby, W. H.

Cropley, W. C.

Clarke, Jno. G.

Crocker, Jas. H.

Crocker, C. W.

Campbell, A.

Cushing, H.

Clayton, Jo. C.

Cook, France L.

Cavanaugh, Thos.

Crossfield, Geo. R.

Dennis, Jno. P.

Dudley, Jno. G.

Deeter, J. R.

DeNey, V.

Drew, E. M.

Edmund, J. D.

Edmondston, Brooke N.

Ergood, J. C.

Ford, T. G.

Ford, J. T.

Ford, Dr. C. M.

Forney, J. D.

Fernald, H. A.

Foster, Thos., Jr.

Foster, M. C.

Fitch, Leroy

Froiseth, B. A. M.

Ferguson, R. B.

French, R. D. D. L.

Fill, J. C.	Moore, William	Slater, Jacob
Gardner, Thomas I.	Monroe, Seaton	Slater, Jacob S.
Gassaway, M.	Mountainay, John	Skippon, C. M.
Gilbert, G. F.	Medler, Edward	Stickney, J. W. N.
Glover, T.	McKee, J. W.	Shuffelbotham, E.
Gulick, G. F.	McPherson, H. H.	Sherwood, H. L.
Grevenmeyer, W. H.	McArdle, M. J.	St. Clair, Jas. W.
Geer, M. B.	McConnell, Abell	Sheppard, J. E.
Graham, Otis B.	McRae, Daniel	Sangston, A. T.
Guy, John F.	McManus, Thomas S.	Sunderland, Rev. Byron
Hood, H. O.	Plant, Geo. H., Jr.	Smith, John W.
Hooe, P. H.	Powers, M. J.	Tyrrrell, M. R.
Hancock, C. W.	Pearson, John	Trought, C. A.
Heald, Edwin	Patten, C. L.	Thompson, Rev. James
Hesse, J. C.	Perrie, Chas. F.	Van Allen, G. W.
Harwood, G. E.	Pettibone, W.	Voss, Herman H.
Howard, Dr. J. T.	Polkinhorn, H.	Van Deventer, S. C.
Hapgood, J. H.	Reed, B. M.	Warren, W. S.
Howes, J. R.	Ritchie, John	Waters, R.
Ingle, J. H.	Ridenour, U. H.	Woodbury, Dr. H. E.
Jarvis, C. F.	Riley, Dr. J. C.	Wright, Chas. I.
Jillard, G. E.	Robb, C.	Wright, Geo. (1.)
James, Clemens	Robertson, G. W.	Wright, Geo. (2.)
Kemon, P. S.	Russell, A. W.	Walker, Jas. T.
Kennedy, J. W.	Russell, John H.	Walker, J. N.
Keating, Jno. M.	RyNeal, Geo., Jr.	Walker, Geo. H.
Kelly, Wm.	Schmidt, E. L.	Woodley, K. C.
King, Rudolph A.	Springer, F. A.	Wetherilt, W.
Larcombe, S. T.	Scheifley, Jacob	Weyl, Max
Lewis, Sam'l	Smith, Dr. J. E.	Watson, C. H.
Lloyd, Asbury	Swaine, G. W.	Watson, C. J.
Leonard, T. Jeff.	Salter, G. W.	Wilson, Geo. B.
Leonard, E. N.	Shryock, C. K.	Wetzerick, Geo. F.
Lashorn, J. V.	Stinemetz, B. H.	Wurdeman, J. V.
Lower, W. W.	Slater, Jno. S.	Winter, I. T.
Mills, John	Slater, Wm. F.	White, W. T.

Fellow Crafts.

Browning, S.	Green, C. E.	Russell, Thomas
Buck, Rev. James A.	McKenzie, J. F.	Whiteside, A. S.
Brown, John K.	Nalls, Thos. T.	Wilson, Stephen
Fort, W. S.	Plant, Geo. H.	

Entered Apprentices.

Bacon, Geo. A.	Jones, F. W.	Richardson, L. J.
Carpenter, G. W.	Morsell, Rev. J.	Stuart, F. D.
Collamer, Warren J.	Palmer, W. Gray	

Reinstated.

Adams, Geo. R.	De Fontaine, F. G.	Ridenour, U. H.
Browne, D. Jay	Mears, C. W.	

Withdrawn.

Anderson, T. M.	Hamilton, H. W.	Smith, James G.
Adams, Jno. S.	Mears, C. W.	Stillman, John G.
Cornelius, J. W.	Nadal, Rev. B. H.	Sherwood, C. K.
De Fontaine, F. G.	Robertson, S. P.	
Gambs, Ferdinand	Smith, W. Morris	

Died.

Kelly, W. M.	Browne, D. Jay	Sheetz, H. A.
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Dropped for N. P. D.

Adams, Geo. R.	Gregory, E. H.	Ridenour, U. H.
Anderson, J. W.	O'Brien, E. E.	Roberts, J. M.
Corbitt, E. Lyon	Perry, Ira	Solomon, J. N.
Davis, John	Riley, B. S.	Wood, Jno. S.
Dunlap, J. F.		

NATIONAL LODGE, No. 12.

Meets January 8th and alternate Tuesdays thereafter.

OFFICERS.

M. C. BAXTER, Worshipful Master.

J. C. WALL, Senior Warden.

S. L. HABLE, Junior Warden.

A. B. WOLF, Secretary.

C. W. SONNENSCHMIDT, Treasurer.

L. STODDARD, Tiler.

*Past Masters.*James Shields, P. M. and *Honorary Member.*

W. J. Belshaw, P. M.

L. Gassenheimer, P. M.

C. W. Sonnenschmidt, P. M.

List of Members.

Adler, Henry	Burr, B. B.	Engle, J. L.
Baxter, M. C.	Baum, Charles	Essig, Charles
Belshaw, J. W.	Beavers, Sol.	Eisenbeiss, J.
Brech, John	Bradley, H. (honorary.)	Emery, Martin
Blout, I. L.	Cohen, E.	Freirick, Charles
Behrens, B.	Demelman, D. S.	Fisher, G. W.
Baker, John	Dorrance, Rev. G. W.	Forstner, Z. L.
Binswanger, E.	Daniel, W. H.	Fletcher, W. A.
Browning, J. W.	Dengle, J. P.	Gassenheimer, L.
Been, Henry	Engle, Ch.	Gill, S. F.
Blackie, Charles	Evans, J. C.	Gusdorf, B.

Gibson, John F.	Kent, E.	Rothwell, R.
Horton, W. S.	Kronheimer, H.	Rothschild, L.
Hellmuth, V.	Krownberger, Wm.	Roberts, J. M.
Humphreys, R. T.	Leofler, Ernest	Raff, B.
Heck, J. J.	Levy, S.	Shields, James (hon'y.)
Hughes, J. H.	Levy, H.	Sonnenschmidt, C. W.
Huysman, T.	Lowenstein, J.	Surburg, Samuel
Hellmuth, Thomas	Lehman, Anton	Seigle, J.
Hable, S. L.	Lewis, M. J.	Silverberg, B.
Jouvenall, J.	Lamb, James	Schley, E. L.
Johnson, I. L.	Lang, M.	Schnell, G.
Judkins, M. D.	Maloney, M.	Vierbuchen, P.
Judkins, F.	Maloney, T. B.	Voigt, E.
Jacobson, Rev. J. S.	Marshall, W. H.	Voigt, J.
Klotz, Charles	Moran, Wm.	Wolf, B. De
Krebs, C. G.	McKnight, D.	Will, H.
Knotts, J. W.	Neidfelt, J. F.	Wolf, W.
Kaufman, B.	Nackman, D.	Whiteside, W. D.
Kaufman, S.	Peterson, W.	Widmayer, C.
Kaufman, L.	Pach, J.	Wall, J. C.
Kaufman, J.	Pilson, J.	Walsky, M.
Kaufman, C.	Rhorer, F. G.	Wolf, A. B.
Kern, J. Q.	Rhorer M. M.	Widmayer, J.
Klein, P.	Richold, L.	West, W. C.

Fellow Crafts.

Cropts, Henry	Keifer, J. J.	Price, E. E.
Ghiselli, Angelo	Long, M.	Sardo, A. E.
Fox, Maurice	May, S. M.	Wells, Nathaniel
Gassenheimer, B.		

Entered Apprentices.

Brewerton, W. W.	Kraft, John	Schemga, John
Blout, H. L.	Moore, A.	Steerman, Isaac
Hale, Wm.	Plant, John	Sinclair, Wm.
Hughmason, S. D.	Rice, M. P.	Zeh, August

Re-instated.

Lehman, Anton

Withdrawn.

Clausen, F. C.	Cohen, Solomon	Kaufman, Jonas
Michaelis, A.	McClellan, John	Ross, Julius

Died.

Weiss, G. C.

Dropped for N. P. of D.

Belger, James	Behrens, J. E.	Brink, E. H.
Brady, E.	Bettiger, P. D.	Elliott, Wm. A.
Herndorf, C.	Lehmon, Anton	Peterson, E. C.
Reupp, G.	Spagle, Jacob	

WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL LODGE, No. 14.

Meets on the first and third Thursdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

H. E. RILEY, Worshipful Master.

J. LEAMY, Senior Warden.

H. A. WHITNEY, Junior Warden.

THOMAS THOMPSON, Secretary.

D. HEPBURN, Treasurer.

L. STODDARD, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

Francis Reeside, P. M.

John H. Hood, P. M.

A. G. Fowler, P. M. and P. Jr. G. W.

A. T. Longley, P. M. and P. Jr. G. W.

G. B. Clark, P. M.

List of Members.

Ackerman, M. L.	Goodman, S.	Mister, D. R.
Bailey, Wm. H.	Gray, Jas.	Merrill, M. L.
Bailey, Robt.	Hepburn, David (hon'y)	McQueen, David
Brown, Martin V.	Herzberg, Isaac	Malone, Wm. A.
Bond, Thos. D.	Herzberg, Chas.	McGee, Jas.
Brearley, Wm.	Hall, Allen F.	Moore, B. W.
Bishop, Vardner	Hansell, G. B.	Martin, John W.
Busher, J. M.	Huguley, Henry W.	Montgomery, Jas. H.
Blake, Jas.	Herman, Samuel	Morris, C. W.
Bailey, Thos. L.	Herman, Joseph P.	McConnell, J. R.
Bergman, Herman	Hartigan, J. French	Nash, Robt.
Bailey, Wm. W.	Hirsh, Moses	Newton, Isaac
Been, Jacob	Harris, Gwyne	Newton, A. Steve
Barrows, S. M.	Hood, John H. (hon'y)	Nalls, Willis M.
Barrett, Jeff. H.	Hamilton, Henry W.	Orr, Wm. J.
Bowie, R. H. G.	Hamilton, Chas. O.	Pierson, H. C.
Boswell, A. T.	Jones, Chas. H.	Peyser, Theo.
Clark, Geo. B.	Jones, Franklin M.	Parkinson, Caleb
Church, Chas. B.	Keese, J. L. H.	Pettit, Smith
Cummins, Robt. K.	Knapp, D. Edward	Riley, Henry E.
Dulin, J. V.	Læber, John	Rice, Geo. L., M. D.,
Drummond, J. R.	Longley, A. T. (hon'y)	Reeside, H. H.
Daniels, Rinaldo	Long, John	Reeside, Frs.
Elvans, John R.	Lindsley, Cleland	Richardson, Jas. T.
Eldridge, Watson W.	Leamy, John	Reeside, John
Erdman, A.	Longley, E. King	Stock, John G.
Frazier, G. W.	Lein, Henry B.	Snyder, Asa P.
Faunce, Conrad	Lynch, Edmund J.	Stephenson, John A.
Fowler, Allen G. (hon'y)	Magruder, Samuel C.	Shreeves, T. J.
Gadde, Thos. A.	Morgan, J. E., M. D.,	Schreyer, John

Smith, H. Clay	Strait, Newton A.	Whitney, Wm. R.
Smith, Wm. R.	Thurn, Amadeus	Whitney, H. A.
Shepherd, Wm.	Thomas, Thos. (hon'y)	Wall, Allen
Sigourney, Chas. F.	Thompson, Thos.	Watts, Geo. W.
Sondheimer, Julius	Thorn, B. T.	Westerfield, J.
Sparks, F. R.	Wannell, Jos. F.	Young, Warren
Schleimer, David	Wilcox, E. B.	

Fellow Crafts.

Anderson, C. C.	Carpenter, E. B.	Robinson, J. H.
Brennan, B. A.	Caywood, Philip A.	Regan, Thompson
Bailey, Oliver N.	Mensel, Frederick	Wheeler, Edward G.

Entered Apprentices.

Adair, Wm. T.	Davis, Augustus	Mitchell, K. P.
Byington, A. H.	Elkins, A., Jr.	Meador, C. C.
Brownell, J. F. S.	Fay, Thos.	Shipman, S.
Bitzell, Josiah	Humphrey, H. A.	Sheldron, J. P.
Carson, S.	Johnson, John T.	Tucker, J. W.
Daniels, W. H.	Kimball, Edward S.	

Withdrawn.

Berry, H. B.	Harrison, Wm. H.	Wheeler, T. G.
Bond, R. V.	Langley, Overton G.	

Died.

Bliss, J. E.	Dorsey, L. W.
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B. B. FRENCH LODGE, No. 15.*Meets on the first and third Mondays in each month.***OFFICERS.****W. H. ORCUTT, Worshipful Master.****J. DANIELS, Senior Warden.****V. N. STILES, Junior Warden.****E. A. McINTIRE, Secretary.****S. J. W. TABOR, Treasurer.****L. STODDARD, Tiler.***Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.***B. B. French, P. M. and P. G. M.****J. L. Clubb, P. M.****W. H. Faulkner, P. M.****Thomas Miller, P. M.****E. L. Stevens, P. M.**

List of Members.

Amidon, Hollis	Douglass, Wm.	Heller, Simon
Albutt, Geo. H.	Duren, Jno. A.	Hayes, Wm.
Boyd, Jno. T.	Duncan, J. A.	Hoge, T. C.
Booth, Chas. E.	Douglas, Jas. E.	Howe, Albion
Brough, Jno. H.	Daniels, Frank G.	Hoffman, O. H. O.
Browne, Benj. W.	Dwinal, Chas. H.	Hume, Thos. L.
Bower, E. T.	Doe, Wm. H.	Huntington, Wm. S.
Bates, Francis	Evans, F. H.	Houghton, A. Otis
Barr, J. Russell	Eichler, W.	Howard, A. M.
Bowen, C. H.	Earle, W. H.	Hadley, Amos
Bowles, R. C.	Eastman, T. H.	Hullett, Arch. G.
Baker, Thos. B.	Elliott, J. J.	Heiberger, F. J.
Barker, Jno. H.	Franks, Sam'l J.	Herrick, Geo. R.
Bunce, Jas. R.	Fisher, Geo. P.	House, Edw'd P.
Buck, L. A.	Friebus, Gustavus	Hibbs, E. T.
Bell, Jas. H.	Fletcher, Arthur W.	Helmick, Wm.
Best, Frank	French, Benj. B.	Holtzlander, Lorenzo
Betz, Louis	Faulkner, W. H.	Halley, Jas. E.
Bache, Sharrington	Freeman, Benj.	Heimer, Joseph
Bell, Alonzo	Fenstemaker, C.	Hilton, Sam'l N.
Blanchard, C. B.	Forstner, S. von	Harrison, R. V.
Boardman, Myron	Froben, L. von	Hills, Wallace H.
Bordman, E. K.	Fenton, F. A.	Hinds, George
Baldwin, William	Fries, Henry	Hale, Edward W.
Bain, Wm. V.	Fearson, Chas. D.	Humphrey, C. F.
Coyle, Hugh	Fish, R. A.	Ingersol, L. D.
Cate, A. B.	Frederick, Jno. D.	Jones, John
Cossart, W. P.	Ford, Geo.	Jones, N. W.
Carroll, John J.	Flint, F. W.	Johnson, J. H.
Copeland, Wm. P.	Garrison, Jno. R.	Jacobson, Eugene P.
Craig, Francis J.	Gallagher, Thomas R.	Krebs, W. H. W.
Clark, J. C. R.	Green, A. S.	King, G. H.
Creaser, Thomas	Gunning, E. J. B.	Kennedy, R. B.
Chamberlain, Wm. D.	Green, Ammon	Kinney, A. T.
Cohn, Abraham	Gladmon, B. K.	Lyford, B. F.
Casey, Chas. C.	Gulick, J. H.	Lacy, Geo. W.
Cowling, W. W.	Gersdorff, Aug.	Letournau, F. W. W.
Cooke, O. W.	Goldrogle, Henry	Lacy, Robert S.
Colley, W. W.	Gray, W. E.	Lapaugh, N. C. F.
Coleman, Silas B.	Gray, Rev. E. H.	Lee, J. C. G.
Clubb, J. L.	Gibbs, Oliver	La Fetra, Geo. H.
Davy, James	Goddard, H. J.	Lemon, W. H.
Daniels, Joseph	Gatley, Wm. A.	Little, Oscar P.
Durham, Geo. G.	Gillman, H. M.	Lawton, Edwin M.
Davis, David M.	Gray, Alex. P.	McIntire, Henry
Dell, Fred. C.	Goepel, Paul	McIntire, Edwin A.

Moody, A. W.	Printz, James	Spicer, E. P. L.
McConnell, Thomas W.	Pearson, S. P.	Tall, Jos. H.
Metcalf, Francis S.	Pelletier, Antonio	Tabor, Stephen J. W.
McIlroy, Robert	Parker, Myron M.	Thurston, G. H.
Mather, Fred. W.	Parker, Jos. W.	Tileston, Wm. M.
Mallory, D. G.	Reigart, J. M.	Terry, Seth A.
Malony, John M.	Rice, Geo. C.	Taylor, Frank E.
Mitchell, M. C.	Rhinehard, Israel	Taft, Chas. S.
Moore, M. M.	Ragan, Andrew H.	Tolman Lewis W.
Miller, N. H.	Ramey, G. H.	Tyssouski, Jos.
Miller, Thomas	Robertson, T. A.	Thompson, Mich'l
McGuire, Jas. C.	Rogers, J. Sumner	Thropp, Isaiah
McMurdy, Rev. Rob't	Ruff, Geo. R.	Turpin, W. T.
Murray, Chas. W.	Reynolds, Chas. W.	Trimble, Matt.
Meyer, M. J.	Ray, H. H.	Tilley, Stephen
Milburn, Benedict	Richards, Jno. G.	Usher, Jas. F.
Malcom, Granville	Reed, Thos. M.	Vanderlip, Wm. L.
Mitchell, Paul	Rishton, Thos.	Voute, Chas. H.
Miller, John T.	Robinson, Daniel D.	Wrisley, Silas P.
McConnell, Jas. C.	Rapp, Samuel A.	White, Jas. W.
Morrill, C. P.	Stiles, D. F.	Witherow, J. M.
Morgan, Henry	Stuyvesant, G. W.	Wadsworth, A. B.
Mullen, Thos.	Stevens, C. C.	Wilson, Chris. N.
McKnight, J. W.	Shelton, R. H.	Whitemore, John F.
Nater, Horatio	Sleeper, S. A.	Wright, Allen
Nutt, Geo. W.	Shelton, C. W.	Weaver, Harrison
North, John H.	Smith, D. R.	Wood, Wm. E.
Nelson, A. H.	Stewart, J. C.	Wendell, Cornelius
Orcutt, Warren H.	Slater, S. E.	Witzleben, Arthur de
Owen, Fred. W.	Searle, Henry R.	Wight, A. S.
Pleasants, M. F.	Stiles, Val. N.	Westfall, J. W.
Page, Geo. R.	Sladen, J. A.	Wirt, Wm. W.
Paddock, E. E.	Stevens, Ezra L.	Whiting, Harry C.
Phillips, Sam'l D.	Seigel B.	Woodward, G. T.
Penicks, Thos. B.	Seigel, Moses	Welcker, Jno.
Prentiss, Chas. A.	Schmedtzie, Augustus	Wallace, Geo.
Peugh, Peter P.	Strauss, S. H.	Wannall, Chas. P.
Peugh, Jos. C.	Shelby, Isaac O.	Washburn, H. S.
Partello, Wm. P.	Stephenson, Jos.	Whittlesey, W. G.
Philp, Franklin	Smith, J. Moody	Welcker, Peter D.
Partello, D. J.	Stone, Fred. W.	Warren, Charles
Parker, Elijah	Spencer, Frank A.	Young, Jos. H.
Pitcher, Chas. A.	Spicer, O. O.	Yount, A. G.

Fellow Crafts.

Bateman, N. C.	Chipman, C. B.	Guiesinger, Jno. H.
Barney, B. G.	Downer, E.	Hall, O. T.

Jaggard, Robert	McIntosh, Donald	Tschuschen, Max von
Johnson, W. B.	Maurea, Geo. H.	Thomas, Jno. T.
Jones, C. L.	Stoddard, Wm. O.	Webb, H. L.
Kelley, Sam'l E.	St. Clair, A. R.	West, W. A.
La Porte, W. H.	Thorp, Dwight	

Entered Apprentices.

Allen, J. W.	Keeler, Wm. J.	Swingle, J. M.
Brown, T. W.	Lynch, James	Sisson, Geo.
Beach, O.	Letournau, Jno. M.	Seldner, Lewis
Ballard, Thomas	Mahew, A.	Seymour, Silas
Barry, Robert	Morton, Lovett S.	Southall, Tyler
Babcock, D. A.	McPynchen, Wm.	Stockton, T. B. W.
Clarke, T. W.	McConnell, C. C.	Servass, S. M. B.
Cochell, C. F.	Martin, Leonard	Sherman, Geo. B.
Duane, B. F.	Mason, Jas. O.	Summy, B. W.
Eaton, W. S.	Montandon, A.	Toohy, D. J.
Fay, John B.	Noyes, Chas. P.	Tucker, E. P.
Fitch, Wm.	Pierce, H. H.	Tulloch, T. L.
Fry, W. J.	Payne, Jas. G.	Taylor, T. O.
Gill, H. C.	Rosenberg, H.	Tidball, A. T.
Hazleet, W. B.	Richardson, Henry C.	Webb, J. C.
Howlett, J. H.	Smale, Wm. W.	Withers, Wm.
Hundhauser, F. W.	Smith, H. L.	Woodson, W. A.
Hedges, B. F.	Studers, A. G.	

Reinstated.

Herrick, G. R.	Harriman, H. M.
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Withdrawn.

Boyd, Wm. R.	Johnes, T. S.	Silbert, Geo. S.
Higgins, Edwin	Keasby, John B.	Sweet, Wm. E.
Hickock, W. H.	Miller, C. D.	Taylor, J. T.
Hibbs, G. D. C.	Poulton, J. P. C.	Wardwell, J. B.
Harriman, H. M.	Roberts, R. W.	

Died.

Butler, H. W.	Eddie, E. C.	Lang, T. C.
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Dropped for N. P. D.

Behrend, Mich'l	Reed, Amos	Stevens, A. R.
Hutchings, B. T.	Riley, Jas.	Shurts, M. M.
Jarboe, Jno. F.	Slipper, J. A.	Wayland, J. H.
Knight, N. B.	Shotswell, N.	Wilsey, M. F.
Latimore, J. M.	Shepherd, C. T.	
Love, Rob't H.	Soper, Jno. H.	

Expelled.

Howard, C. A.

DAWSON LODGE, No. 16.

Meets on the second and fourth Mondays in each month.

OFFICERS.

C. HADAWAY, Worshipful Master.

W. J. STEPHENSON, Senior Warden.

H. CHASE, Junior Warden.

G. R. THOMPSON, Secretary.

R. H. GRAHAM, Treasurer.

L. STODDARD, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

J. E. F. Holmead, P. M. and P. G. M.

S. T. Shugert, P. M. and P. Sr. G. W.

S. E. Murphy, P. M.

W. S. Roberts, P. M.

List of Members.

Ansley, Henry	Burroughs, H. W.	Donn, E. W.
Amery, Samuel A.	Bescey, Joseph	Dawson, John B.
Alexander, C. M.	Bond, S. R.	Dawson, Charles
Aughterton, Geo.	Bacon, K. A.	Denty, J. W.
Alexander, T. H.	Boswell, E. V. B.	Drown, Orville
Allen, J. E.	Brey, Rev. John	Eckhardt, C. H.
Allen, E. S.	Chamberlain, S. S.	Ellis, Samuel B.
Ashdown, Wm. W.	Clark, S. N.	Emery, J. M.
Amos, A. J.	Chapman, J. J.	Fay, E. L.
Anderson, W. S.	Cooper, G. P.	Follansbee, Geo.
Bartlett, M. M.	Crampton, J. E.	Fowler, J. J.
Bayne, W. H.	Chew, C. C.	Fowler, J. M.
Barnard, E. G.	Chase, F. R.	Fuller, W. H.
Burnham, N.	Clarvoe, J. A. A.	Gangewer, J. D.
Bundick, C. P.	Clephane, Lewis	Gilbert, H. P.
Brenizier, J. L.	Coyle, R.	Griffin, E. W. W.
Bird, John H.	Cooper, Bishop	Green, H. M.
Bailey, Chas. Brooks	Cox, J. W.	Gardner, W. H.
Baum, W. R.	Croggon, R. C.	Galt, Wm. M.
Ball, R.	Chapman, H. N.	Goggon, R. W.
Burnell, Wm.	Cadman, W.	Glasscott, W. H.
Bennett, H. A.	Chase, Henry	Gordon, A.
Bradley, F. M.	Crutchley, W. F.	Gray, E. N.
Bell, Jas. E.	Connolly, T. O.	Graham, R. H.
Bennett, H. B.	Clarke, Geo. H.	Graham, W. S.
Buckle, A.	Craige, P. S.	Gibson, J. F.
Blake, J. W.	Chilton, A. F.	Hess, Jacob
Beatty, J. H.	Campbell, R. G.	Harrover, J. R.
Boyd, R.	Campbell, R.	Harris, Wm.
Burnett, D. L.	Childs, A. F.	Hollar, J. R.
Bogan, S. W.	Dolan, T. A.	Holmead, J. E. F.

Holmead, Rev. A.	McPheeters, Wm.	Shirk, Lewis
Hillman, Seth	Milburn, Thos.	Strothers, B. H.
Hunt, W. L.	Montgomery, W. V.	Strong, Leroy
Harrison, J. W.	Murphy, S. E.	Sheriff, Geo. L.
Hadaway, Charles	Mathews, E. L.	Shomo, John M.
Hartz, W. T.	McIntosh, D.	Shugert, S. T.
Holmes, E. S.	McLeod, E. M.	Smoot, John H.
Hyers, W. H.	McClure, Geo. L.	Smith, E. A.
Hedricks, B. S.	McClermont, R.	Stewart, John A.
Hellings, M. L.	Mauil, C. H.	Stoddard, L., Jr.
Isdell, N. J.	McKendry, W.	Stockbridge, V. D.
Ingersoll, E. G.	May, E. H.	Sullivan, John J.
Jencks, Amos T.	McCarty, J. T.	Stout, A. M.
Jeffers, W. T.	Mason, J. M.	Stephenson, Wm. J.
Jackson, A.	Murtaugh, Wm. J.	Sterne, Wm. H.
Jones, Levi	Martin, H. G. N.	Thompson, Wm. A.
Jones, J. Shipley	Nalley, W. H.	Thompson, G. R.
Jewell, B. W.	Noble, H. B.	Thompson, O. T.
Jones, J. M.	Nutze, Chas. T.	Taylor, James
Karparles, L.	Nelson, R.	Taylor, Alfred
Kerr, John	Olcott, R. G.	Talmadge, H. H.
Keim, D. B. R.	Poynton, J. C.	Trimble, J. H.
Kersey, M.	Phillips, J. H.	Van Hook, J. W.
Klink, A. C.	Pearson, S. M.	Vongieglengen, A. W.
Lafferty, E. B.	Pearson, J. L.	Wilson, B. D.
Lambright, Geo. C.	Pearson, Geo. W.	Webster, Wm.
Lamb, D. S.	Pearson, P. W.	Wright, L. W.
Lamb, T. S.	Parkinson, C.	Wright, W. H.
Larcombe, B. F.	Perkins, E. A.	Wright, Geo.
Lemon, Jr., Chas.	Royce, F. W.	White, Rev. L. R.
Lloyd, Thos. E.	Roberts, W. S.	Whitaker, J. H.
Loomis, M.	Roughton, E.	Wheeler, Geo. A.
Lawton, A. F.	Richardson, M.	Wyley, W. B.
Mark, Geo. A.	Seip, R. C.	Walmsley, Theo.
Miller, Chas. P., Jr.	Swallow, B.	Yeatman, W. S.

Fellow Crafts.

Foster, C. E.	Linville, Geo. W.	Cheezum, Jas. H.
Giles, J. Edwin	Stephenson, A. H.	

Entered Apprentices.

Chadsey, Jas. M.	Kerr, W. R.	Sazenhofen, C.
Yates, Jackson		

Reinstated.

Bringham, H. O.	Harris, Wm.	Milburn, Thos.
Dolan, T. A.	Little, F. W.	Wright, A.
Dunning, E. B.	Lawton, A. F.	

Withdrawn.

Bringham, H. O.	Little, F. W.	Ure, Wm. A.
Brown, F. G.	Seip, W. E.	Wright, A.
Dunning, E. B.	Stewart, S. P.	Wadsworth, Geo. A.

Dropped for N. P. D.

Burdine, E. A.	Sherbrook, C. G.	Hitch, Jos. F.
Cooper, J. S.	Wood, Geo. W.	Eastman, N.
Dunning, E. B.	Wurtzebaugh, Jno. E.	O'Hare, Thos.
Dolan, Thos. A.	Alston, J. H.	Wright, J. H.
Harris, Wm.	Copley, J. G.	Milburn, Thos.
Lawton, A. F.	Day, S. H.	

HARMONY LODGE, NO. 17.

Meets on the first and third Tuesdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

WM. A. YATES, Worshipful Master.

L. M. SAUNDERS, Senior Warden. O. S. FIRMIN, Junior Warden.

S. E. CARRINGTON, Secretary. WM. J. BROWN, Treasurer.

L. STODDARD, Tiler.

Past Masters.

J. W. D. GRAY, P. M.

J. S. CROCKER, P. M.

D. B. SEARLE, P. M.

List of Members.

Ayers, Willard	Bailey, T. C.	Dillon, M. A.
Amiss, T. B.	Breisch, M. T.	Davis, W. M.
Abrams, Abram	Bell, J. S.	Denis, Felix
Allen, E. K.	Crown, S. T.	Deming, Israel
Ayers, H. K. W.	Carrington, S. E.	Dame, Jno. W.
Brown, W. J.	Carrington, C. H.	Daniels, A. M.
Bishop, C. R.	Colby, Jno. M.	Eckloff, E. C.
Beall, L. A.	Chambers, W. W.	Evans, S. D.
Busby, E. W.	Claggett, C. H.	Engel, B. F.
Bamberger, H. C.	Cornwall, Jas. G.	Follansbee, L. T.
Brown, Thos. A.	Cleverdon, J. S.	Firmin, O. S.
Bawsel, Edward	Crocker, J. S.	Feinour, T. E. W.
Brooks, W. S.	Cooper, E. P.	Farlee, W. A.
Bussuis, Jno.	Crooks, Jno. E.	Floyd, C. M.
Baxter, Sam'l	Clawson, J. W.	Gray, Jno. W. D.
Brintnall, F.	Conroy, A. C.	Gray, Isaac
Babcock, G. W.	Creighton, T. B.	Gilbert, B. F.

Guigon, Peter	Kant, E. E.	Robertson, S. P.
Gordon, Harry	Lord, W. B.	Searle, D. B.
Grant, F. E.	Langley, C. W.	Smith, L. M.
Geutner, J. J.	Lamborn, Wm.	Smith, Jas. A.
Houghton, Sam'l	Levi, Joseph	Sprohs, A.
Holtzman, I.	Lansburgh, Max	Shelse, Chas.
Heilbrun, A.	Littlewood, J. B.	Stilson, E. L.
Heilbrun, Louis	Marr, James, F.	Sloan, A. R.
Hoover, A. M.	McQuigg, E. H.	Saunders, L. M.
Hearle, Chas.	McCarthy, Jno.	Stailey, Sam'l
Heilbrun, Sam'l	Morris, E. L.	Slater, W. H.
Hilton, A. D.	Murray, B. P.	Stewart, Thos.
Howell, Chas. E.	Muller, Joseph	Scott, F. R.
Howe, Eugene	Mott, Albert	Thornton, W. H.
Hynson, G. W.	McDermott, C. V.	Tichenor, I. S.
Hardy, R. W.	Noyes, Geo. E.	Tucker, George
Helmus, Wm.	Nusbaum, M.	Webster, Jno.
Hillman, N. J.	Parks, C. M.	Wright, E. L.
Haskell, H. L.	Parks, J. H.	Wilson, L. A.
Huntington, W. F.	Parker, J. F.	Webster, J. T.
Hall, H. A.	Piper, H. L.	Wixon, Minzo
Jones, Thos. T.	Price, W. B.	Wilson, L. B.
Jimmerson, Isaac	Peirce, A. S.	Walker, Albert
Knowles, Robt.	Raines, B. R.	Whittington, G. W.
King, Jno. I.	Ryon, D. F.	Yates, Wm. A.

Fellow Crafts.

Darnall, J. F.	McCauley, Wm.	Price, M. W.
Landis, S. M.		

Entered Apprentices.

Antram, Jos. L.	Hallett, W. P.	Quackenbush, E.
Ballau, Sylvester	Ingersoll, R. H.	Shillinglaw, R. T.
Browne, Geo. H.	Merrill, H. S.	Speer, Dan'l E.
Baldwin, Wm. O.	Morgan, Fred'k S.	Straus, Daniel
Cole, David	Mills, H. H.	Van Tassel, T. W.
Evans, Thos. R.	Martling, J. W.	Woodard, F.
Heffley, Joseph		

Reinstated.

Ayers, Willard

Withdrawn.

Brunner, Jno. L.	Johnson, Walter S.	Parmenter, H. H.
Gracey, Robt.		

Dropped for N. P. D.

Abel, Jacob W.	Chesley, B. F.	Luck, Isaac, Jr.
Boss, J. C.	Hewlett, G. W.	Prince, Henry
Binswanger, Aug.	Howard, George	White, W. W.
Burbank, W. H.	Loomis, A. J.	Young, Leander

ACACIA LODGE, No. 18.

Meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

J. B. CRAMER, Worshipful Master.

E. J. SWEET, Senior Warden.

CHAS. B. R. COLLEDGE, Junior Warden.

A. F. MARSH, Secretary.

T. M. HANSON, Treasurer.

L. STODDARD, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

Z. D. Gilman, P. M. and P. Sr. G. W.

W. H. Baldwin, P. M.

J. B. Will, P. M. and D. G. M.

List of Members.

Baldwin, W. H.	French, B. F.	Rider, W. S.
Baldwin, Edward	Gibson, John	Richter, Henry
Bassett, Isaac	Gilman, Z. D.	Robbins, Z. C.
Bartholow, J. P.	Gorman, A. P.	Robbins, H. A.
Baker, C. B.	Gregory, H. J.	Riley, P. C.
Bradley, A. H.	Hamilton, R. B.	Sly, J. M.
Brice, J. J.	Hanson, T. M.	Schmidt, Louis
Bridgeman, G. W.	Harmon, C. P.	Shepard, T. M.
Brown, O. C.	Harrison, W. H.	Small, Wm.
Bulkeley, J. W.	Heilborn, N. W.	Smith, J. T.
Clare, J. C.	Hendee, G. E.	Silva, V. M. C.
Clemons, F. W.	Joseph, J. F.	Sweet, E. J.
Castle, J. C.	Jones, Zepenia	Taylor, J. T.
Colledge, C. B. R.	Kolb, Edward	Teemyer, J. H.
Cramer, J. B.	Larrieu, L. D.	Totten, Enoch
Davis, J. S.	Little, J. J.	Towles, G. B.
Dietrick, A. J.	Lynch, Matthew	Towles, H. O.
Dixon, J. H.	McFarlan, Daniel	Tudor, Rev. W. V.
Depro, Fred.	McFarlan, W. S.	Wilson, P. E.
Eichelberger, Frank	Marsh, A. F.	Ward, E. J.
Ellerbrook, Henry	Moore, W. G.	Will, J. B.
Evans, J. O.	Morse, S. B.	White, Fred.
Flanigan, C. L.	McConnell, G. E.	Wadsworth, J. B.
Forster, Howard	McLean, J. A.	Walker, C. H.
Fowler, T. T.	Morris, Isaac, Jr.	Wallace, M. T.
Franz, C. F. L.	Munson, V. B.	Wheeler, H. W.
Franzoni, C. W.	Nelson, Thomas	Work, W. W.
Fuller, B. F.	Ravenburg, R.	Young, W. P.

*Fellow Crafts.*Ebbinghaus, Rev. J. W.
Oakes, F. J.Hall, R. M.
Putnam, J. W.

Lathrop, D. W.

Entered Apprentices.

Adams, A. H.	Atkinson, F. F.	Bettis, F. A.
Falconer, W. H.	Hogate, J. C.	Lake, J. S.
Stier, H. Clay	Verdi, T. S.	

Dropped for N. P. D.

Cowan, Joseph	Mayo, S. J.
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LAFAYETTE LODGE, No. 19.

Meets on the first and third Thursdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

HENRY A. WHALLON, Worshipful Master.

EDWIN B. MACGROTTY, Senior Warden. D. S. JONES, Junior Warden.
 WILLIAM H. FRY, Secretary. JOHN T. CLEMENTS, Sr., Treasurer.
 L. STODDARD, Tiler.

Past Masters and Grand Officers.

Chauncey Smith, P. M.
 Noble D. Larner, P. M. and G. S.

List of Members.

Alvord, H. J.	Bratton, W.	Chambers, Boon
Auldrige, Thos.	Bowker, Hugh D.	Chandlee, Wm. E.
Andrews, Wm. P.	Barnes, James J.	Creecy, C. E.
Arnold, J. H.	Baird, F. A.	Cohen, Mark
Allen, J. C.	Bentley, Alex. J.	Cooper, J. S.
Appel, Chas. A.	Bingham, H. T.	Cornwell, Douglass
Allan, Thos. G.	Burns, B. F.	Cady, C. E.
Baile, C. P.	Bruni, Chas.	Croggin, John R.
Booream, E. J.	Cameron, John	Cross, James
Branson, P. H.	Clark, Joseph	Carrier, A. J.
Bryan, J. V.	Clark, Wm.	Davis, Wm. M.
Burgdorf, Lewis	Clements, Sr., John T.	Dole, S. A.
Burr, T. S.	Cluss, Adolph	Douglass, W. O.
Bliss, A. G.	Connelly, F. D.	Doughty, J. Ed.
Blakely, T. M.	Cohen, Jr., R.	Dickinson, Geo. T.
Brookings, E. J.	Cook, John G.	Eastman, J. R.
Baar, Lewis	Cutter, B. P.	Enderle, Jos. L.
Benner, F.	Castle, D. E.	Eby, James N.
Bibber, C. W.	Cromwell, Z. M.	Eaton, P. H.
Beall, James W.	Chase, Wm. H.	Fisher, B. F.
Baker, H. M.	Craig, John G.	Francis, G. W.
Blakelock, R. J.	Conrad, C. H.	Fuller, E. H.

Fogg, E. B.	Lammond, Peter	Perry, Waldo G.
Fry, Wm. H.	Langran, Wm.	Pinkney, Rev. Wm.
Flowers, Alfred	Larner, N. D.	Rich, Geo. W.
Fisher, Hiram L.	Lowerree, G. E.	Robbins, N. H.
Farrow, W. H.	Laurence, J. P.	Rose, Geo. W.
Fitch, Geo. A.	Lobb, D. C.	Robinson, Geo. F.
Ferris, Gilbert J.	Lewis, David	Roach, Thos. E.
Franck, Henry	Lewis, D. W. Clinton	Rose, J. R.
Fabyan, B. D.	Lanckton, Geo. M.	Reiss, J. H.
Goodall, G. W.	MacGrotty, E. B.	Raymond, J. R.
Gough, S. E.	McCullough, James	Ramsdell, Geo. P.
Griffin, J. W.	Mendes, J. F.	Sharets, G. E. W.
Grassie, J. M.	Moran, W. E.	Sherwood, W. H.
Gramlich, F. J.	Moulden, A. F.	Sherman, F. O.
Gaddis, Wm. L.	Musser, Geo. J.	Sheibly, Wm. H.
Greer, John R.	Myers, Wm. C.	Small, Bruce
Gambs, G.	Merrill, H. A.	Smith, Chauncey
Gassaway, Wm.	Merrill, H. S.	Smoot, John H.
Harris, R. S.	Madge, O. D.	Simpson, James
Hirsh, J.	McGown, Geo.	Steele, T. J.
Howell, M. E. N.	Major, B. C.	Stone, Jacob
Hunt, H. L.	McGlatheery, Frank	Strachan, S. S.
Hunt, Zophar	Munson, H. T.	Simpson, J. H.
Hoover, J. W.	McClellan, J. O.	Sheridan, Fred'k
Hunt, W. C.	Mickell, John	Searles, Jas. H.
Holmes, D. E.	McCoy, Jos. S.	Schultz, Henry
Hartung, Chas. E.	Marshall, F. M.	Sutter, B. P.
Herman, A.	McMillan, A. F.	Shaw, H. D.
Hutzler, Chas.	McKelden, Wm. B.	Simms, J. W.
Heywood, Geo. B.	McLean, H. C.	Stephenson, John
Hayes, Wm.	Marsh, F. M.	Smith, A. C.
Hainebach, B.	Nicolay, J. H.	Sniffen, C. C.
Hunter, Geo. M.	Nordstrom, C. E.	Smith, D. C.
Howland, J. D.	Nelson, C. C.	Stokes, John W.
Hammer, J. G.	Olmstead, J. F.	Shepard, H. L.
Heald, I. A.	Ormes, J. M.	Sanders, Thos. B.
James, D. W. C.	Patrick, J. H.	Staily, John H.
Jacquette, J. G.	Pedrick, W. W.	Sackville, Chas. W.
Jennings, J. W.	Perkins, Jr., John	Stœk, J. F.
Jones, W. M.	Pierce, D. T.	Smith, J. Dempster
Jones, D. S.	Pike, Benj. S.	Sinsabaugh, D.
Jones, R. L.	Pickell, J. H.	Tyler, W. C.
Janson, J. C.	Porter, W. C.	Transue, Absalom
Johnson, S. A.	Pearson, J. P.	Towle, Augustine
Jocknick, G. F.	Patterson, J. J.	Thatcher, Samuel M.
Keegan, P.	Pratt, Geo. W.	Thompson, J. Barker
Kelly, E. E.	Phillips, Jos.	Thomasson, Samuel E.
Kimball, L. W.	Pearson, H. C.	Upton, J. K.

Viven, John L.	Whitall, J. C.	Wheeler, C. M.
Walker, Cyrus	Waugh, James E.	Webster, A. C. H.
Whallon, H. A.	Wiggin, S. A.	Whitney, W. H.
Whitman, G. A.	Walsh, Michael H.	White, Curles
Wilson, Jacob	Wyman, Chas. T.	Widney, W. A.
Wolf, Simon	Wright, Wm.	Ward, Geo. C.
Wood, Henry P.	Wilkins, Chas. A.	Webb, J. W.
Wyvill, W. D.	Wilson, Davies	Wood, Geo. H.
Wilson, Z. G.	Wright, J. S.	Young, G. J.
Wilson, Jos. M.	Whigam, C. J.	Zeverly, E. A.
Wilson, John C.	Whelpley, Chas. L.	

Fellow Crafts.

Bramhall, Wm. L.	Harrison, Luther	Robertson, Wm. R.
Fiske, E. A.	Meeding, John	West, Frank E.

Entered Apprentices.

Clokey, Wm. N.	Gleason, E. P.	Metz, David
Duncan, James D.	Hobbs, Josiah H.	Wheeler, Houghton
Foulke, Chas. W.	Hughes, Wm. E.	

Reinstated.

Becker, C. F.	Lesser, Geo. H.	Wood, H. P.
Hayes, Wm.	Munson, H. T.	
Langran, Wm.	Semon, Simon H.	

Died.

Hunt, Thos. J.	Williams, Thos. J.	Pease, Wm. R.
Noyes, Wm. H.		

Withdrawn.

Brady, A. S.	Hudnut, Jas. M.	May, D. E.
Becker, C. F.	Heath, Jas. L.	Nelson, A. H.
Clark, N. B.	Jewett, H. L.	Riley, Wm.
Davis, B. F.	Longran, O. W.	Schurz, A. P.
Godfrey, E. D.	Lesser, G. H.	Semon, Simon H.

Dropped for N. P. D.

Barroll, F. H.	Chapman, Walter S.	Jackson, Jas. M.
Bennett, H. P.	Crist, La Four M.	Keeling, R. J.
Becker, C. F.	Donelan, P. H.	Langran, Wm.
Bonnell, G. W.	Doolittle, S. G.	Lesser, Geo. H.
Brown, P. B.	Eastman, Norman	Langford, Wm.
Brown, Ephraim	Fletcher, Winfield	Lewis, E. M.
Bailey, J. C.	Gibbon, D. J.	Mull, Franklin
Ballard, Geo. C.	Gilman, A. B.	Munson, Henry T.
Bullock, J. F.	Havens, F. C.	Metcalf, John G.
Clayton, D. A.	Holt, Joseph B.	Mattice, H. V.
Clark, P. M.	Hayes, Wm.	Perkins, D. L.

Parker, Matthew
Rice, George
Rhoberts, Wm. H.
Stevens, Jas. D.

St. Albe, Gustave
Shoff, Abraham
Stewart, W. H.
Thompson, Jas. M.

Wood, Henry Parker
Walker, John F.
Walling, Edward P.

Suspended for Unmasonic Conduct.

Nutting, John D.

HOPE LODGE, No. 20.

Meets on the second and fourth Fridays in each month.

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM MERTZ, Worshipful Master.

J. J. CALLAHAN, Senior Warden.

EMIL ARCTANDER, Junior Warden.

C. H. DICKSON, Secretary.

R. GOODHART, Treasurer.

E. EDWARDS, Tiler.

Past Master.

J. C. KONDRUP, P. M.

List of Members.

Adamson, A. C.
Atkins, E. H.
Arrison, J. R.
Altimus, A.
Arctander, E.
Boyer, H.
Barton, C. M.
Bright, W. T.
Blue, D. S.
Callahan, J. J.
Carpenter, L. C.
Chase, W. D.
Dickson, C. H.
Donohue, T. H.
Dessau, A. F.
Emmner, J.
Evans, A. M.
Feroakes, E.

Graham, T. H.
Goodhart, R.
Gorman, J. E.
Houston, J. H.
Houston, Sam.
Holmead, J. E. F. (Hon.)
Hulse, C. L.
Huysman, T.
Jenkins, J. A.
Kondrup, J. C.
Kern, C. H.
Louis, Max
McIlvain, J.
Mertz, W.
Moe, L. S.
McNairy, W. S.
Mullowney, J. F.
Magill, J. W.

Meyer, G. A.
Peyser, J.
Peyser, P.
Peterson, A.
Ricketts, G. C.
Ruff, J. B.
Roderique, A.
Smith, H. D.
Stroeble, Geo. E.
Swob, G. J.
Stidham, W. F.
Saville, J. H.
Thorne, S. N.
Tompkins, R. B.
Westwood, W. P.
Winter, T. D.

Fellow Crafts.

McIlvain, J. N.

Lander, J.

Entered Apprentices.

Faust, A. J.
Harison, Thos.

Johnson, A. W.
Jackson, A.

Rogers, E. L.
Thompson, E.

Withdrawn.

Cuthbert, H. J.
Cole, H. V.

Morgan, R.

Russell, S. B.



RECAPITULATION,

Showing the numerical condition of the several Lodges in the Jurisdiction, with the work of the past year, and amounts due and paid by each to the Grand Lodge during the year 1868, together with the date of the Charter of each.

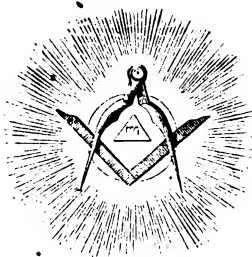
Name and number of Lodges.	Master Masons per last report.	Entered.	Passed.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Reinstated.	Total M. Masons.	Withdrawn.	Died.	Dropped for N.P.D.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Present number of Master Masons.	Rejected.	Amounts paid by each to the G.	Date of each charter.
Federal.....No. 1	196	13	15	17	1	7	249	4	1	.....	.....	.....	216	7	\$134 50	Feb'y 9, 1811.
Columbia.....No. 3	56	13	12	13	5	.....	99	3	.....	6	.....	.....	65	4	60 50	Feb'y 19, 1811.
Washington Naval.No. 4	109	5	10	10	2	.....	137	3	.....	3	.....	.....	110	7	65	Feb'y 19, 1811.
Potomac.....No. 5	129	8	8	7	4	1	157	5	.....	13	.....	.....	123	8	78	Feb'y 19, 1811.
Lebanon.....No. 7	204	11	14	14	2	4	249	12	.....	22	.....	.....	188	8	114	Oct. 8, 1811.
New Jerusalem.....No. 9	125	13	16	16	.....	4	174	3	2	5	.....	.....	135	7	93	Nov. 2, 1824.
Hiram.....No. 10	180	10	9	8	1	.....	208	2	2	.....	.....	.....	185	8	112 50	Jan'y 8, 1828.
St. John's.....No. 11	173	15	17	24	2	5	236	13	3	14	.....	.....	174	3	117	Feb'y 23, 1846.
National.....No. 12	104	11	11	13	5	1	145	6	1	11	.....	.....	105	4	85 50	May 7, 1846.
Washington Centen.No. 14	93	14	19	20	4	.....	150	5	2	.....	.....	.....	110	6	90	Sept. 2, 1852.
B. B. French.....No. 15	261	30	23	32	6	2	301	14	3	16	.....	1	267	10	193 50	Dec. 27, 1853.
Dawson.....No. 16	190	19	16	23	4	8	225	9	.....	18	.....	.....	198	5	137	May 5, 1857.
Harmony.....No. 17	114	13	14	23	4	1	142	4	.....	12	.....	.....	126	4	89 50	May 5, 1863.
Acacia.....No. 18	58	15	18	20	8	.....	86	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	84	1	72	Dec. 27, 1863.
La Fayette.....No. 19	289	20	28	35	5	7	306	15	4	44	1	.....	242	9	161 50	Dec. 27, 1863.
Hope.....No. 20	39	15	14	14	3	.....	56	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	1	52	May 28, 1867.
	2,290	225	244	289	56	41	2,920	105	23	166	1	1	2,380	92	\$1,655 50	

LIST OF GRAND LODGES in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, with the name and address of their Grand Secretaries, and date of last publication received.

GRAND LODGE OF	GRAND SECRETARIES.	ADDRESS.	DATE.
Alabama	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery.....	1867
Arkansas.....	William D. Blocher.....	Little Rock	1867
California	Alexander G. Abell	San Francisco.....	1867
Canada	Thomas Bird Harris.....	Hamilton.....	1867
Chile.....	A. M. Mediora	Valparaiso .....	.....
Connecticut	Joseph K. Wheeler	Hartford.....	1867
Colorado.....	Ed. C. Parmelee	Denver City.....	1867
Cuba and W. I. ....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	John P. Allmond.....	Delaware City.....	1867
England, U. G. L. of..	Jno. Hervey	London	1853
Florida	Hugh A. Corley	Tallahassee	1867
France	Thevenot	Paris	1858
Georgia.....	Simri Rose.....	Macon.....	1867
Illinois.....	O. H. Minor.....	Springfield.....	1867
Indiana.....	Jno. M. Bramwell.....	Indianapolis.....	1867
Iowa	Theo. S. Parvin	Muscatine.....	1867
Kansas.....	E. T. Carr	Leavenworth.....	1867
Kentucky	J. M. S. McCorkle.....	Louisville	1867
Louisiana	Jas. C. Bachelor.....	New Orleans	1867
Maine.....	Ira Berry	Portland	1867
Maryland	Jacob H. Medairy	Baltimore	1867
Massachusetts	Solon Thornton	Boston	1867
Michigan	James Fenton	Detroit	1867
Minnesota	W. S. Combs.....	St. Paul	1867
Mississippi	D. P. Porter	Jackson	1867
Missouri	G. Frank Gourley	St. Louis.....	1867
Montana.....	Sol. Star.....	Helena	1867
Nebraska.....	J. N. Wise	Plattsmouth.....	1867
Nevada	Wm. A. M. VanBokkelen	Virginia City	1867
New Hampshire.....	Horace Chase.....	Hopkinton	1867
New Jersey.....	Joseph H. Hough.....	Trenton	1867
New York.....	James M. Austin, M. D.	New York.....	1867
North Carolina.....	D. W. Bain	Raleigh	1867
Nova Scotia.....	Chas. J. McDonald.....	Halifax.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	Wm. F. Bunting.....	St. John's.....	1868
Ohio.....	John D. Caldwell	Cincinnati	1867
Oregon.....	J. E. Hurford	Oregon City.....	1867
Pennsylvania	John Thompson.....	Philadelphia.....	1867
Peru	R. H. Hartley	Lima .....	.....
Rhode Island	Charles D. Green.....	Providence	1867
South Carolina.....	R. S. Bruns.....	Charleston	1867
Tennessee	Jno. Frizzell.....	Nashville	1867
Texas.....	Geo. H. Bringham.....	Houston	1867
Vermont	Henry Clarke.....	Poultney	1865
Virginia.....	John Dove, M. D.....	Richmond	1867
Wisconsin	William T. Palmer	Milwaukee	1866
Washington Territory.	Thos. M. Reed	Olympia	1867
West Virginia.....	Thomas H. Logan	Wheeling.....	1867

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE
OF
Free and Accepted Masons
OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
For the Year 1869.

FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.



WASHINGTON:
McGILL & WITHEROW, PRINTERS.
1869.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE.

1869.

BRO. R. B. DONALDSON.....	M.: W.: Grand Master.
J. H. RUSSELL.....	R.: W.: Deputy Grand Master.
G. B. CLARK.....	R.: W.: Senior Grand Warden.
M. C. BAXTER.....	R.: W.: Junior Grand Warden.
N. D. LARNER.....	R.: W.: Grand Secretary.
C. CAMMACK, Sr.....	R.: W.: Grand Treasurer.
J. DANIELS.....	W.: Grand Visitor and Lecturer.
W. V. TUDOR.....	W.: and Rev. Grand Chaplain.
J. T. POWELL.....	W.: Grand Marshal.
J. H. MILLS.....	W.: Senior Grand Deacon.
J. J. CALLAHAN.....	W.: Junior Grand Deacon.
W. J. STEPHENSON.....	W.: Grand Sword Bearer.
S. N. THORN.....	W.: Grand Pursuivant.
R. W. DOWNMAN, } W. MIDDLETON, }	W.: Grand Stewards.
L. STODDARD.....	Grand Tiler.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons
OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
1869.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., January 14, A. L. 5869.

A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia, was held at the Hall of Potomac Lodge, No. 5, at 7 o'clock p. m.

PRESENT:

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. J. B. WILL	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" J. H. RUSSELL	<i>Sr. Grand Warden.</i>
" W. H. ORCUTT	<i>Jr. Grand Warden.</i>
" N. D. LARNER	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" C. CAMMACK, Sr.	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W. J. B. CRAMER	<i>as Grand Vis. and Lec.</i>
" W. V. TUDOR	<i>Rev. Grand Chaplain.</i>
" J. T. POWELL	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" T. B. CAMPBELL	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" E. B. MACGROTTY	<i>as Jr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" G. B. CLARK	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" J. VERMILLION	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" J. A. DUREN	<i>as Sr. Grand Steward.</i>
" W. MERTZ	<i>Jr. Grand Steward.</i>
Brother L. STODDARD	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

P. D. Grand Master J. GOSZLER; and Representatives from a majority of the Lodges.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by the Rev. Grand Chaplain.

The M. W. Grand Master stated that he had called the Grand Lodge together for the purpose of instituting George C. Whiting Lodge, for which the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia had granted a charter at its last Stated Communication.

The Grand Lodge then retired, and, on being informed that George C. Whiting Lodge was ready to receive it, proceeded to their hall, installed their officers, and instituted them into a regular Lodge, No. 22, on the record of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

UNIONTOWN, D. C., March 8, A. L. L. 5869.

A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia, was held at 7 o'clock p. m., at the Masonic Hall, Uniontown, D. C.

PRESENT:

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. J. B. WILL	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" J. H. RUSSELL	<i>Sr. Grand Warden.</i>
" W. H. ORCUTT	<i>Jr. Grand Warden.</i>
" N. D. LARNER	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
W. D. B. SEARLE	<i>Grand Vis. and Lecturer.</i>
" J. L. ASHBY	<i>as Rev. Grand Chaplain.</i>
" J. T. POWELL	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" E. B. MACGROTTY	<i>as Sr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" C. T. NEUTZE	<i>as Jr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" G. B. CLARK	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" J. VERMILLION	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" J. A. STEWART	<i>as Sr. Grand Steward.</i>
" W. MERTZ	<i>Jr. Grand Steward.</i>
Brother L. STODDARD	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

M. W. Bro. W. F. SAUNDERS, Grand Master of Montana Territory.

R. W. Bro. A. G. MACKEY, Past Grand Secretary of South Carolina,
And Representatives from Nos. 3, 4, 9, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by the Rev. Grand Chaplain.

The M. W. Grand Master stated that he had called the Grand Lodge together for the purpose of instituting Anacostia Lodge, for which a charter

had been granted at the last Stated Communication of the Grand Lodge, and that he had invited R. W. Bro. A. G. Mackey, of South Carolina, to perform the ceremonies of instituting the new Lodge and installing its officers.

The Grand Lodge then retired, and, having subsequently been notified that Anacostia Lodge was ready to receive it, was formed in procession and repaired to their hall, where the ceremonies instituting the Lodge and installing its officers were performed by R. W. Bro. A. G. Mackey, and the new Lodge entered upon the record of the Grand Lodge as Anacostia Lodge, No. 21.

The Grand Lodge then retired and was closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, May 4, A. L. 5869.

The Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia met at Central Masonic Hall, corner of D and Ninth streets, at 7 o'clock p. m.

PRESENT:

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. J. B. WILL	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
“ J. H. RUSSELL	<i>Sr. Grand Warden.</i>
“ W. H. ORCUTT	<i>Jr. Grand Warden.</i>
“ N. D. LARNER	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
“ C. CAMMACK, Sr.	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W. D. B. SEARLE	<i>Grand Vis. and Lecturer.</i>
“ T. B. CAMPBELL	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon.</i>
“ J. J. CALLAHAN	<i>as Jr. Grand Deacon.</i>
“ G. B. CLARK	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
“ J. VERMILLION	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
“ C. H. MOULTON, }	<i>Grand Stewards.</i>
“ W. MERTZ, }	
Brother L. STODDARD	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

Past Grand Masters B. B. FRENCH and J. E. F. HOLMEAD.

Past Deputy Grand Masters, R. CLARKE, P. H. HOOE, and J. LOCKIE.

Representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, and Past Masters of Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.

All the Lodges being represented except Nos. 10 and 21, the Grand Lodge was opened in ample form by the M. W. Grand Master.

The M. W. Grand Master then read the rule of the Grand Lodge prohibiting others than members from being present during its sessions, unless by permission of the Grand Lodge, and requested all who were not members to retire, which was done, and, subsequently, on motion of the Grand Secretary,

it was voted that all visiting brethren be admitted to the session of the Grand Lodge.

The proceedings for the year 1868 having been printed, on motion, the reading of the same were dispensed with, and the proceedings of Special Communications held January 14 and March 8, 1869, were read and approved.

The M. W. Grand Master then addressed the Grand Lodge as follows:

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

As I expect to make a full report of my official actions at the Annual Communication for the information of the Grand Lodge, I will, at the present time, bring to your notice only those subjects which, in my opinion, require action at your hands, or a notice in the minutes of the present Communication.

On the 14th of January I instituted George C. Whiting Lodge, No. 22, at Georgetown, and installed the officers.

The institution of Anacostia Lodge, No. 21, was delayed until the 8th of March, on account of alterations which were being made in their hall. The occasion of the institution of this Lodge was one of much interest and pleasure, the officers of the Grand Lodge being honored with the company of our distinguished Bro. A. G. Mackey, of South Carolina, and M. W. W. F. Sanders, Grand Master of Montana Territory, who were temporarily within our jurisdiction at that time. At my request Bro. Mackey performed the ceremonies of instituting and consecrating the Lodge and installing the officers. After the conclusion of the ceremonies, the officers of the Grand Lodge and the visiting brethren were handsomely entertained by the hospitable brethren of Anacostia Lodge.

On the 8th of February, upon the application of fifty-five worthy and properly-vouched-for brethren, supported by the recommendation of La Fayette Lodge, No. 19, and Centennial Lodge, No. 14, I granted a dispensation to Bros. Joseph Daniels, John W. Griffin, and Lewis G. Stephens, as Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, respectively, to open and hold a new Lodge, under the name of Pentalpha Lodge.

The well-known zeal and ability of the brethren selected for the principal officers of the Lodge, and the number and high Masonic standing of the petitioners, coupled with the fact that those of them who were not members of Lodges in other jurisdictions, or unaffiliated, were exclusively from among the largest Lodges in our own jurisdiction, induced me to consider favorably the petition for this exercise of power on my part. I believed there was abundant room in our jurisdiction for still another Lodge, provided it was composed of the very best material, and with officers in every way qualified for the positions assigned them.

These requirements, I believe, were met in this instance. I therefore commend to your favorable consideration the application which these brethren will make for a charter at the present meeting of the Grand Lodge.

Immediately after the Installation Communication my predecessor in office, M. W. Bro. B. B. French, turned over to me certain papers relating to a case referred to him by La Fayette Lodge, No. 19, wherein that Lodge complained of the action of "Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103," under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York, in passing and raising Bro. John E. Lewis, who had received the first degree whilst temporarily sojourning within the jurisdiction of said Rising Sun Lodge, and against whose further advancement a protest had been entered by five brethren, members of La Fayette Lodge, No. 19.

Grand Master French had, under date of November 27, 1868, sent a communication to the M. W. Grand Master of New York in relation to this case, enclosing a copy of the statement furnished him by the secretary of La Fayette

ette Lodge. To this communication an answer was received, under date of December 30, enclosing the answer of Rising Sun Lodge to the complaint of La Fayette Lodge.

I gave to all the facts and circumstances of this case a very full consideration, and became satisfied that, whilst the action of the former Lodge was not such as it should have been in the premises, yet there were palliative circumstances connected with the case which had to be taken into consideration. Pending the consideration of the subject, Bro. Lewis, who had returned to this city, died, after a long illness, in destitute circumstances.

Previous to his death the brethren of this jurisdiction ministered to his necessities, and I am glad to be able to record the fact that La Fayette Lodge was among the first to contribute to his relief; thus nobly observing the requirements of a pure Masonic charity, in overlooking, in view of the brother's distress, the circumstances connected with his being made a Mason.

Just before his death Bro. Lewis expressed an earnest desire that his remains should receive Masonic burial; and at my request Dawson Lodge, No. 16, took charge of them, and they were interred with Masonic ceremonies. Immediately thereafter I addressed a communication to M. W. Bro. James Gibson, Grand Master of New York, reviewing all the circumstances of the case, and asking, in view of the death of the brother whose "making" had caused the difficulty between the Lodges of our respective jurisdictions, that the whole subject-matter involved be allowed to drop.

In a truly fraternal reply to this communication, G. M. Gibson used the following language: "I, therefore, most heartily concur in your suggestion, to let the matter drop, asking only that you will receive and communicate, at your discretion, to the brethren entitled thereto, the inclosed, as well as my own views of the truly fraternal and magnanimous manner in which the brethren of your jurisdiction have arisen above unseemly disputes in the presence of an afflicted and distressed brother, and have aided him in life, and given his cold remains Masonic burial, without any regard to the difficulty which had been occasioned by the manner of his being made a Mason in a Lodge in this jurisdiction.

"It is such things as this, my beloved brother, that make me proud of our institution."

Enclosed with the reply of Grand Master Gibson was a letter, written by order of Rising Sun Lodge, expressing in eloquent terms their high appreciation of what they were pleased to term the "noble and magnanimous action of LaFayette and Dawson Lodges, and other individual Masons in our jurisdiction, who had "risen above the feelings natural under the circumstances," and extended to their "afflicted brother the broad hand of Masonic charity."

These letters, which I caused to be read in LaFayette and Dawson Lodges, are filed among my official papers.

There is a question which I now wish to bring to your notice, that seems to me to be of great importance, and one which demands and should receive a full consideration, and a final settlement at your hands. I allude to the question of our claim of jurisdiction over all candidates for the degrees of Masonry in our Lodges, irrespective of the residence of such applicants. This claim is broadly made in section 22 of article XX of our Grand Lodge Constitution.

By assuming this position this Grand Lodge ignores what is recognized as a settled point of Masonic law, by, I believe, every other Grand Lodge in our country, viz: that "no Lodge can extend its geographical jurisdiction beyond the territorial limits of its own Grand Lodge;" and even though there be subordinate Lodges in other jurisdictions which in some cases fail to conform to this law, and Grand Lodges which neglect to notice its infringement on the part of their subordinates, yet our Grand Lodge alone refuses to recognize it as possessing any binding force upon its subordinates.

I am aware that in taking this stand we violate no "ancient landmarks." And it may be urged that, so long as we keep within *their* requirements, we have a *right* to legislate in regard to all such matters as we see fit; and that no other Grand Lodge, nor all other Grand Lodges combined, shall dictate to us the course to be pursued in regard to any candidate who petitions for the degrees of Masonry within our jurisdiction.

But granting that we have, as an independent Grand Lodge, this abstract right, is it well for us to exercise it, when, as in this case, it places us in a position antagonistic to all our sister Grand Lodges? Is it well to persist in sanctioning a course upon the part of our subordinate Lodges which has already produced hard feeling toward this Grand Lodge in many of its sister jurisdictions; has called forth their earnest remonstrances and fraternal protests, and is tending to isolate us from them, and to disturb the fraternal and harmonious intercourse which has heretofore existed between this and all other Grand Lodges?

By receding from the position we now hold in regard to applicants for the degrees who reside in other jurisdictions we give up no great principle. Nor would we in the least degree lower the dignity of this Grand Lodge by conforming to what our brethren in all other Masonic jurisdictions believe to be necessary for the well being of the fraternity generally.

I earnestly hope that this Grand Lodge will amend that section of our constitution to which I have alluded, so as to enforce in the subordinate Lodges the recognition of a principle so universally accepted as proper and expedient, and thus give proof of our willingness to do anything in our power, consistent with justice and dignity, to preserve kindly and fraternal relations with all our brethren, wheresoever dispersed.

It would not have seemed it necessary to say so much upon this subject, were it not for the fact, that it has been brought to the notice of the Grand Lodge, on several occasions, by our Committees on Foreign Correspondence, whose examination of the proceedings of other Grand Lodges gives them the opportunity of learning the feeling which exists in regard to it. And these Committees have, from time to time, recommended such action as might serve to remove all cause for complaint against this jurisdiction. But so far these recommendations have produced no favorable action on the part of this Grand Lodge.

At the Annual Communication of 1867, the Grand Lodge rejected an amendment proposing to strike out section 22 of article XX, and insert the following: "Every Lodge is prohibited from initiating, passing, or raising any one not a citizen of this District, without first obtaining the consent of the Lodge nearest his place of residence, under seal."

I believe the amendment would have been adopted if, instead of the word "citizen," the words "permanent resident" had been used.

I entirely agree with M. W. Bro. B. B. French, who says: "This is a peculiar jurisdiction, it being one where even natives, who have lived from infancy to old age, without perhaps leaving the District, have, so far as the national elective franchise is concerned, been disfranchised; and persons who have come into the District from States where they have been accustomed to exercise that franchise, although actual *residents* here in every sense of that word, have sought while here to so far keep aloof from active participation in matters relating to this city as not to lose the right of voting in the States from whence they came; and some have gone so far as to raise the question, whether persons who have actually resided here for years under the foregoing described circumstances were residents sufficiently to justify the Lodges here in admitting them as candidates for the honors of Masonry."

"My opinion in regard to this question is, that every man who is otherwise a proper candidate, who comes into this Masonic jurisdiction with the intention of becoming a resident here, may properly petition to the Lodges here,

and, if found worthy, be legally admitted here. It is not requisite that a man shall vote or pay taxes here, but he must be *permanently here*."

If, in its wisdom, this Grand Lodge should see fit to amend its Constitution, so as to prohibit the subordinate Lodges within its jurisdiction from initiating, passing, or raising any one not a *permanent resident* of the District, without the consent of the Lodge nearest to the place of residence of the applicant, under seal, it would, in my opinion, not only settle a vexed question and restore harmony of feeling between other jurisdictions and our own, but would subserve the best interests of the Craft here and elsewhere.

There is one other subject to which I desire to call your special attention: Our Grand Lodge Constitution requires that a member who has been dropped from the roll of a Lodge for non-payment of dues, and who fails to make payment before the expiration of one year from the time of being dropped, shall make written application for a renewal of his membership, "which application shall be referred to a committee, and be treated in the same manner as an application for admission or affiliation." If a brother thus applying for a renewal of his membership, after having paid the amount of his indebtedness, should be rejected, the question of his exact status becomes one of interest, not only to him, but to the fraternity generally.

If no member of the Lodge, including the committee to whom his application was referred, can find just ground for preferring charges against the brother, the rejection leaves him in the position of an *unaffiliated Mason in good standing*. He is not indebted to the Lodge, and does not rest under any charges of unmasonic conduct. He should not, therefore, be debarred from applying to some other Lodge for affiliation. This privilege, however, is denied him, unless he can obtain from the Lodge of which he was formerly a member a certificate to the effect that he has paid all indebtedness to that Lodge, and is no longer a member thereof. Some of the Lodges in this jurisdiction have been undecided as to whether they possessed the *power* to grant such a certificate, in view of the action of the Grand Lodge, which laid on the table a proposed amendment to the constitution rendering it *obligatory* upon them to do so.

In the only case of the kind submitted for my opinion, I decided that the Lodge had the right, by a majority vote, to grant such a certificate; that, in my opinion, it would be proper, and there is nothing in the Grand Lodge Constitution forbidding such action.

I hold that great injustice would be done a brother if, without any form of trial, he should be cut off for all time to come, by perhaps the personal dislike of a single brother in the Lodge, from the exercise of one of the most important rights of a Master Mason, the right, if unaffiliated, to apply for membership in any regular Lodge of Master Masons. And this is not only recognized as a *right*, but the exercise of the right is *insisted upon as a duty* upon the part of unaffiliated brethren by all Masonic authorities.

I trust that the Grand Lodge may take such action upon this subject as its wisdom may dictate, and, either by a standing resolution, or by an amendment to section 18 of article XX of the G. L. Constitution, settle definitely the course to be pursued by the subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction in cases of the kind I have alluded to.

The Grand Secretary presented a petition in regular form from Bros. Jos. Daniels, J. W. Griffin, L. G. Stephens, and fifty-four other Master Masons, setting forth that they had been working as a Lodge under a dispensation granted by the M. W. Grand Master, and praying that a charter be granted, empowering them to open and hold a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the city of Washington, to be known as Pentalpha Lodge, No. 23. The dispensation and records of the Lodge having been returned, and the

records reported favorably upon by the Grand Secretary, on motion, it was voted that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

Bro. MacGrotty, on behalf of the committee appointed at a previous communication, to ascertain and report to the Grand Lodge the name of the author of certain articles recently published in the *Chronicle* newspaper of this city, reflecting upon the fraternity, submitted a report, which was accepted, and the recommendations therein contained were adopted.

Bro. Searle, from the committee to whom was referred the address delivered by M.: W.: Grand Master B. B. French, at the Installation Communication of 1863, submitted the following report, which was accepted, and the proposed amendment to the Constitution therein contained laid over until the next Stated Communication:

*To the M.: W.: Grand Master, Wardens, and Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of F.: A.: A.: M.: of the District of Columbia:*

The committee to which was referred the address of M.: W.: Grand Master B. B. French at the last Installation Communication, have the honor to report, as follows:

That they listened to his short but appropriate address with great pleasure, and have carefully considered the same.

The faithful and efficient manner in which he performed the duties of his office during the last Masonic year,—nearly every day of which he was called upon to perform some duty pertaining to the office,—certainly reflects great credit upon himself, and this Grand Lodge may well feel proud of its distinguished and faithful brother; he who has been a source of living light; to whom we have so oft applied for instruction and guidance, and who, in every act, word, and deed, has had nothing but the interest of the craft in view.

His decisions and acts were wise and prudent, and met the hearty approval of this Grand Lodge. What was more than we really expected from our late Grand Master, he was always present on every occasion, to preside over our assemblages, to dispense light and truth to the uninformed, and guide us direct in our several duties. In action he was always cool and deliberate; in counsel, wise and good; courteous and friendly to the brethren, and faithful to the Grand Lodge. His long and faithful services, his fidelity to the trust, and his consistent Masonic life, have justly merited the honor which this Grand Lodge has so many times been pleased to confer upon him.

Your committee find but one subject which seems to demand special attention. That is in regard to this Grand Lodge having one more Stated Communication during the year; and, after very careful consideration, they are of the opinion that, in order to give sufficient time to transact the business claiming attention, and that it may not be done so hurriedly as has been the custom heretofore, the recommendation of the Grand Master should be adopted. They, therefore, offer the following amendment to the Constitution: Strike out section 2 of article I, and insert the following in lieu thereof:

SEC. 2. There shall be four Stated Communications of the Grand Lodge in each year, viz: The Annual, on the first Tuesday in November; the Semi-Annual, on the first Tuesday in May; a third on the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, which shall be for the installation ceremonies exclusively; and a fourth on the second Tuesday in January, which Communications shall be held in the city of Washington, at 7 o'clock p. m.

The committee on examinations reported the by-laws of B. B. French Lodge, No. 15, which had been submitted to them during the recess of the Grand Lodge, and recommended an alteration in the same, which was agreed to.

Bro. J. Daniels, from the committee appointed to investigate the circumstances under which the body of our deceased brother, T. G. McNamara, is said to have been mutilated and robbed of some of its organs, submitted the following report, which was accepted, and the recommendations of the committee were adopted:

*M. W. Grand Master, Officers and Members
of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia:*

In the matter of the investigation of the circumstances under which the body of our deceased brother, Francis G. McNamara, is said to have been mutilated and robbed of some of its organs, your committee ask leave to report progress, and respectfully ask for further instructions from this grand body.

Your committee have made a careful investigation into the facts in this case, and find them to be briefly as follows:

On or about the 17th day of December last, the above-named brother was found dead in his bed, but under circumstances which convinced those who were cognizant of his death that he died from natural causes, there being nothing connected therewith to lead to the belief or suspicion that his death could possibly have been the result of crime. His death, however, having occurred suddenly, information of the fact was conveyed to the coroner, who not only summoned a jury and held an inquest over the body, but ordered an autopsy to be made, to ascertain the cause of his death. This duty was assigned to one Dr. Edwin Bently, and the result proved that he died from apoplexy. Your committee further find, that the said Dr. Bently, without the knowledge or consent of the coroner, took and carried away from the said body the brains and heart, which organs he never returned, thus wantonly and unlawfully robbing the body of our deceased brother of its vital organs, and exposing them to view, as your committee are informed and believe, in a public museum in our city.

Your committee do not hesitate to characterize this lawless proceeding as an infamous outrage upon a civilized and Christian community, and deserving severe punishment at the hands of the law, as well as the just condemnation of all good citizens; and while we would gladly take any measures in our power to put a stop to such outrages, and while we are willing to perform any duty imposed upon us by the Craft, yet we would most respectfully suggest whether it would not be better that those duties should be performed by us in our character as citizens, than that we should enter upon the discharge of those duties in our Masonic character.

It will be seen by reference to the resolution under which this committee was appointed, that it is made their duty to prepare a suitable memorial and attach thereto a copy of this resolution, and present the same to the proper authorities; thus bringing ourselves, as a body of Masons in our Masonic character, directly in conflict with the civil authorities, and thus subjecting ourselves and our order to that kind of criticism, and inviting that kind of opposition, which we at all times desire to avoid; and that, too, in a case where we have as perfect and adequate a remedy in the character of private citizens as we could possibly have in our character as Masons.

Your committee do not venture these suggestions without a full and clear comprehension of their relations to this grand body as a committee, and as members of the Craft. And feeling, as we do, that technically we have no discretion in the premises that would allow us to depart from a literal compliance with the language of the resolution, unless otherwise instructed by this grand body, and believing the resolution to have been adopted without mature reflection, and as it now stands to some extent inimical to and subversive of the interests of our beloved Order, we most respectfully ask this grand body to take into consideration the propriety of so modifying the resolution

as to allow your committee to present their memorial to the proper authorities unaccompanied by a copy of the resolution above referred to; and that we may be allowed to perform the duties assigned to us by this grand body in our character as citizens, and not as an organized body of Masons.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1869.

J. DANIELS,
C. CAMMACK, Sr.,
P. H. HOOE,
ROBERT CLARKE,
Committee.

The M. W. G. Master laid before the Grand Lodge the following letter, which he had received from the W. Master of Potomac Lodge, No. 5:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1869.

Bro. R. B. DONALDSON, *Grand Master,*
Grand Lodge of D. C., F. and A. M.

The original charter of Potomac Lodge, No. 5, was from the Grand Lodge of Maryland. But when this Lodge applied to the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia for a charter for them, they asked permission to retain the old Maryland charter as a relic, which was granted. Both these documents were destroyed some years later by an unfortunate mishap. Potomac Lodge then applied to the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, in 1843, for a renewal, by issuance of one which should be the counterpart of the lost one, with the same names, &c. The Grand Lodge accordingly had a charter printed for us, with the names of the old officers of the Grand Lodge also printed. This charter contains no *written* certificate, or even signature to attest its genuineness, but it bears the seal of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

Will this charter be a sufficient authority to my Lodge for the transaction of the various business of a Lodge, or does it require something else to perfect it?

I ask that the Grand Lodge will consider this matter, and remedy the defect in our charter, if there be one.

Fraternally, yours,

J. B. GIBBS,
W. M. Potomac Lodge, No. 5.

Bro. Hancock, of No. 11, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be directed to prepare a certificate of the facts in relation to the issuance of the charter at present held by Potomac Lodge, No. 5, which certificate shall be signed by the proper officers of the Grand Lodge, and attached to the said charter.

Lebanon Lodge, No. 7, through its Secretary, submitted an amendment to their by-laws, requiring each member to provide himself with a white lamb-skin apron and gloves, which was approved.

The Grand Secretary laid before the Grand Lodge a communication from Altamaha Lodge, No. 227, Georgia, requesting assistance in procuring new jewels, &c., for their Lodge, which was referred to the constituent Lodges for such action as they may deem best.

Bro. Gibbs, of No. 5, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Library be, and they are hereby, instructed to examine and compare the burial service, as contained in the different Masonic books, and select or compile a form of this service for the use of the Lodges in this jurisdiction, and that the Grand Secretary be authorized,

after the same shall have received the approval of the Grand Lodge, to have the same printed in a convenient and an economical form, to be furnished to the different Lodges at the cost of publication.

Bros. J. H. Jochum and W. S. Thompson, of No. 9, submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter, when a charter is granted to a new Lodge, it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary to send to the respective subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction the names of those of its members as appear on the petition for said charter.

Resolved, That hereafter no petition for a charter for a new Lodge shall be considered by this Grand Lodge until sufficient evidence shall be presented to the Grand Secretary that each and every Master Mason whose name appears upon said petition has paid to the Lodge of which he is a member all arrearages to the date of said petition.

Bros. Grand Secretary and Daniels, of No. 15, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That from and after the passage of this resolution, an unaffiliated Mason shall not be permitted to visit any of the Lodges in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia more than three times before taking the necessary steps to make himself an affiliated Mason.

The following resolution, submitted by Bros. MacGrotty, of No. 19, and Hancock, of No. 11, was rejected:

Resolved, That hereafter only a sufficient number of copies of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge be printed as will supply the immediate wants of the Grand Lodge, and it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary in future, previous to publishing said proceedings, to notify the various Lodges of this jurisdiction of the fact, and ascertain the number of copies each Lodge requires at the cost price.

The following amendments to the Constitution of the Grand Lodge were submitted and laid over:

By Bros. Larner and Daniels: "Strike out section 22 of article XX," and insert the following:

"SECTION 22. Every Lodge is prohibited from initiating any one not a resident of this District for a period of twelve months, without first having received the consent of the *Lodge* nearest his place of residence *under seal*."

By Bros. Russell and Larner: Amend "section 18, article XX," by adding thereto the following:

"And if such application for a renewal of membership be rejected, and no charges are preferred against the brother, the Lodge, by a majority vote, may give him a certificate that he has paid all indebtedness to the Lodge, and is no longer a member thereof."

By Bros. Yates and Searle, as follows: "Strike out the word *forty* in second line of section 8, article XX, and insert *thirty*."

By Bros. Hooe and Will, as follows: "Strike out the word *forty* in second line of section 8, article XX, and insert *fifty*."

The appointment of Bro. N. D. Larner as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was announced, and his credentials presented; when, on motion, it was ordered, that he be duly recognized as such by this Grand Lodge.

On motion of Bro. Searle, a committee, consisting of Bros. Searle, Daniels, Hancock, MacGrotty, and Cramer, was appointed for the purpose of revising the lecture of the M.: M.: Degree.

On motion of Bro. Larner, a committee, consisting of Bros. Larner, Holmead, Goods, Orcutt, and Will, was appointed for the purpose of reporting upon the expediency of procuring a diploma to be used exclusively by the constituent Lodges of this jurisdiction.

On motion, the following appropriations were made: Evening Express, for advertising, \$5; French & Richardson, blank-book, \$13 50; E. B. MacGrotty, for engraving resolutions on death of P.: G.: Master W. M. Ellis, \$20.

There being no further business, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, May 7, A.: L.: 5869.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge of F.: A.: A.: M.: of the District of Columbia was held at Central Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock p. m.

PRESENT:

M.: W.: R. B. DONALDSON.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R.: W.: J. B. WILL.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" J. H. RUSSELL.....	<i>Sr. Grand Warden.</i>
" C. H. MOULTON.....	<i>as Jr. Grand Warden.</i>
" N. D. LARNER.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" C. CAMMACK, Sr.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W.: J. L. ASHBY.....	<i>as Rev. Grand Chaplain.</i>
" J. T. POWELL.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" T. B. CAMPBELL.....	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" J. H. MILLS.....	<i>Jr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" G. B. CLARK.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" W. MERTZ.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
Brother L. STODDARD.....	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

Bro. B. B. FRENCH, P.: G.: Master, and Representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 21.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by the Rev. Grand Chaplain.

The M.: W.: Grand Master stated that he had called the Grand Lodge together for the purpose of instituting Pentalpha Lodge, for which the Grand Lodge had granted a charter at its last Stated Communication.

The Grand Lodge then retired, and on being informed that Pentalpha Lodge was ready to receive it, proceeded to their hall, installed the officers, and insti-

tuted them into a regular Lodge, No. 23, on the record of the Grand Lodge, the music on the occasion being furnished by the Masonic Choir of the District. The Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, May 31, A. L. L. 5869.

A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia was held at Central Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock p. m., and was opened in ample form.

PRESENT:

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON,.....*Grand Master.*
R. W. J. B. WILL,.....*Deputy Grand Master.*
“ W. MIDDLETON,.....*as Sr. Grand Warden.*
“ W. H. ORCUTT,.....*Jr. Grand Warden.*
“ N. D. LARNER,.....*Grand Secretary.*
W. G. B. CLARK,.....*as Sr. Grand Deacon.*
“ J. H. MILLS,.....*Jr. Grand Deacon.*
Brother L. STODDARD,.....*Grand Tiler.*

Bros. C. F. STANSBURY and J. E. F. HOLMEAD, P. Grand Masters; Bro. P. H. HOOE, P. D. Grand Master; and Representatives from Nos. 1, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

The M. W. Grand Master then announced the death of M. W. Bro. W. B. Magruder, P. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and stated that he had called the Grand Lodge together to make the necessary arrangements for attending his funeral.

On motion of Bro. Stansbury, a committee, consisting of Bros. Stansbury, Middleton, and G. B. Clark, was appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the funeral, and the M. W. Grand Master was authorized to draw upon the Grand Treasurer for an amount sufficient to defray the expenses.

On motion of Bro. Hooe, Washington and Columbia Commanderies were invited to unite with the Grand Lodge in attending the funeral.

On motion, Hiram Lodge, No. 10, (of which Bro. Magruder was a member) was invited to attend the funeral as a distinct Lodge.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Bros. P. G. Master Holmead, W. H. Orcutt, and J. H. Jochum, was appointed to draft suitable resolutions in relation to the death of P. G. Master Bro. W. B. Magruder.

Bros. P. Grand Masters B. B. French, C. F. Stansbury, and J. E. F. Holmead, were appointed to act as pall-bearers at the funeral on the part of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until Tuesday afternoon, June 1, at 3 o'clock, at the hall of Hiram Lodge, No. 10.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

RESUMED COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, June 1, A. L. 5869.

The Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia met at 3 o'clock p. m. in the hall of Hiram Lodge, No. 10, and resumed labor.

PRESENT:

M. W.	R. B. DONALDSON.....	<i>Grand Master..</i>
R. W.	J. B. TURTON.....	<i>as Deputy Grand Master.</i>
"	J. H. RUSSELL.....	<i>Sr. Grand Warden.</i>
"	J. B. CRAMER.....	<i>Jr. Grand Warden.</i>
"	N. D. LARNER.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
"	G. A. HENDERSON.....	<i>as Grand Treasurer.</i>
W.	J. T. POWELL.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
"	D. C. ROOT.....	<i>as Sr. Grand Deacon.</i>
"	E. ARCTANDER.....	<i>as Jr. Grand Deacon.</i>
"	G. B. CLARK.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
"	A. H. GAWLER.....	<i>as Grand Pursuivant.</i>
"	J. J. CALLAHAN, }	<i>as Grand Stewards.</i>
"	J. LEAMY, }	
Brother	L. STODDARD.....	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

Past Grand Masters, Bros. B. B. FRENCH, C. F. STANSBURY, and J. E. F. HOLMEAD.

Representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 21.

The Grand Lodge having resumed labor for the purpose of attending the funeral of P. G. Master Bro. W. B. Magruder, the ceremonies appropriate to the occasion were performed by the M. W. Grand Master, after which the following appointments were announced:

Bearer of the Great Lights, Bro. D. Hepburn; Bearers of the Lesser Lights, Bros. T. J. Steele, E. Carson, and J. H. Montgomery.

The Grand Lodge was then formed in procession by the Grand Marshal, and accompanied by Hiram Lodge, No. 10, and a very large number of brethren, repaired to St. John's Episcopal Church, when, after services, conducted by Rev. Bro. Lewis, rector of the church, the procession was reformed, and accompanied the remains of our deceased brother to their last resting place, Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, D. C., where the solemn ceremonies of the Grand Lodge were performed by the M. W. Grand Master.

The remains of our deceased brother having been deposited in the vault, the Grand Lodge returned to the hall, and was closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER, ..
Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, September 22, A. S. L. 5869.

The Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia met in Special Communication at 7½ o'clock p. m. at Central Masonic Hall, and was opened in ample form.

PRESENT:

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. J. H. RUSSELL.....	<i>Sr. Grand Warden.</i>
“ A. T. LONGLEY.....	<i>as Jr. Grand Warden.</i>
“ N. D. LARNER.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
“ C. CAMMACK, Sr.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W. D. B. SEARLE.....	<i>Grand Vis. and Lecturer.</i>
“ J. T. POWELL.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
“ T. B. CAMPBELL.....	<i>Sr. Grand Deacon.</i>
“ J. H. MILLS.....	<i>Jr. Grand Deacon.</i>
“ G. B. CLARK.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
“ C. H. MOULTON, } “ W. MERTZ, }	<i>Grand Stewards.</i>
Brother L. STODDARD.....	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

Past Grand Masters, C. F. STANSBURY and J. E. F. HOLMEAD.

Past Deputy Grand Masters, P. H. HOOE and J. LOCKIE.

Past Senior Grand Warden, F. A. JACKSON.

Past Junior Grand Warden, A. T. LONGLEY; and representatives and Past Masters from all the Lodges, except No. 21.

The M. W. Grand Master stated that he had called the Grand Lodge together for the purpose of receiving and acting upon the report of the committee appointed at the Semi-Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge to revise the lecture of the third degree, and requested the committee to submit the report they had agreed upon.

The chairman of the committee, Bro. Searle, assisted by the other members of the committee, then proceeded to exemplify the degree, as agreed upon by them. The committee having completed their report, so far as related to the first section of the degree, and the hour being late, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until Wednesday evening, September 29, inst., at 7 o'clock.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

RESUMED COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, September 29, A. S. L. 5869.

The Grand Lodge of F. S. A. S. M. of the District of Columbia met at Central Masonic Hall at 7 o'clock p. m., and resumed labor.

PRESENT:

M. S. W. R. B. DONALDSON.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. S. W. J. B. WILL.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" J. H. RUSSELL.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
" W. H. ORCUTT.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
" N. D. LARNER.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
W. S. D. B. SEARLE.....	<i>Grand Vis. and Lecturer.</i>
" J. T. POWELL.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" T. B. CAMPBELL.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
" J. H. MILLS.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
" W. MERTZ.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
Brother L. STODDARD.....	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

Past Grand Masters, C. F. STANSBURY and J. E. F. HOLMEAD. Past Senior Grand Warden, Z. D. GILMAN. And representatives from all the Lodges except 21 and 22.

The Committee on the Revision of the Third Degree then proceeded with their report, and the same having been concluded, and some few alterations made in the degree, the Grand Visitor and Lecturer was instructed to communicate such alterations as had been made in the forms and ceremonies of the degree to the constituent Lodges of the jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, November 2, A. S. L. 5869.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of F. S. A. S. M. of the District of Columbia was held at Central Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening November 2, at 7 o'clock.

PRESENT:

M. S. W. R. B. DONALDSON.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. S. W. J. B. WILL.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" J. H. RUSSELL.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
" W. H. ORCUTT.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
" N. D. LARNER.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" C. CAMMACK, Sr.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>

W. D. B. SEARLE.....	<i>Grand Vis. and Lecturer.</i>
" W. V. TUDOR.....	<i>Rev. Grand Chaplain.</i>
" J. TYLER POWELL.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" T. B. CAMPBELL	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
" J. H. MILLS.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
" G. B. CLARK	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" J. VERMILLION	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" C. H. MOULTON	<i>Senior Grand Steward.</i>
" W. MERTZ	<i>Junior Grand Steward.</i>

Brother L. STODDARD *Grand Tiler.*

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by the Rev. Grand Chaplain, and on calling the roll the following members and representatives responded:

Past Grand Masters—B. B. French, Charles F. Stansbury, J. E. F. Holmead.

Past Deputy Grand Masters—R. B. Donaldson, J. Lockie, P. H. Hooe.

Past Senior Grand Wardens—W. E. Hutchinson, A. Glass.

Past Junior Grand Wardens—Jos. E. Rawlings, A. T. Longley.

Past Grand Secretary—J. T. Taylor.

Of No. 1—W. H. Goods, W. M.; G. D. Patten, Jr., S. W.; E. T. Schafhirt, J. W.

Of No. 3—J. M. Vale, W. M.; T. Mitchell, S. W.; A. Cauldwell, J. W.

Of No. 4—J. Vermillion, W. M.; E. Bury, S. W.

Of No. 5—J. B. Gibbs, W. M.; R. W. Downman, S. W.

Of No. 7—C. H. Moulton, W. M.

Of No. 9—J. H. Jochum, W. M.; J. E. Crump, S. W.; G. J. Mueller, J. W.

Of No. 10—J. E. Rawlings, W. M.; J. H. Mills, S. W.

Of No. 11—C. W. Hancock, W. M.; C. L. Patten, S. W.; J. S. Slater, J. W.

Of No. 12—M. C. Baxter, W. M.; S. L. Hable, J. W.

Of No. 14—H. E. Riley, W. M.; J. Leamy, S. W.; H. A. Whitney, J. W.

Of No. 15—W. H. Orcutt, W. M.; R. A. Fish, J. W.

Of No. 16—C. Hadaway, W. M.; W. J. Stephenson, S. W.; H. Chase, J. W.

Of No. 17—W. A. Yates, W. M.; L. M. Saunders, S. W.; O. S. Firmin, J. W.

Of No. 18—J. B. Cramer, W. M.; E. J. Sweet, S. W.; C. B. R. Colledge, J. W.

Of No. 19—E. B. MacGrotty, S. W.

Of No. 20—W. Mertz, W. M.; J. J. Callahan, S. W.; Emil Arctander, J. W.

Of No. 21—G. H. Martin, S. W.

Of No. 22—G. F. Wetzrich, J. W.; *Proxy*—J. H. Darne.

Of No. 23—J. Daniels, W. M.; J. W. Griffin, S. W.; L. G. Stephens, J. W.

Of No. 1—Past Masters Jno. Lockie, R. B. Donaldson, A. Buchly, J. D. Bartlett.

Of No. 3—Past Master T. B. Campbell.

Of No. 4—Past Masters W. E. Hutchinson, J. A. Foos, J. C. Dulin.

Of No. 7—Past Masters H. C. Ellis, Andrew Glass, W. Middleton.

Of No. 9—Past Masters R. V. Godman, W. S. Thompson, J. T. Powell.

Of No. 11—Past Masters P. H. Hooe, J. R. Ashby, J. H. Russell, C. F. Stansbury.

Of No. 12—Past Masters W. J. Belshaw, L. Gassenheimer, C. W. Sonnenschmidt.

Of No. 14—Past Masters J. H. Hood, A. T. Longley, G. B. Clark.

Of No. 15—Past Master B. B. French.

Of No. 16—Past Masters J. E. F. Holmead, W. S. Roberts.

Of No. 17—Past Master D. B. Searle.

Of No. 18—Past Masters Z. D. Gilman, W. H. Baldwin, J. B. Will.

Of No. 19—Past Masters C. Smith, N. D. Larner.

Of No. 20—Past Master J. C. Kondrup.

The minutes of the Semi-Annual and subsequent Communications were read and approved.

On motion, it was voted that all Master Masons in good standing who may apply be admitted as visitors during the session of the Grand Lodge.

The M. W. Grand Master delivered the following address, when, on motion, such portions of the address as refers to decisions of the Grand Master during the year, and that portion relating to persons who have received a portion of the degrees, and prevented from receiving the other, was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, and that portion referring to Anacostia Lodge was referred to a special committee, consisting of Bros. Hooe, Russell, and Searle:

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

The many subjects having a bearing upon the interests of Masonry generally, as well as upon the good of the fraternity within our own jurisdiction, which will claim your attention at the present communication of the Grand Lodge, and which will require for their proper consideration all the time usually allowed for our sessions, will induce me to limit my remarks solely to such matters as I may deem it my duty to lay before you.

I have but few official actions of much importance to report, although the various duties pertaining to my office have occupied much of my time during the past year.

I have received many communications from officers of different Lodges, asking for decisions upon questions of Masonic law or usage; to all of which I have replied, giving decisions according to the best light I have been able to obtain by a diligent study of the generally recognized authorities upon such subjects, and consistently with what I believe to be the true principles governing each particular case. Upon some of the questions thus decided there is a great diversity of opinion among the brethren of our own jurisdiction; and I have fully realized the responsibility resting upon the Grand Master in making decisions by which, sometimes, the rights of many brethren, as Masons, or as members of Lodges, are passed upon, and I think it due to the Craft that important questions decided by the Grand Master during the recess of the Grand Lodge—particularly those which depend upon local regu-

lations for their settlement—should be considered and finally passed upon by the Grand Lodge.

Following the course adopted by my esteemed and distinguished predecessor, I have taken press copies of all my official letters of any importance; and thus all decisions of consequence to the fraternity, made during my term of office, will be found stated in the "Grand Master's letter-book," more fully than I could here state them without making this report entirely too long. I would, therefore, recommend that the Grand Master's letter-book be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, or to a special committee, with instructions to examine and report at the next regular communication of the Grand Lodge upon such decisions of the Grand Master as they may deem of sufficient importance to be brought before the Grand Lodge for its action; and that this course be regularly pursued in the future.

In several instances, during the year, my attention was called to irregularities which, it was alleged, had occurred in certain Lodges within our jurisdiction. I investigated fully each case, and am satisfied that in no instance was there a willful and intentional departure from the customs and usages of the fraternity, or from the requirements of the Grand Lodge constitution. But upon two occasions I felt constrained by a sense of duty to administer reproof to the Worshipful Masters of Lodges wherein irregularities had occurred, manifestly through a want of proper care and attention to duty on the part of those officers. No higher or more arbitrary exercise of power on the part of the Grand Master seemed to be called for under the circumstances.

On the 17th of May I instituted Pentalpha Lodge, No. 23, and installed the officers, and I am glad to be able to add, that since that time this youngest sister in our family of Lodges has been faithfully doing her part in carrying out the aims and purposes of our institution.

During the year I have visited each of the subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction at least twice, some of them much oftener; and have received at the hands of my brethren not only the courtesies due to my official position, but also a most cordial and fraternal welcome on each and every occasion of a visit to any one of the Lodges.

The Annual Grand Visitation, made in accordance with the provisions of our Grand Lodge constitution, commenced with Lebanon Lodge, No. 7, on the 1st of October, and ended with Potomac Lodge, No. 5, on the 1st of November.

I attended personally the visitation to each of the nineteen Lodges now working under charters granted by this Grand Lodge. With but a single exception, I can speak of them as being not only in a generally prosperous condition, but as individually prosperous and harmonious. The exception alluded to is Anacostia Lodge, No. 21, held at Uniontown.

As you are aware, the charter to this Lodge was granted at our last December communication, on the application of seven worthy and properly vouched for M. M.'s.

Owing to various causes—one of which was the removal from Uniontown of some of the charter members—the Lodge has not succeeded well since its institution.

The present limited number of members able to attend its meetings, and other circumstances familiar to you, lead me to the conclusion that the best interests of the jurisdiction are not subserved by a continued attempt to sustain a Lodge in Uniontown.

I therefore recommend that a committee be appointed to investigate the affairs of Anacostia Lodge, and report at the next regular communication of the Grand Lodge their judgment as to the propriety of revoking the charter under which that Lodge is now working.

The "Grand Visitation at least once a year to the different Lodges," required by our G. L. constitution to be paid by the "M. W. Grand Master,

attended by his officers," is a feature peculiar to our own jurisdiction; one, perhaps, impossible to be introduced by Grand Lodges generally on account of their more extended territorial jurisdiction, for which reason they have to depend upon the "District Deputy" system for the official supervision of their respective subordinates.

Our own jurisdiction, however, being very compact, is enabled to secure the good results which flow from this system of Grand Visitations, when it is fully and faithfully carried out by the officers of the Grand Lodge. And, although it imposes upon all these officers, but especially upon the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, a great amount of labor, yet the good effects resulting from a critical official examination of the records and general condition of each Lodge once in every year afford an adequate return for the time and labor thus expended. There is no doubt that the officers of the subordinate Lodges are more careful to guard against the occurrence of any irregularity or looseness in the work of their respective Lodges, in view of the fact that their records will be closely scrutinized by the Grand Secretary previous to the annual Grand Visitation, and that the discovery of any want of strict conformity to our regulations will be reported at that time in open Lodge to the Grand Master, and that that officer will administer reproof to the Lodge, or to any officer thereof, when the circumstances of the case seem to call for it.

Each Lodge naturally wishes to stand well in the opinion of the officers of the Grand Lodge, and to have its affairs in such a condition as to call for commendation, rather than reproof, from the Grand Master. If many visiting brethren are expected to be present on these occasions, both officers and members of the Lodge are still more desirous of securing such reports as will reflect credit upon the Lodge; and to this end they will generally exert themselves during the entire year. Thus a laudable Lodge pride is engendered, coupled with a generous *rivalry in good works*, among the several Lodges, alike commendable and useful. From such pride and such rivalry neither discord nor envy can arise, for there are *equal honors* for all faithful competitors, when the efforts of each are directed solely to the attainment of that which is higher and better.

It is therefore desirable that the Grand Visitation be made occasions of interest to the Craft generally, so that at such times each Lodge may be crowded with visiting brethren.

With this as one of the ends in view, I sent, during the summer, invitations to various brethren to prepare and deliver each an address or lecture before some one of the Lodges on the evening of the Grand Visitation. And, although in some few instances the invitations were declined, yet, without difficulty, I secured favorable responses from nineteen different brethren, well qualified for the performance of the duty required of them. I also sent an invitation to the "Masonic Choir Association" to be present on each occasion, which invitation was accepted, and a delegation from that association was present on each occasion, and added much to the enjoyment of the brethren assembled by their excellent singing during the intervals of business.

I take this occasion to express officially my high appreciation of the important Masonic use these brethren are performing in giving the fraternity the benefit of their great musical attainments upon all occasions where music can be properly introduced to render our work and ceremonies still more impressive and beautiful.

The great object sought in the formation of this association was an organization of such of the members of the several Lodges as are possessed of some musical talent, for the purpose of regular practice under an efficient leader, so that by this means each Lodge might have a choir of its own members properly drilled in the music suitable for the degrees, and for opening and closing ceremonies; and that the Grand Lodge might have upon all public occasions,

as well as at its regular meetings, as large a choir at its service as might be desired.

The success which has so far attended the undertaking is most gratifying. The association now numbers about fifty active members, and there is at the present time, in most of the Lodges, at least a quartette of members who, from their practice with the "Masonic Choir Association," are well qualified to render properly the music suited to the work and ceremonies of the Lodge.

I trust that all the pecuniary assistance needed from time to time, to enable these brethren to carry out fully the designs of the Association, will be promptly furnished by the Lodges, or by contributions from individual members of the fraternity.

The brethren who engaged to deliver addresses, *without a single exception*, fulfilled their several engagements at the appointed time, and the addresses or lectures, on various subjects of interest to the fraternity, were creditable alike to the heads and hearts of their authors, and gave great and general satisfaction; so much so, that a desire to have them published in some form has been expressed by many brethren, and my consent to their publication has been asked, and was given, with the proviso that the Grand Master should examine and approve the manuscripts, and that the Lodge before which any one of the addresses was delivered should, by a vote, decide in favor of its publication.

On the whole, the result of this plan of having addresses and appropriate music, to relieve the stiffness and uninteresting formality of the Grand Visitations, greatly exceeded my most sanguine expectations.

Each visit of the Grand Officers was looked forward to as an occasion of both pleasure and profit, and each Lodge was crowded almost to its utmost capacity. I trust that this new feature will be engrafted upon all our Grand Visitations in the future; not alone for the good effect it will have in the way I have already mentioned, but also because of its importance as a means of dispensing in a pleasing manner a vast amount of Masonic light to the brethren generally.

It cannot reasonably be expected that the Grand Master will himself prepare and deliver nineteen lectures upon Masonic subjects within one month. Or, at least, it was too much to expect of the present occupant of that position in this jurisdiction. And even though such a labor should be undertaken by any Grand Master, neither the interest attached to the addresses, nor the instruction derived from them, could possibly be as great as though they emanated from different sources, and were the expression of various minds.

I have granted, during the year, but few dispensations for shortening the time between the degrees, and these only in cases where I was fully satisfied no harm could come to the fraternity from so doing; and in each case I required the pledge of the W. M. of the Lodge asking for the dispensation that the brother who was to be passed or raised under it should be thoroughly proficient in the degree or degrees already taken before receiving another.

Having thus noticed such of my official actions, in addition to those reported at the May Communication, as it seemed to me proper to lay before you, I wish now to call your attention to a clause in section 7 of Art. 20 of our G. L. constitution which appears to me to involve questions of sufficient importance to merit a further consideration than, I am led to believe, has ever been given to them by this Grand Lodge. And in the hope that you may see fit to consider and modify the clause in question, I have determined to bring it to your notice, although no question connected therewith has come officially before me. It reads as follows: "And at any time before a degree is conferred any member of the Lodge has the right to object, and the degree cannot be conferred until the objection is withdrawn."

I think that this provision should be modified in some way, so as to prevent the manifest injustice which might be done through the improper use of the

power it gives to any individual member of a Lodge. A brother F. C. Mason, who has passed the ordeal of a unanimous ballot for advancement, whose knowledge of the degrees already taken is perfect, whose moral character is above reproach, and against whose fitness for advancement no good reason can be urged, may yet, through the operation of this law, be kept year after year from obtaining the privileges of a M. M. solely because of some slight personal difficulty between him and the member of the Lodge whose objection bars his advancement. Nor has he the power of applying to another Lodge that would, perhaps, be glad to confer the remaining degree, and receive him as a member. He is, in fact, in a worse position than the profane whose petition for initiation has been rejected: for the profane can generally, without difficulty, obtain the recommendations required to enable him to apply to another Lodge after the expiration of one year. But the E. A. or F. C., stopped under the circumstances I have just mentioned, has not, under the present law, that right; but is frequently obliged to submit year after year to what he feels to be an act of injustice upon the part of the Lodge.

I would have no weakening of the safeguards which have been instituted for the preservation of the rights of members or for the security and harmony of individual Lodges. But the rights of members and the harmony of Lodges can and should be secured without a deviation from the cardinal virtue, "which enables us to render unto all men their just due without distinction." I would therefore be glad to see this law so modified as to at least give the E. A. or F. C. the same privilege as that accorded to a profane, viz: that after the expiration of a specified time, if the objection still continues to exist, the brother shall be furnished with a proper certificate, and, upon the same recommendations required in the case of a profane who has been rejected, be allowed to petition another Lodge for the remaining degree or degrees: *Provided*, that nothing has been alleged against his moral character upon which charges could be based; in which event, the brother should have an opportunity to defend himself.

I will detain you no longer, my brethren, from the business before you, but I would, in conclusion, invoke the spirit of harmony to preside over your deliberations, and wisdom from on high to guide you to results the most conducive to the welfare of our beloved institution.

Bros. Sonnenschmidt and Middleton presented a petition from Mr. L. M. Soper, praying to be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, which, together with all the papers on file relating to his expulsion, were referred to a special committee, consisting of Bros. Daniels, Gibbs, and Jochum.

Representatives of Nos. 10, 20, and 4, requested that their Lodges be permitted to continue the L. L. in old position; which, on motion, was granted.

Bro. Past Grand Master Holmead, from the committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Bro. Past Grand Master W. B. Magruder, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

Your committee, appointed at the Special Communication of May 31, to draft resolutions, to present at this meeting, expressive of the high estimation in which our brother was held in this Grand Lodge, beg leave to offer the following:

Whereas, in the course of God's providence, all wise and all good, we have been called to bear to the last resting place on earth of the children of men the mortal remains of our esteemed, venerated, and beloved Bro. W. B. Magruder, Past Grand Master of this jurisdiction; and whereas, all over this community, wherever known, his departure from among us deeply veiled the hearts of all the people in the sable curtains of the grave, filling them with sincere sadness and deep sorrow; and whereas, in our institution our lamented

and illustrious brother through long years had stood among the foremost, truest, and most-steadfast, here, as elsewhere, by his superb genius, commanding talents, profound learning, cultivated taste, and classic eloquence, he stood almost peerless, and was readily enabled to win our highest jewel of honor, only to wear the same with a grace scarcely ever before or since equalled, the escutcheon of whose record is still luminous with the brightness of that pure light, reflected by duties and obligations nobly discharged; and whereas his constant and noble acts of charity and good will to all men have elicited the warmest and highest commendation human lips may utter, and have built up in our hearts monuments more enduring than human hands may rear, whose inscription might well be, with consent and approval of all, he had kept the faith of Masonic teaching, duty and love; and whereas, from all we have been told, his last hours were cheered and blest by the beams of that blessed light which emanates from the throne of the Great Grand Master on high, and his soul assured with a blissful immortality when his feet shall stand within the borders of that tessellated pavement, where glories fill the heaven of heavens, issuing from the divine Shekinah: Therefore,

Resolved, That we deem the death of Bro. Magruder the occasion of no ordinary lamentation to the Craft and to the community at large, of the expressing with sincerest affection, which ever shall be whenever his name is spoken, their appreciative regard and esteem for one who had so largely and with such devotion ministered to the interests of all classes known among us.

Resolved, That his name, memory and charities, brotherly kindness, and love will evermore be cherished by us above all earthly jewels, and emulated by us as objects around which shall gather our best thoughts and warmest aspirations.

Resolved, That the foregoing be communicated to his afflicted and bereaved family as a token of our deep and lasting sympathy.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. F. HOLMEAD,
W. H. ORCUTT,
J. H. JOCHUM.

Bro. Past Grand Master Stansbury, from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, submitted the following report, which was received, and ordered to be printed with the proceedings:

To the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence beg leave to submit the annual report, in which they present a review of the proceedings of the following Grand Lodges, viz:

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Canada, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, New Brunswick, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin.

EUROPEAN.—France, Saxony, Zur Sonne at Bayreuth, Zur Eintracht, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Three Globes at Berlin, Prussia, Hanover, Hamburg, German Society of Freemasons, Italy, Netherlands, Greece, Brazil.

The aim of the committee has been to present, in a form as succinct as the extent of the ground to be gone over would allow, a comprehensive summary of the proceedings of the Grand Lodges throughout the world, so far as they have come to our knowledge, in order that the brethren of this jurisdiction might form an intelligent idea of the present condition and prospects of the Craft and of the present state of Masonic opinion. It has been their desire to do this in a courteous and fraternal spirit towards the brethren everywhere, and if any inconsiderate word shall wound the sensibilities of any brother,

they ask his pardon in advance. They have not indulged in much comment of their own, their object being not to obtrude their personal opinions, but to make the report most useful to the brethren. The labor of preparing it, necessarily great, will be amply rewarded if they shall find that they have attained that result.

ALABAMA.

The forty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Alabama was held at Montgomery, December 7, 1868, M.: W.: George D. Norris, Grand Master, presiding, and over two hundred representatives being in attendance.

The Grand Master's address opens with reflections on the general principles and tendencies of the fraternity. He proceeds with a feeling tribute to the departed members of the Order, and urges, with great earnestness, the establishment of a Masonic Orphans' Home in his State, and recommends the appropriation of all the surplus funds of the Grand Lodge for that object. He also recommends the establishment of a Masonic Mutual Life Insurance Company.

He reports thirty-seven decisions of questions referred to him, none of which appear to be of general interest to the Craft.

The Grand Secretary reports the printing of the Masonic Code of Alabama.

The Grand Treasurer's report shows a balance of cash on hand of \$276 80.

A valuable report on the history of Masonry in Alabama was submitted by Bro. S. H. Dixon.

At the annual election, held December 9, George D. Norris was re-elected Grand Master, and Daniel Sayre Grand Secretary.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence made an able report, chiefly devoted to the consideration of the status of a Lodge under dispensation. They concluded that such a Lodge, being a regular and duly-constituted Lodge, possesses all the powers, rights, and privileges of a regular Lodge, except as the same may be restricted by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Masonic Life Insurance reported, as we think, judiciously, against the project.

The whole number of Lodges is 348; Lodges represented, 200; members reported, 10,423; Grand Lodge dues, \$1,635 90; initiated during the year, 696; passed, 646; raised, 649.

The report on correspondence is by Bro. W. C. Penick, and occupies one hundred and three pages, reviewing the proceedings of forty-two Grand Lodges, our own among the number.

In the notice of our proceedings, some strictures are made in reference to the mixing of Masonic funeral rites with those of other societies, as in the case of the burial of P.: G.: M.: Whiting. But the notice of our deceased Grand Master is conceived in the most fraternal spirit. The resolutions in honor of his memory are quoted in full.

Of our present Grand Master, then Deputy G. M., the report speaks as follows:

"The address of Deputy Grand Master Donaldson we find to be a short and well-considered paper. Since the duties of the Grand Master have devolved on him he has visited each Lodge in his jurisdiction except three, and these were visited by the Senior Grand Warden at his request.

"He seems to manifest a real pleasure in informing his Grand Lodge of the final settlement of their difficulty with the Grand Lodge of Virginia. He brings before them the difficulty with the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island about jurisdiction. We have no time to go back and look up the particulars of this case; but if our recollection be right, it involves the question whether domicile or residence gives Masonic jurisdiction, which should be where the candidate is best known.

"The report on correspondence is by Brother Smith. He reviews thirty-nine Grand Lodges in about thirty pages print. Of course he has to gallop through. Of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, 1866, he gives a very hasty sketch, speaking of us in kind words, especially as to the presentation and reception of the jewel to and by Past Grand Master Penick. He treats other Grand Lodges pretty much as he does ours; but gives a more lengthy notice to those who are down on his own for its derelictions on the question of Masonic jurisdiction. The fault of this report is its brevity. A suitably useful review of the thirty-nine Grand Lodges he names cannot be crammed (condensed) into a report of the length of this one. There can be but little of benefit to those for whom he writes, and but little justice to those, or some of those, he writes about, or to himself."

Bro. Penick, in noticing the Georgia proceedings, gets over Bro. Barry's report very comfortably, as follows:

"The report on foreign correspondence is by Bro. Barry, reviewing thirty-nine Grand Lodges, with a generally kind and fraternal spirit. He commences with an allusion to the confederacy, and finds occasion for both lamentation and rejoicing. He then goes on to enumerate some offensive expressions used towards brethren of one section by those of the other, which, although pretty strongly expressed, we would like that those originally using them or their like would consider, but to soften and make more fraternal. And this is about as mild a manner as we can use in telling it. After passing this bad place in the road, he travels on quite smoothly, saying: 'Never have the sublime principles of Masonry been subjected to so severe a test; never has there been so triumphant a vindication of their perfect adaptation to all the eventful changes of life, as potent for good amidst the carnage and havoc of contending foes, as in the calm and sunshine of tranquil peace—like the angel of mercy, hovering over the scene of deadly conflict, weeping at the mournful spectacle of fratricidal strife; and, when the unnatural contest is ended, administering the consolations of our holy religion to the dying, alleviating the sorrows and sufferings of the wounded, and pouring the healing balm of fraternal affection into the lacerated heart of the sick stranger. * * But truthful as this feeble portrait is, such is the imperfection of human institutions, much was said and done that cast a darkening shade upon its brightness. To dwell upon them now would be productive neither of pleasure nor profit. Let them find some palliation in the eventful scenes through which all have passed, and be consigned to the waves of oblivion.'"

Bro. Penick's report is an excellent one, touching nearly every matter in the several proceedings of general interest to the Craft. It bears in some parts the marks of haste. We can readily pardon this, as we sympathize with the difficulties of any one who, in the intervals of business and private cares, undertakes to review conscientiously the proceedings of more than forty jurisdictions, and present the cream of them in a condensed and readable form. To do it at all is no easy task. To do it well might reflect credit upon the ablest.

ARKANSAS.

The thirtieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas commenced in the city of Little Rock, November 16, 1868, M.: W.: E. H. English, Grand Master, presiding. There was a full attendance of officers, and ninety-eight Lodges were represented.

The address of the Grand Master is mainly devoted to matters of local interest, but he concludes with the following very timely and creditable observations on a subject not always treated so temperately by brethren in his latitude.

"May I be permitted, without intending to encroach upon forbidden ground,

to say a word in regard to the relation of Masons to the civil institutions. In the State, we are to be orderly, quiet, and law-abiding citizens. We are to submit to the decisions of the supreme legislature, and not to be concerned in conspiracy or rebellion, in the proper sense of these terms, against government. If the government is oppressive or the laws unjust, we have the same right that other citizens have to take the legitimate measures to reform the one, or repeal the others. But the experience of mankind has attested the fact, that it is better for a people to submit to the temporary evils visited upon them by a vicious government, than to resort to such rash means of reformation as only tend to produce greater evils. Most wars have arisen from ambition, the love of conquest, or the passions of men. Wars settle nothing, except that the stronger may overrun and plunder the weaker. There is no logic in the sword. The opinions of men are changed, not by the issue of conflicts, but by their sober reflection, after their passions have subsided, their experience, and their observation upon the result of their conduct. If public wars settle nothing, what do private violence and bloodshed settle? They remedy no evil of government, but only tend to disturb the quiet, good order, and peace of communities. I make these remarks, not because I suppose they are applicable to any of you, but to induce you to increase your efforts to persuade all men that peaceful remedies are the best cures for political evils."

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary were re-elected.

Prof. O. C. Gray, of St. John's College, delivered before the Grand Lodge an interesting address on education, which is printed at length in the proceedings. He urges the claims of St. John's College upon the support of the fraternity.

The board of trustees of that college made a report to the Grand Lodge, in which they state:

"This institution closed the academic year on 25th June, with seventy-four students, and was re-opened on the first Tuesday of October last, with an increased number of students, and a growing reputation. The board of trustees have the pleasing assurance that, with the fostering care and aid of the Grand Lodge, together with the energy, high moral standing, and superior scholastic accomplishments of the president and professors in charge, this institution will soon attain that success so much desired by the fraternity."

The committee to whom the subject of the support of the college was referred made a report, warmly endorsing the institution. They conclude as follows:

"Your committee would recommend that the surplus funds of this Grand Lodge be appropriated to our foster child, and that this Grand Lodge do now pledge anew to it its love, faith, hope, and charity."

The committee on Masonic Law and Usage, in their report on the Grand Master's Address, thus endorse the patriotic sentiments he uttered:

"As to the last subject, your committee deem it a matter of regret that it should be necessary that the Grand Master or Grand Lodge should express an opinion as to the duty of Masons towards the civil authority. As Entered Apprentices, we are taught to be quiet and peaceable subjects of the State, true to our country, and just to our Government—not to countenance disloyalty or rebellion, but patiently submit to the magisterial authority of the land in which we live. These principles have ever been inculcated in our Lodge, have never been departed from, and we hope never will be. We deem it unnecessary to say more on this subject than commend the sentiments expressed by our Grand Master."

The returns show one hundred and ninety-six chartered Lodges, twenty-four Lodges under dispensation, and seven thousand six hundred and seventy-six members in good standing.

The report on foreign correspondence reviews the proceedings of thirty-five

Grand Lodges, our own included. It is from the pen of Bro. C. B. Moore, and occupies seventy-seven pages.

The notice of our proceedings is chiefly confined to the presentation, by P. G. M. French to the Grand Lodge, of the piece of a candle which was carried in the Masonic procession at the funeral of General Washington. This presentation is noticed in many of the reports, and seems to have been regarded with interest by the fraternity generally.

The report speaks in proper terms of condemnation of the very discreditable and unmasonic controversy between Bro. Barry, of Georgia, and Bro. Guilbert, of Iowa. No Mason who respects the principles of the Order can read that controversy without a feeling of profound mortification.

CALIFORNIA.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge are contained in a handsome pamphlet, well printed, on good paper, of three hundred and twenty-five pages, and it is no exaggeration to say that the contents are well worthy of the handsome dress in which they appear. The various reports, tables, returns, and proceedings are well arranged, clearly set out, so that the eye helps the mind in apprehending their character at a glance, and there is a copious index, by which immediate reference can be made to any desired subject. The only criticism we could possibly make upon the execution of this pamphlet is, that much of the type is rather too small, but that may be traced to the fact that we are not as young as we used to be. In all other respects we regard the report as a model worthy of the attention and imitation of other jurisdictions.

The nineteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of California commenced in the city of San Francisco, October 13, 1868, and lasted five days. M. W. William A. Davies, Grand Master, presided; the body consisting of the representatives of one hundred and thirty-five chartered Lodges, delegates from four Lodges under dispensation, and a large number of Past Grand officers and Past Masters entitled to seats.

The Grand Master delivered an excellent address, from which we extract the following paragraphs as having general interest:

"We have to-day opened the nineteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of California. Young among sister Grand Lodges, it occupies a high and honorable position; let it be our purpose so to legislate during the present session that, when our recorded acts shall be added to its history, we need not be ashamed of the result of our labors as workmen of the temple. The history of the past year but repeats the prosperity of its predecessor. Harvests so abundant as to excite the admiration of the world have brought us increased wealth, and strengthened our confidence in the resources and stability of our young State. The year has, in truth, been to us one of peace and abundant prosperity; yet amid its successes we have been called upon to pause in our labors and exclaim, as we deposited the sprig of acacia in the grave of a beloved brother, this is indeed the end of all our building and of all our labor. There is a vacant place in our temple to-day; a column has been broken; one of the principal supports of our conscious edifice has fallen; 'the silver cord is loosed, the golden bowl is broken, the pitcher is broken at the fountain, the wheel is broken at the cistern; the dust has returned to the earth as it was, and the spirit unto God who gave it.' We mourn the loss to-day of Bro. Henry Hare Hartley, Deputy Grand Master, who departed this life at his home, in Sacramento, on the 12th day of March last.

"The most friendly relations exist between our jurisdiction and other Masonic bodies. A few cases have occurred of violation of our jurisdictional rights by the subordinates of other Grand Lodges, but, when presented to their notice, the promptness with which such acts have been disavowed and censured, and the regard shown for the principle of personal and territorial juris-

diction, so wisely adopted and urged upon the attention of the fraternity during a series of years past by this Grand Lodge, has been so heartily endorsed and commended, that we may reasonably hope that this prolific source of discord is, at no distant day, to be controlled by uniform legislation, and an honest desire among Grand Lodges to respect each others' rights.

"At the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New York, it was resolved, that it shall be made an imperative duty on the part of subordinate Lodges to present, in print or writing, the following questions to every candidate for initiation, requiring him to answer in writing each question, and to state that he does so upon his honor as a man; the said questions and answers to be returned to and become the property of the Lodge before any ballot shall be taken upon his petition:

"Where were you born? What is your age? What is your occupation? How long have you lived in the State of New York? How long in the town, city, county, or village in which you now reside? Have you ever, to your knowledge, been proposed as a candidate and rejected in a Masonic Lodge, and, if so, when and in what Lodge? Do you believe in the existence of one ever-living and true God? Do you know of any physical, legal, or moral reason which should prevent you from becoming a Freemason?"

"This, it seems to me, is a sure preventive of the evils it is designed to cure, and, at the same time, furnishes an indisputable cause for discipline in cases of misrepresentation or false statement.

"In April last I addressed a communication to the M. W. James M. Anderson, Grand Master of Masons in Tennessee, calling his attention to a violation of the jurisdictional rights of this Grand Lodge by one of its subordinates; and in July I received his answer, fully recognizing, in the most fraternal manner, the principle contended for, expressing his regret at the occurrence, and promising to bring the matter before his Grand Lodge at its first Communication thereafter for investigation. Complaint has also been made to me of a similar violation by a subordinate of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; but, not being furnished with the details of the case, I have not communicated with the Grand Master of that State in regard to the matter.

"In May last I received from the Grand Secretary, to whose care it had been addressed, a communication from B. B. French Lodge, No. 15, Washington, D. C., addressed to ——— Lodge, San Francisco, informing said body that a former resident of this jurisdiction had applied to B. B. French Lodge for the degrees of Masonry, and demanding to know if any reason existed why he should not be received into the Order, stating that the petition would be due for action on May 4. Inasmuch as the communication was under date of April 10, it will be readily seen that the inquiry was in effect but a matter of form."

We do not think this inference is at all necessary. Because an application is *due for action*, it does not follow that it must be acted upon. All applications here are "due for action" one month after they are made, but the action may be postponed for any length of time. The accusation of want of good faith is unwarranted.

On the subject of physical qualifications of candidates, G. M. Davies speaks as follows:

"I have received numerous letters inquiring in regard to the physical qualifications of applicants, the inquiries generally representing the particular case presented as one not covered by general regulation No. 18. My ruling has uniformly been in accordance with a strict construction of said regulation, to wit, that the applicant must not only be able 'to conform literally to what the several degrees require of him,' but that he must not be dismembered. The rule may appear rigid, but having observed with regret the prevalent disposition to encroach upon our old established customs, I deem it safer to hold firmly to the rule as interpreted here. I find that although the rulings of my

predecessors have been uniformly in accordance with such strict construction of the law, yet there is so general a disposition to allow individual cases, through personal friendly considerations, or through sympathy, to be exempted from its requirements, that I submit the consideration of regulation No. 18 to the Committee on Jurisprudence for re-endorsement and approval, or for modification, if so determined, with the recommendation that the report thereon, when ratified by the Grand Lodge, be printed and sent to every Lodge in the jurisdiction, and that the Master be directed to call the attention of committees of investigation thereafter appointed to such regulation and report. In this connection the question has been presented as to the right to confer the remaining degree or degrees upon a dismembered Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, such dismemberment having occurred subsequently to his initiation or passing. In the case presented, I decided that as the applicant was physically perfect at the time of his initiation, his faith and good intentions toward Masonry, together with the fact that he had received partial knowledge of our mysteries, would justify the Lodge in conferring the remaining degrees upon him, provided he was able to conform literally to the requirements of the remaining degrees."

It appears from the proceedings that the Grand Lodge has a library of five hundred and twelve volumes.

The Treasurer's report shows the receipts of the year, together with the pre-vailing balance, to have been \$19,192 84, and the expenditures \$14,127 02.

The report on foreign correspondence is by Bro. William H. Hill, and covers ninety closely-printed pages. It is a very interesting and able review of the proceedings of forty-two Grand Lodges, our own among the number, nearly five pages being devoted to our little District.

Grand Master Whiting's death is noticed with feeling, and the resolutions in honor of his memory are quoted entire.

We make the following extracts from the notice of our proceedings:

"Acting Grand Master Donaldson congratulates the Grand Lodge on the peaceful and happy settlement of all difficulties and unpleasant feelings that had existed between the fraternity in the District and the Grand Lodge of Virginia touching some previous action of the former in relation to a Lodge in Alexandria. The hatchet being thus buried in this particular case, so we hope it will be there and everywhere, and especially in relation to unpleasant feelings growing out of the temporary estrangements which were a natural effect of the late civil war.

"Allusion is also made to some unexplained action of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, in its refusal to acknowledge a certain brother in the District in good standing. We cannot find in the brief correspondence any statement as to what the objection to the brother was, or why the Grand Lodge of the District should make so serious a matter of the refusal. But we hope a few grains of fraternal love and good will may be administered on both sides, and all the sick patients be 'healed.'

"A communication was received from the Grand Lodge of Oregon, complaining that individual residents of Oregon, temporarily living in the District, had been made Masons there, without leave asked or given from Oregon. Our predecessor alluded to the serious difficulties likely to grow out of a persistence in such action, in derogation of the rights of other Grand Lodges, and called particular attention to the very apparent inconsistencies between the positions maintained by our illustrious Bro. B. B. French, in 1860 and 1866. We refer to this matter now, not merely to endorse the views of Bro. Owen, but also to place on record the very handsome apology of Bro. French in withdrawing from his last and going back to his first position. Some men have a foolish pride for consistency even in wrong, but Bro. French is not one of them."

After quoting G. M. French's retraction of his former views, the report proceeds:

"We are quite sure that after such *amende honorable* and fraternal pledges no other Grand Lodge will have cause for future complaints; and as to the past, our advice to all is, 'let by-gones be by-gones.' We may also add, in this connection, that the author of the report on correspondence, Bro. W. Morris Smith, says, when commenting upon a complaint of the kind above alluded to coming from New York, 'the writer never concurred in the doctrine of our late Grand Master upon this subject.' And, as so say they all, let *this* hatchet also be buried.

"A small matter or thing, in and of itself, sometimes looms up into great importance from the power of association. For this reason, we make no apology for quoting the interesting narrative of a somewhat famous 'piece of sperm candle,' for all that is connected with our illustrious Bro. George Washington is ever ennobled thereby."

Bro. W. M. Smith's report on correspondence is commended, and his views on the sojourner question endorsed.

From the notice of the Illinois proceedings we quote the following:

"Of the work of the Grand Lodge we note a final vote on a previous proposition to repeal those sections of the by-laws which prohibited the admission of any negro or mulatto into any Lodge, 'as a visitor or otherwise.' The committee to whom the repealing proposition was referred reported strongly and unanimously against it, and recommended its indefinite postponement, which was carried by a vote of—ayes, eight hundred and sixty-two; noes, two hundred and forty-two. So 'Banquo's ghost' is laid *there* for another year at least.

"The Committee on Masonic Correspondence report strongly and justly against that abominable atheistical work of E. Rebold, pretending to be 'A General History of Free Masonry.' This was literally 'kicked out' of our Grand Lodge two years since, and so, we trust, will be its fate everywhere. If it were not giving undue importance to this compendium of miserable trash and filthy declamation, we would quote this admirable report at length. The report was adopted by a unanimous vote. *Exit Rebold.*"

In the notice of the Iowa proceedings Bro. Guilbert gets the benefit of the following notice:

"Our eccentric brother has laid down the Grand Master's pen, but only to spread himself over additional acres (more or less) as the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. His report is in the Appendix, and *only* covers one hundred and sixty-six pages! And *such* a report, we venture to say, was never before written by mortal man, be he Mason or otherwise—no Grand Lodge proceedings ever before provoked more wholesale laughter than this—for he who reads must have the double-distilled blues if he can resist a prolonged cackinnation! We would like to quote a few pages, just to enliven this very dull and prosy essay of our own, but must be content with a few gems only. We hope our Iowa brethren have stereotyped this wonderful report, that generations yet unborn may see and read the sayings of Bro. Guilbert in the year of Light 5867."

"Here is a little touch of the opening eloquence, followed by six stanzas of original poetry, which we omit:

"Now 'the voice of the turtle' of reconciliation 'is heard in the land.' 'Sorrow has endured' for a long, long 'night,' but 'joy' hath come with the coming of 'the morning' of *at-one-ment* in the Republic of American Grand Lodges. Who would not act now in the light of the Mason's faith, and say to the mocking devil of sectional strife, which has so long sat 'like a toad, ugly and venomous,' at the ears of the many: 'Get thee behind me, Satan!' And who would not earnestly, 'in season and out of season,' and obedient to

the demands made upon us all and singular by Masonic obligations, endeavor to cement more firmly the bonds of Masonic union, adopting, as his guiding motto, the expressive slogan of the crusaders—*'Deus vult!'* *'Deus vult!'*"

"And so forth, and so on, *ad libitum!* Bro. Guilbert reviews the proceedings of thirty-eight Grand Lodges, our own amongst the number. From nearly every one, our own included, had a brick, more or less in size, been shied at the 'high-faluting' style and grandiloquent expressions of the former Grand Master of Iowa. Bro. Guilbert, as chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, rushes to the rescue and defence of the assailed, (himself,) and thus brings all to the ground, by one point-blank shot of grape and canister:

"Bro. Hornor (of Louisiana) calls Bro. Guilbert's annual address from the Grand East 'both able and elaborate,' but, of course, could not resist giving him a gentle 'rap over the knuckles,' and so he qualifies his compliment by remarking that the style of the then Grand Master is 'still poetical and spoiled with high-flown language.' The meek and lowly Georgian—Barry—would have said *fly-blown*; but then he is *not*, and Bro. Hornor *is*, a gentleman. Bro. Hornor will permit the remark, that his good opinion is valued by Bro. Guilbert, hence I am commissioned to say to him and to others, that the Past Grand Master's 'style' of composition is not studied, and has been peculiar to him ever since he began to wield a literary pen at the callow age of sixteen. It has been his *familiar* for a quarter of a century, and even the legal aids which the civil and complaisant courts of the 'Hoosier State' afford those who 'cry aloud' to be divorced, could not loosen *that* marriage tie. Let me illustrate: Small boy in school loudly '*whistles* for want of thought,' thus committing the indecorum of disturbing critical pedagogue, who sternly rebukes small boy, and intimates that he don't like small boy's style.' Small boy regrets pedagogue's want of taste, and defiantly exclaims: '*I did not whistle, it whistled itself!*' So with our Past Grand Master's *style*; it is spontaneous and irrepressible, and 'let'er rip' is written all over it. He cannot help it, and says he *wouldn't if he could*. Small boy aforesaid accepted critical pedagogue's apologies, and thus controversy in that case was ended. Our Past Grand Master will emulate small boy's magnanimity, and do the same with Bro. Hornor, and thus amicably settle *their* difference!

"We surrender at discretion, and will leave our good brother to 'let'er rip' at his own discretion, so far as style is concerned.

In their notice of the dedication of the Boston Masonic Hall, the committee make the following significant remark:

"As an illustration of the truth of the saying that 'time sets all things right,' or of the celebrated motto, '*tempora mutantur*,' &c., we may notice the fact that Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, was invited to attend this celebration, and regretted that recent family afflictions prevented a compliance. To those not very gray-headed Masons who remember a certain anti-Masonic speech made by this distinguished statesman in the Senate of New York, about the year 1832, in which he stated in substance that he wished to transmit no better legacy to his posterity than his anti-Masonry, this 'straw' has great significance. We recommend it to the special attention of 'Bro. Finney' and his coadjutors of the 'Independent.'"

In the notice of Minnesota proceedings we find this interesting item in the history of Bro. Whiting:

"The Grand Master having alluded, among others, to the death of Grand Master George C. Whiting, of the District of Columbia, a committee was appointed to report a suitable minute in relation thereto. From its report we clip this little item of history in the life of a man who, when living, had perhaps more bitter enemies and warmer friends than any American that ever lived—General Jackson. We have no doubt of the truth of the narrative, for it is in character with all we know of that wonderful man:

"An episode in the life of M^r. W^m. Bro. Whiting, related to the writer by himself many years since, may be proper to introduce in this report.

"Bro. Whiting's father (who was a Royal Arch Mason) was a clerk in one of the departments in Washington at the time of the election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency, and as he had been a strong advocate of the Adams party, anticipated an early removal from office. President Jackson was in the habit of taking a walk each day after dinner. His daily walks carried him past the residence of Bro. Whiting. One day, to escape a sudden shower, the President stopped upon the porch, and young George noticed the smile of recognition as the two old men clasped hands. From that day until the death of the elder Whiting, (who, it is needless to say, retained his office,) the President was a frequent guest.

"On the death of the elder Whiting, General Jackson sent Amos Kendall to see the family. He remarked to George, 'Give yourselves no uneasiness about pecuniary matters, the President will take care of you, and he desires that you will call upon him at your convenience.' Some days after the funeral, Bro. Whiting called upon the President, who remarked, 'My son, your father was my brother, and his family must be cared for; if it were not that there is a family looking up to you as the eldest, and whose immediate wants must be provided for, I would say to you, young man, take an axe on your shoulder and go West; as it is, I suppose you must be provided with a position here, but I much dislike the idea of your starting in life in an office in Washington.' In a few days thereafter he was appointed to a position in the Treasury. His strict integrity and close attention to business, and remarkable urbanity to all having business with him, in each of the various positions to which he was from time to time promoted, secured him hosts of influential friends, and kept him in office until the day of his death.

"The friendship, nay more, the brotherly affection, exhibited by General Jackson for his father, and that, too, at a time when political feelings were so bitter, made a deep and lasting impression upon his mind, and he sought to penetrate the mystery at the earliest possible moment."

In discussing the views of the Missouri Committee on the "Physical Qualification" question, the committee say:

"While concurring generally with our brother upon the abstract question here involved, we protest against the adoption of any sweeping rule on either side. 'Cork legs' and 'arms,' as well as 'wigs' and 'false teeth,' may and will take care of themselves, and cases may be supposed on both sides which will involve the '*reductio ad absurdum*.' Let each case be decided on its merits. We believe this discussion was started in Iowa, where the Grand Master refused to pass and raise an Entered Apprentice, who, after his initiation, had had the second finger of his right hand blown away by the premature explosion of a gun. No other injury or disfigurement had ensued. We knew the party well, and were appealed to for our opinion on the subject. We then said, and are of the same opinion still, that it was wrong so to stretch the rule as to cover a case like that. And we believe a majority of the Grand Masters and Grand Lodges agree with us, and would not consider *that* maiming as a good reason for prohibition against further advancement in the Order. Should there not be some 'common sense,' as well as iron-bound Masonry, exercised in such emergencies? We think so, and that our 'ancient landmarks' would still be undisturbed."

This excellent report closes with the following valuable statistics of the fraternity:

"To inform brethren here and elsewhere, as well as the convention of 'old ladies' in pantaloons, who recently assembled in Pittsburg, and resolved that the world should not turn around any longer, except as they pleased, we have compiled from the reports before us a statement of the goodly number of the fraternity upon this North American continent. Where we had not received

the reports of 1867 we have substituted the numbers as returned in 1866, and in one or two instances were compelled to estimate merely. It will be seen that the number approximates 400,000, 'good men and true,' and if our enemies will but take a moral and intellectual census of the same fraternity, they will find that, as a whole, no class of citizens can take a higher rank for intelligence, patriotism, liberality, and all the virtues that make a good citizen and a faithful, upright man. When the sour-visaged 'maw-worms,' who are inaugurating another crusade against Masonry and all secret societies, succeed in annihilating this ancient and venerable institution, we hope they will send us word:

"Alabama, 9,707; Arkansas, 6,294; California, 7,568; Canada, 7,000; Colorado, 582; Connecticut, 9,939; Delaware, 868; District of Columbia, 2,288; Florida, 800; Georgia, 10,460; Idaho, 150; Illinois, 28,184; Indiana, 18,265; Iowa, 8,468; Kansas, 2,042; Kentucky, 15,157; Louisiana, 6,711; Maine, 10,075; Maryland, 4,387; Massachusetts, 10,000; Michigan, 16,861; Minnesota, 500; Mississippi, 9,618; Missouri, 12,500; Montana, 360; Nebraska, 475; Nevada, 705; New Hampshire, 5,005; New Jersey, 6,891; New York, 57,444; North Carolina, 10,128; Nova Scotia, 530; Ohio, 20,225; Oregon, 1,120; Pennsylvania, 22,405; Rhode Island, 2,628; South Carolina, 5,000; Tennessee, 15,790; Texas, 10,025; Vermont, 5,457; Virginia, 7,000; Washington, 353; West Virginia, 1,316; Wisconsin, 7,000.—Total, 378,281."

The expenditure for charity was \$7,461 03.

On the 15th of October the Grand Orator, Bro. John B. Felton, delivered the annual oration, which was a highly creditable effort. We extract its closing paragraph.

"I wear my badge of Masonry with pride and exultation. I know, as I pass along the streets, that men unknown to me look kindly upon me because I am one of them. I know that I have no need of a long acquaintance before my brother trusts in me—confides his dearest interests and his most intimate secrets to me. I know that the sunlight, as it is reflected from my Masonic symbol, carries back with it a ray of sympathy and mutual understanding to the hearts of thousands; and it is for that I value and love it. But if this badge stands merely by itself—a piece of lettered gold; if there is no great meaning symbolized by it; if the fundamental law of Masonry ceases to exist, whereby the doctrine of love to man and confidence in the goodness of his character is inculcated as a precept; or if that law becomes a dead letter and is not carried out in our lives and in the habits of our minds—what care I for the bauble? I wear it now, and feel myself stronger and better because I am permitted to do so. Strip it of its idea, and I can only wear it from mere vanity.

"It seems to me that the Mason who introduces disorder into our circle; who intrigues and plots for selfish ends; who is suspicious and jealous of his brethren; who allows unworthy motives to act upon him when it is a question of their admission or advancement—is guilty of a greater crime against Masonry than he who is dishonest or dissolute, or who commits an offense against society at large; for he is guilty of treason against its organic law. Just as society cannot exist without government, Masonry cannot exist unless the law of good will is voluntarily and strictly observed. This law is its fundamental idea, and without this law Masonry itself has no value."

The table of Lodges, &c., shows Lodges numbered to 159 and 8,106 Master Masons. Charles Marsh, Grand Master, Alexander G. Abell, Grand Secretary.

CANADA.

The proceedings open with an account of the laying of the corner-stone of a church at Port Dalhousie, June 24, 1868, and of a church at Dundee, July 1, 1868. The ceremonies are reported in full, and are very quaint and interesting, presenting many points of difference in details from the ceremony commonly used in this country.

The Thirteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada was held at the city of London commencing July 8, 1868, Bro. William Mercer Wilson, G. M., presiding, and a large number of officers and representatives attending.

In his annual address, the Grand Master notices the following:

"PUBLIC EVENTS.—Among the public events of the past year which, although not especially connected with us as Masons, still interest us as fellow-subjects, there are two to which I will very briefly refer. I allude to the foul murder of the Hon. D'Arcy McGee at Ottawa, in the month of April last, and the dastardly attempt to murder His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, while paying an official visit at Sydney, Australia. The occurrence of these events sent a thrill of horror through the civilized world. McGee, the able statesman, the eloquent speaker, and the talented writer, had but returned from the House of Commons, when he was most foully murdered by the pistol of the assassin; without warning, without a moment for preparation, sent into the presence of his Maker and his Judge 'unhouselled, unannealed.'

"The attempt to murder the son of our beloved sovereign most fortunately failed, and although he was severely wounded, we have reason to thank God that his life was saved, and that our Queen and nation have not to mourn his untimely death. It has been alleged that the murder of the one, and the attempt on the life of the other, emanated from the same vile source, and formed but part of a plan of assassination which, we are told, may yet be more fully developed. Our peaceful country has again been threatened with invasion, and the brave and loyal youth of the Dominion have once more been called out for preparation to resist any piratical attempt that may be made against us. Aided by the soldiers and sailors of the empire, our brave volunteers and the militia of the country will promptly rally around the old flag, and will speedily crush down all who dare attempt to place a hostile foot upon our free soil.

"NEW BRUNSWICK.—Formal information has been received of the establishment of an independent Grand Lodge for the Province of New Brunswick; and I was honored by an invitation to visit them at St. John's, for the purpose of installing their first Grand Master—a request with which I would gladly have complied, as I entertained no doubts as to their right to Masonic self-government, had I not felt that it would have been improper for me, as your Grand Master, thus to have anticipated the action of this Grand Lodge with reference to their recognition as a supreme Masonic authority. The official documents in connection with this matter will be laid before you, and I have no doubt that the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick will receive a prompt and cordial recognition at your hands."

The following extract so fully expresses our own views on the subject of amendments of the Ritual, that we commend it to the careful consideration of those brethren who seem to think that time can give sanctity to bad grammar and nonsense:

"In my address of last year, in referring to this subject, I used the expression, that 'I regarded with much apprehension any attempt at innovation or change in the *lex non scripta* of Masonry,' and I have reason to believe that my views on this subject, as then expressed, were not very clearly understood by some, while by others they were entirely misapprehended. The Ritual is not to be considered as a landmark in Masonry; many parts of it are not essential; they have been changed, and may be changed again; though, as a learned and reliable writer remarks, such changes should be made with great caution, and perhaps had better not be made at all. But, adds he, on the other hand, there are portions of the Ritual, and large portions, too, which do constitute landmarks; which never have been changed, and never can be changed, without a destruction of the very identity of Freemasonry. The beautiful lectures which form so important a feature in our system are most useful, but, as the

same author remarks, they are not essential, neither are they to be considered as constituting landmarks, for before the year 1717 no such system existed. Many changes—some of them doubtless decided improvements, while others were very much the reverse—have since been introduced, which proves conclusively that they have no claim to be regarded as landmarks of the Order. Time will not permit me, at present, to dwell at greater length upon this very interesting topic, and I must therefore make my remarks as brief as possible.

"**MASONIC CONSERVATISM.**—It is not difficult to account for the variations which we occasionally find in the working of some of our Lodges. The Master, though retaining all the essentials, may slightly deviate in some parts of the phraseology of the details. In course of time these changes become, as it were, established, and after a few years are regarded as almost landmarks of that Lodge, a departure from which would be considered as a dangerous innovation. Now, the remedy for all this is to be found in the Book of Constitution, under the head, 'Of Private Lodges,' section 21: 'All Lodges are particularly bound to observe the same usages and customs. Any deviation, therefore, from the established mode of working is highly improper, and cannot be justified or countenanced; and in order to preserve this uniformity, and to cultivate a good understanding among Freemasons, some members of every Lodge should be deputed to visit the other Lodges as often as may be convenient.' In any action which the Grand Lodge may, in its wisdom, consider it prudent and necessary to take with reference to this most important matter, I can only express my earnest hope that you may at all times be guided by a wise conservatism; and, in using the term, I do not wish to be understood as expressing merely the desire or effort to preserve what is established, but I wish you to receive it in its larger and more Masonic sense, which implies that there is no blind and superstitious respect for things established simply because they are so. Precedents with us, says a learned and thoughtful brother, have no authority unless they are founded upon principle; and, on the other hand, changes have no support unless they are prompted by necessity and guided by reason. It is to such conservatism as this that our gratitude is due for that steady and healthy progress which Masonry is now making; which gives it a standing and character among the institutions of the age; which is rendering it daily more and more worthy of cultivation by men of intellect, and which must bestow upon it, as a science and a system of philosophy, a perpetuity and prosperity which its merely social and charitable character could never have secured. This kind of conservatism is the sheet-anchor on which the safety of Masonry mainly depends."

The report on foreign correspondence reviews the proceedings of thirty-six sister Grand Lodges in a kind and fraternal spirit. Two pages are devoted to the proceedings of our Grand Lodge.

We extract with approval the following from the review of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maine:

"Bro. Murray notices the advent of a class of persons 'who flaunt their Masonic banners upon the outer wall; a class of men who make a large exhibition of Masonic jewelry, so-called, ostentatiously displayed upon their persons and dress.' He points out that these men are generally in search of custom, and that all of them are ready to trade with you 'upon the square.' This practice is not a whit too strongly condemned, when it is pronounced to be 'the prostitution of all that is noble and good to vile and mercenary purposes, and will become a lasting stigma upon the fraternity unless rebuked and discontinued.' Fortunately, in Canada, this practice does not prevail to any very considerable extent, mere mercantile Masonry being, we are glad to know, at a discount. But there is, in some quarters, a growing tendency to over-display of Masonic emblems, and the practice cannot be too strongly or too decidedly condemned."

The report is admirable throughout and will well repay perusal. Its closing declaration is one to which we can feelingly subscribe.

Bro. White says: "To go carefully through some forty volumes, and gather from them what is of interest to Masons everywhere, involves some labor; but to us it has been a labor of love. The evidences which are everywhere afforded of the progress of true Masonic principles, and the increased and increasing influence of our ancient and honorable fraternity, has cheered us in our work. We leave it now with the hope that our brethren may derive as much pleasure from the perusal of this report as the writer has had in the preparation of it."

DELAWARE—1868.

The Sixty-Second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Delaware was held at Wilmington, June 27, 1868, M. W. Daniel McClintock, Grand Master, in the chair.

The Grand Master delivered a lengthy address, chiefly relating to the business of his office, but full of kindly Masonic feeling.

The proceedings are chiefly of local interest; but we find among the resolutions and collated regulations the following:

"That Lodges under this jurisdiction are strictly prohibited from initiating, passing, raising, or admitting to membership, or the right of visitation, any negro, mulatto, or colored person of the United States. This prohibition shall be an obligation, and so taught in the third degree."

"*Resolved*, That the provisions of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge be strictly construed and literally observed and obeyed, and that the same strict regard be observed in regard to all the regulations of the Grand Lodge."

M. W. E. J. Hornor, of Wilmington, was elected Grand Master.

R. W. J. P. Almond was re-elected Grand Secretary.

The report on foreign correspondence is by the Grand Secretary, who speaks of it as his "maiden effort." It is a plain, business-like paper, reporting matters of general interest in each jurisdiction. Our proceedings are received and kindly noticed.

DELAWARE—1869.

We have also received the proceedings of the Sixty-Third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, which was held at Wilmington, June 28, 1869. Grand Master Edwin J. Hornor presided. We regret to be obliged to say that the report does not indicate any great degree of Masonic life or intelligence among the Craft in that little jurisdiction. The Grand Master's address is entirely confined to local matters. He announces, in a somewhat doubtful way, the death of an officer of the Grand Lodge:

"In a moment, as it were, he was summoned by the fiat of the Supreme Ruler to his last account. His familiar face will be seen no more at our meetings to take part in our proceedings. Over his faults, whatever they were, let us cast the veil of charity, and cherish his memory only as a brother who was faithful while here amongst us."

We think we should prefer to be allowed to rest quietly in the grave rather than be treated to such an obituary notice as that.

There seems to be difficulty among our Delaware brethren in finding competent and honest officers, for we find the following rather discreditable facts disclosed by the proceedings:

"There having been some errors on the part of secretaries filling up their certificates of election, Bro. Budd offered the following, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That actual officers of subordinate Lodges present at this Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge be acknowledged as representatives

of their respective Lodges, *returns of their secretaries to the contrary notwithstanding!*"

And here is what the Committee on Finance says about defalcations on the part of grand officers:

"Your committee would report, that they were unable to accomplish anything with P. G. S. Benjamin N. Ogle towards a settlement of his indebtedness to the Grand Lodge. The chairman of the committee wrote him requesting a settlement; he made no reply. Your committee then summoned him for a settlement, as directed by resolution of the Grand Lodge. The summons was delivered to him by Bro. Colvin, Master of Jackson Lodge, No. 19. He neither answered the letter nor obeyed the summons. A few days after the time appointed for his appearance in the summons he sent your committee a letter, stating that he intended to answer the summons, but could not, and wound up by denying that he owed the Grand Lodge anything. His case is now in your hands, and, in the opinion of the committee, ought not to be passed over unnoticed.

"In view of the *many losses* sustained by this Grand Lodge, *by former Grand Secretaries and Treasurers*, your committee would recommend, that hereafter the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer be required to give *good and sufficient security* for the faithful discharge of the duties of their office."

Accordingly the Grand Lodge adopted this resolution:

"*Resolved*, That hereafter the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, shall give good and sufficient security, for the faithful discharge of the same, in the sum of \$1,000, to be approved by the elective officers of the Grand Lodge, (Secretary and Treasurer excepted.) The bonds of the Secretary and Treasurer are to be held by the Grand Master for the time being.

"The following paper was offered by Bro. John H. Simms, and tabled:

"Whereas a resolution passed at the session of this Grand Lodge in 1867, reading thus:

"*Resolved*, That Lodges under this jurisdiction are positively prohibited from initiating, passing, raising, or admitting to membership, or the right of visitation, any negro, mulatto, or colored person of the United States. This prohibition shall be an obligation, and so taught in the third degree."

"And whereas this resolution is in perfect *contradistinction* to the rules, regulations, edicts, and ancient landmarks of Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry;

"And whereas our obligations cover the whole ground of *clandestinity*, and do most positively and conclusively punish every member for a violation of any of them;

"And whereas we must acknowledge the universality of Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry, so that in every nation a Mason finds a friend and in every climate a home: Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the foregoing resolution be declared null and void, and be treated the same as though it had never passed."

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary were re-elected.

The returns to June 28, 1869, show 100 Lodges; 94 passed; 93 raised; 930 Master Masons in the jurisdiction.

The report on foreign correspondence is a meagre document of twelve pages, principally devoted to the troubles of Louisiana. Our jurisdiction comes in for a large share of the small space devoted to general Masonic intelligence. Here is what is said of us:

"The several Lodges within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia have been in the habit of conferring the degrees upon non-residents for so long a time, that Grand Master Whiting, of that jurisdiction, claimed for them this special privilege as a *right*. Against this claim several Grand Lodges have, with great unanimity, entered a denial of any

such right by the Lodges of the District. This denial has been sustained by the Committee on Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia as well as Grand Master French, who declared in his annual address 'that no Lodge can extend its geographical jurisdiction beyond the territorial limits of the M. W. Grand Lodge.'

"In opposition to the expressed opinions of Grand Lodges, the reprobation of such practices by the Committee on Correspondence, and the expressed opinion of their Grand Master, the Grand Lodge voted down all amendments to its constitution, prohibiting the subordinate Lodges from conferring degrees upon any person not an actual resident of the District, without the consent of the Lodge nearest his residence. The opposition thus expressed to any legal restrictions to such practices would imply a desire and determination to continue initiating strangers regardless of argument and condemnation.

"This disregard of the rights and interests of others evinces a most unfraternal disposition, that cannot be too strongly denounced; and, if further persisted in, should be met by Grand Lodges in the most decided manner.

"Some Grand Lodges have also made similar complaints against Lodges in the State of New York, under the jurisdiction of that Grand Lodge. (See resolution No. 1.)"

And here is resolution No. 1:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge holds the practice of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, in permitting her subordinates to initiate, pass, and raise non-residents, to be an act of injustice to sister jurisdictions, as well as a great injury to Masonry generally. And that if this course is persisted in, this Grand Lodge will be under the necessity of suspending Masonic intercourse with said Grand Lodge. Adopted."

Think what a loss to our jurisdiction the light shed by our neighbors on Masonic lore would be, and let us hasten to comply with their sternest demands of amendment.

The contributions to Masonic literature in the "general regulations" are very curious, both for their matter and grammar. We have known some *slow* Masters in our time, but we never knew one to be much over an hour in passing or raising a candidate. In Delaware, however, at least twenty-eight days is the allowance of time for that purpose. Here is the regulation:

"16. That no Lodge under this jurisdiction shall *pass or raise* any candidate in a less time than one lunar month, unless by dispensation."

And here, shade of Lindley Murray, is another:

"21. That *every Mason* in this jurisdiction is particularly enjoined to avoid addressing or saluting *each other as a Free Mason*, unless in private or in open Lodge. Violations of this rule to be punished by reprimand or suspension."

Only fancy a Mason saluting *each other as a Free Mason*! How would he do it, either in private or public?

We hope that the state of education and morality in the little Commonwealth is not correctly indicated by these proceedings. If so, we do not wonder that there should be in that quarter so strong a horror of negro equality. The apprehension of it cannot be so groundless as it appears in more cultivated districts. Brethren, take warning in time; look to your public schools, forget your old-time prejudices, and strain every nerve in pressing forward to a higher standard of public intelligence.

FLORIDA.

The Grand Lodge of Florida met in Annual Grand Communication at Tallahassee, January 13, 1868, the S. G. Warden, Edward Bradford, Jr., presiding at the opening. M. W. Henry J. Stewart, Grand Master, took the East at the resumed communication, and delivered the annual address. This address is remarkable for the kind and fraternal spirit in which it deals with

the late unhappy contest between the two sections of our country. It stands in strong and enviable contrast to utterances on the same subject in some other Masonic quarters. The following quotation will sufficiently illustrate this:

"The condition of our once happy country is deplorable indeed. We have passed through a severe and trying ordeal. But the din of musketry is no longer heard on the tented field, the clash of arms has ceased, and although there may still be strife in the political arena, yet our northern brethren have reached forth their hands for fraternal fellowship, saying, 'Peace be unto you!' Not doubting, as Thomas did the Saviour, we eagerly grasped those hands thus extended, and bid them welcome into our holy temples and around our sacred altars. Thus has the wound been healed, the widow's heart made to rejoice, and the orphan's tear wiped away. How pleasing, then, and delightful the thought, to him who can claim to belong to an Order fraught with so much influence and so wonderful in its character.

"It is but justice to our northern brethren that I should here state that, about the 1st of March last, being in the city of New York, I visited Atlas Lodge, No. 316, Bro. John Boyd W.: M.:, where I found a very large assemblage of the most intelligent citizens of that city. My intention was not to make known to them the position I occupied here, but to visit them simply as a Mason from the South, and in that capacity I was cordially received, and thrice welcomed with a brother's hand and a brother's heart. It will doubtless be gratifying to you, my brethren, that they, having ascertained my position, which they very soon did through a brother who accompanied me, were not slow in heaping upon me all the Masonic honors and using and performing all the ceremonies necessary to exhibit that fraternal regard and high respect in which they held the Grand Lodge of Florida. A grand officer, being present on that occasion, invited me to meet the grand officers of the State the next evening at the office of the Grand Secretary, which I did, and there made the acquaintance of Bro. Holmes, then Grand Master, now P.: G.: M.:, Dr. Austin, the Grand Secretary, one of the Grand Wardens, I think, and some of the Grand Lecturers. Here again was I made to feel proud, and my heart made glad by honors conferred for the sake of the Grand Lodge of Florida."

The death of P.: G.: M.: Thomas Brown and P.: D.: G.: M.: Frederick C. Barrett are feelingly announced.

The Committee on Education reported favorably on a scheme for the establishment of a Masonic polytechnic college in Bainbridge, Georgia.

They also speak in appreciative terms of the benevolent design of some of the brethren, who desire to establish in Madison a high school or college for the education of the orphans of deceased Masons, and recommend measures for carrying it into execution.

At the annual election Bro. DeWitt C. Dawkins was elected Grand Master and Hugh A. Corley Grand Secretary.

The summary of membership shows a total of 1,783 members, in 40 Lodges.

ILLINOIS.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge come to us in a handsome pamphlet of two hundred and seventy pages.

The Twenty-Eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the city of Springfield, October 6, 1868, M.: W.: Jerome R. Gorin, Grand Master, presiding, and a constitutional representation of Lodges in attendance.

The annual address of the Grand Master is chiefly devoted to matters of local interest.

We observe with pleasure the interest that is being manifested in many of

the jurisdictions in the preservation of their local Masonic history. On this subject G. M. Gorin says:

"Bro. John C. Reynolds, who was appointed for the purpose, has done much towards rescuing the history of the old Grand Lodge of Illinois, and the Lodges subordinate to it and other grand jurisdictions, 'from oblivion.' His able report, which will be placed in your hands, will be, I have no doubt, read with much interest. Bro. Reynolds is entitled to the grateful thanks of the fraternity for his indefatigable and successful labors in bringing to light much of the history of the old Grand Lodge of Illinois, which has been covered over with the accumulated rubbish of many years."

He remarks as follows on the subject of a Grand Lodge Hall:

"I urgently recommend that some action be taken during the present communication which will secure the building of a Grand Lodge Hall, which the Craft can call their own, and which shall be sufficiently commodious to accommodate them when they come up to Grand Lodge. If I should be called on to devise a plan by which the necessary means could be raised to build a Grand Lodge Hall, I would suggest that each Lodge in the State, or the members thereof, be called upon to contribute or subscribe, in the way of stock, on an average, \$300. Assuming that there are six hundred Lodges under our jurisdiction, this would give us the sum of \$180,000. I feel confident that this average could be maintained. While there may be, and doubtless are, a considerable number of Lodges that could not take stock to this amount, yet a large majority of them could—and quite a number of the older and wealthier ones would—more than make up the deficit created by the Lodges which fell below it. The members of the Grand Lodge have been at the mercy of others long enough, and have been compelled to meet in places wholly unsuited for a Lodge meeting, where the Grand Lodge could not be opened in due form, nor order preserved when it was opened. Brethren, it is high time we had a hall of our own, one worthy of the Craft of this grand jurisdiction."

He pays a warm tribute to the character and services of Bro. H. G. Reynolds, Grand Secretary, and recommends a substantial recognition of merits by the Grand Lodge. This proposal was cordially seconded by the committee to whom the Grand Master's address was referred, in the following words:

"The recommendations of the M. W. Grand Master in relation to the distinguished services of our R. W. Bro. Harman G. Reynolds are fully concurred in by your committee. Bro. Reynolds has served the Craft as Grand Secretary for this grand jurisdiction in the most zealous and faithful manner for a period of eighteen years, concluding with this communication, and it is a fact acknowledged by all, that his reports and official correspondence have secured to him the well-earned commendations of the various Grand Lodges (both domestic and foreign) upon this continent; and to him, perhaps, more than to any other one man, is this Grand Lodge indebted for its exalted position, as second to none in point of high character and influence. Your committee gladly indorse the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master as to the propriety of rendering to R. W. Bro. Reynolds, upon his retiring from his position as Grand Secretary, some suitable testimonial, as a proper recognition of the benefits that have been derived by this M. W. Grand Lodge through his laborious efforts in its behalf."

Bro. Harman G. Reynolds was afterwards elected Grand Master, and Bro. Orlin H. Miner was chosen Grand Secretary.

The returns show the following very remarkable results: Total resident membership, 28,262; total non-resident membership, 1,967; total membership, 30,229. Net increase during the year, 2,152.

A resolution was introduced to take steps for the reduction of the representation in the Grand Lodge, the size of the body being too great for the proper transaction of business.

Among the Lodge by-laws we find the following:

"*Negroes*.—SEC. 81. All subordinate Lodges under this jurisdiction are instructed to admit no negro or mulatto, as a visitor or otherwise, under any circumstances whatever.

"SEC. 82. If any Lodge in this jurisdiction violates this expressed will of this Grand Lodge, it shall be the duty of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the State at once to arrest its charter."

The following general regulation meets our hearty approval:

"Whereas the convening of Masonic Lodges on the Sabbath day, for the purpose of labor, (except as a Lodge of Sorrow,) is contrary to the teachings and incompatible with the dignity of Freemasonry, and calculated to bring odium upon an institution whose 'great light' is the Holy Bible; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge forbids all Lodges under its jurisdiction from conferring either of the degrees on the Sabbath day."

The report on foreign correspondence is by the committee—Bros. H. G. Reynolds, A. W. Blakeley, and John M. Pearson.

It reviews the proceedings of thirty-nine American and six foreign Grand Lodges. A page is devoted to our Grand Lodge proceedings. We are treated in the first place to a threat, as follows:

"A letter from the Grand Secretary of Oregon is recorded, wherein it is alleged that the Lodges in Washington have conferred degrees upon citizens of Oregon who are unworthy. When such a thing can be fastened upon a citizen of Illinois, we fraternally warn our Washington brethren that non-intercourse is close at hand, and other consequences of serious import may follow."

And then to a boast, *e. g.*:

"Upon the installation of M. W. Bro. French as Grand Master, he remarked, that he was installed into the same position twenty-one years before, and was re-elected six times in succession; then there were two hundred and thirty-five members, now two thousand three hundred and twenty-three; and he thinks this a prosperity unexampled. Perhaps so; let us see: In 1847 Illinois had less than one thousand affiliated Masons, now full thirty thousand!"

There is a good deal of sharp writing in the report, which might have been dispensed with without material injury to its character as a Masonic document.

In the review of the Alabama proceedings Bro. Penick is thus handled:

"In the review of Iowa M. W. Bro. Peck catches it. Bro. Peck made a labored argument in favor of recognizing negro Masons. His remarks were explicit, candid, and respectful. What was the result? The Grand Lodge dissented from the views of the Grand Master by such a majority as to settle the whole question. Here is a difference of opinion; the question is fairly presented and settled. Why is Bro. Penick so sensitive? Is he disposed to agitate and agitate, for the purpose of keeping alive the flame of resentment in the South and agitation in the North? It seems to us like an utter absence of either wisdom, alas! or discretion.

"We discover, however, that the terrible Guilbert—the great Goliath, after whom so many Davids have been thus far unsuccessfully sent, becomes a reasonable gentleman, and a prince among good fellows, so soon as Bro. Penick discovers that he is a conservator. We may take it that many who seem to desire to bury old differences are in reality and practically striving to keep that fire alive. All that was done to squelch that infamous heresy was righteously done, and will be done again with tenfold more vigor, whenever it may see fit to raise its head again. The repeal of certain penal resolutions in Illinois is regarded as a backing down, while resolutions of severe condemnation of the whole conservator system and of its originator stand squarely among our standing resolutions."

And here is a friendly notice of Indiana:

"The address of the Grand Master is also the report on Masonic correspondence.

"We find the following passage:

"It would be tedious and become uninteresting should we give the congratulations of each Grand Master to the body over which he presided, the number of dispensations granted, and the applications refused—the number of visits, and the cordiality of his reception at every place visited. These are all appropriate enough in the jurisdiction where they occur, but nowhere else. Nor is it necessary that we should say how kind and lovingly the Committee on Foreign Correspondence admire and tickle each other when agreeing, and how unnecessarily snappish they become when they think they have been slighted or their track crossed, or something said that falls short of or over-tops their standard, while each doubtless, like ourselves, feels persuaded that their own course, if not the best, is at least as good as others. Our laws and practice are the result of no little reflection, experience, and observation; we never find fault with what others do or say, unless we are satisfied that some fundamental principle is involved, being content that others should govern their internal police matters as to them shall seem best."

"We presume that none can see any internal self-satisfaction in the above; no well-concealed assertion of Indiana superiority; no good-natured intimation that outside barbarians are of 'no account.' Not a bit of it; no! It reminds us of a scene in a car in that State. An old lady had quiet possession of a good seat. Two seats forward sat a full-grown grand-daughter, fair looking, a good talker, with boarding-school airs, as all in the car soon found out through the eye and ear. At some station the old lady had occasion to leave her seat, and left nothing to indicate her right to its possession. A genteel lady with two children took the seat. Presently the old lady returned, and finding her seat filled, passed on and took a seat with her grand-daughter, who very patronizingly said, 'Come in, granny, come in. You are not smart, granny, or you would have left something in your seat. You ain't up to the times, granny, and can't be blamed, for you ain't used to car-ways. I'll see you through, granny. I'm used to the cars; I stand up for my rights, and I always get 'em. They shan't run over you, granny, while I am on this car.'"

In the notice of Louisiana proceedings we find the following interesting passage in connection with the resolution of the Grand Lodge, that it would be "unwise and imprudent to entertain any action in relation to the recognition as regular of either negro Lodges or negro Masons:"

"The report and resolution were adopted by the Grand Lodge. Subsequently, an attempt was made to have that portion of Grand Master Peck's address relating to this subject recommitted to a special committee of three, to report at the next annual communication, but it was 'laid on the table.'"

"We admire the wisdom displayed by the Grand Lodge in its disposition of this subject, and its action is sufficient commentary on the recommendations of Grand Master Peck. We are surprised, however, that any one holding the high and responsible position of Grand Master should have given utterance to such crudities. Passing over the irrelevant issues introduced, we are puzzled to know how the Grand Master obtained his knowledge that negro associations, claiming to be Masons, are really so, unless he violated his Masonic obligations. Yet he has not only assumed them to be such, but is ready to embrace and ask for them fraternal assistance.

"It was our intention to have reserved our remarks upon this subject for our notice of North Carolina, whose inconsiderate action forced this matter upon the attention of the fraternity, and in some instances frightened it from its propriety. We may, however, as well give here the substance of what has been published time and again in reference to the origin of these negro associations, and thus show upon what ground Grand Master Peck's claim for their recognition is based.

"On November 29, 1784, the Grand Lodge of England granted a charter to Prince Hall and several other negroes in Boston, under the name of African

Lodge, No. 459. This was a violation of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, which was organized in 1733, fifty-one years before the charter was granted, and hence this negro Lodge was an irregular and clandestine body. The charter of African Lodge was in the usual form, conferring no special privileges, and, although granted in 1784, was not received in Boston until 1787. From this time to 1827 we have been unable to find any definite information in regard to this negro Lodge, except that in 1813 it was stricken from the register of the Grand Lodge of England. It appears that the charter was sent to England for amendment, and never returned. A copy of the charter was taken before sending it away, and after the Lodge had remained dormant for some years, the parties holding this copy revived it under the imposing name of Prince Hall Grand Lodge of A. Y. M. In 1827 it was actively at work under the control of a John T. Hilton, but it must have claimed and exercised supreme power much earlier, as it is stated that it granted a charter to a negro Lodge (Boyer, No. 1) in the city of New York, in 1812. In July, 1845, R. W. Bro. Charles W. Moore, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, had a personal interview with this Mr. Hilton, who was at the time Master of Prince Hall Grand Lodge, during which Hilton declared that the negroes were 'entirely independent of all white Lodges, asked no favors of them, and would have nothing to do with them; nor would they admit a white Mason, if he should present himself, as a visitor.'

"Every negro association which styles itself a Masonic Lodge throughout the United States—with the exception of one lately chartered by the spurious Supreme Council of A. and A. Rite in this city—has derived its origin from this source. It is asserted, we know not with what truth, that there is now a national Grand Lodge at Philadelphia, having under its jurisdiction Grand Lodges, with subordinates in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Virginia, California, and Louisiana; there are also subordinates in almost every State in the Union. In addition to these, claiming to be the regular negro Lodges, there is a schismatic organization known as the States Rights Grand Lodge, which has Grand Lodges in New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, with subordinates in several other States. It is further asserted that the negroes have a Grand Chapter, Grand Encampment, Grand Consistory 32d, and Supreme Council 33d. Whether these negro associations are Masonic bodies or not we have no means of knowing; but, if so, they are irregular and clandestine, and no Mason can hold Masonic communication or intercourse with them.

In the notice of Missouri, Bro. Frank Gouley is treated to the following fraternal criticism:

"In his notice of California, Bro. Gouley goes largely out of his way to get reasons, *at this late day*, for not recognizing the Grand Lodge of West Virginia. He seems to be waiting for a decision of the Supreme Court. Has anybody carried the question of the constitutionality of the formation of the State of West Virginia to the Supreme Court? Has anybody indicated any intention of doing so? Now, there is nothing better settled than that a law passed by all the usual forms *is the law*, and is to be obeyed until set aside by the courts or repealed. The Lodges in West Virginia found themselves in a separate political community, and formed a Grand Lodge, and had Bro. Gouley taken a *little* pains to ascertain the facts, he would have learned *years ago* that a decided majority of the Lodges were in favor of the measure. The reasons for not recognizing the Grand Lodge are not only political, but they smack strongly of a keen desire for further deathly strife.

"When he comes to Illinois he gets excessively sharp. We have a law here that the Grand Master may grant dispensations, upon good cause shown, to confer degrees in less than the usual time. He sneering says, that if the can-

didates were charged about \$50 each the applications would be less. He also asserts that ninety-nine out of one hundred applicants want the degrees for mercenary motives. The whole flippant, arrogant, and disgraceful manner of Bro. Gouley, in like matters, shows that he neither knows nor cares what he is talking about. Now, in Illinois, as in Missouri, every candidate avers in his application that he is not influenced by mercenary motives; a favorable report and unanimous ballot in each degree affirms the same; the right to stop the candidate anywhere is fixed and inalienable; good reasons, satisfactory to the Grand Master, from the Lodge, testify also to the good character of the candidate, who pays his \$25, or more, for his degrees, and \$5 for his dispensation, and all this after the petition has been one month in the hands of an investigating committee. It is equivalent to saying that the candidates are liars, and that committees, Lodges, and Grand Masters perjure themselves.

The case of Frasier, between Resurgam Lodge, of Iowa, and LaFayette Lodge, District of Columbia, the report treats as follows, in its notice of the New Hampshire proceedings:

"In commenting upon the case of Resurgam Lodge, of Iowa, and LaFayette Lodge, of the District of Columbia, the committee take sides with our brethren of the District. To this we decidedly protest, for, if the position taken by our brethren at Washington be correct, there are, practically, no such barriers as Grand Lodge jurisdictional lines.

"The case is this: Thomas Frasier, a resident and citizen of Indiana temporarily residing in the District of Columbia, petitioned LaFayette Lodge, in Washington, for initiation; inquiry was made of the Worshipful Master of the Lodge holding jurisdiction over Frasier in Indiana, who replied, that he knew no reason why Frasier should not be made a Mason. Thereupon LaFayette Lodge initiated him, and received his fee for the second degree. Frasier then removed to Iowa, and settled within the jurisdiction of Resurgam Lodge, which asked leave of LaFayette Lodge to confer the other degrees. LaFayette, instead of relinquishing the candidate, granted permission to pass him, and gave notice that he would then be balloted for for the third degree. Resurgam Lodge construed this to mean, and rightly too, that she could do the work, and that LaFayette would hold the money and keep the candidate. After some correspondence, LaFayette offered to remit the fees, but clung to the candidate, upon the principle, we suppose, that every Lodge is to finish its own work. Bro. Bell thinks that if the rights of any jurisdiction were invaded, they were those of Indiana. We think that jurisdictional rights were invaded in Indiana and Iowa, and that every party to the transaction is, in some respects, in error.

"1. Every Grand Lodge is supreme within its own jurisdiction and sovereign.

"2. No attribute of sovereignty attaches to a constituent Lodge, and it can confer no rights beyond its own Grand Lodge jurisdiction.

"3. The sovereign will not grant a foreign jurisdiction the privilege of conferring degrees upon those within its rule without the consent of the constituent Lodge holding jurisdiction; nor can the Lodge do so without the consent of the sovereign. Joint consent and permission are indispensable.

"4. Citizenship determines Lodge jurisdiction, and the joint consent of the Grand Lodge and of the Lodge where Frasier resided were necessary to give LaFayette Lodge jurisdiction.

"5. An Entered Apprentice is not a member of a Lodge, and may remain an Entered Apprentice until his death, subject to no Masonic authority, except that of the oldest Lodge within whose jurisdiction he may reside. The same rule applies to Fellow Crafts.

"6. When Frasier settled within the jurisdiction of Resurgam Lodge, all authority over him, for any purpose whatever, Masonically, in any other place, was at an end. The money question is worthy of no consideration, and, as

treated by both LaFayette and Resurgam Lodges, looks like a mercenary matter.

"7. The only point for Resurgam Lodge to settle was, whether Frasier was in good standing at Washington; for, although LaFayette Lodge had acted wrongfully, still, agreeably to present decisions, Frasier was made a Mason in a lawful Lodge. Having settled the question of good standing, Resurgam Lodge should have taken his petition for the second and third degrees, accompanied by the requisite fee. The fee paid by Frasier for the second degree was a matter between him and LaFayette Lodge.

"The Grand Lodge of Illinois holds jurisdiction over all Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts within its jurisdiction, and holds none over those beyond it."

The report on foreign Grand Lodges is taken from the New York report by Bro. Pinner. That has grown to be the general practice, thanks to the able and thorough manner in which these reports are prepared in that jurisdiction. The translation of the vast mass of foreign matter we receive from foreign jurisdictions is of itself a work of great labor and expense. New York kindly and liberally does this work for her sister Grand Lodges, and is entitled to credit and thanks.

With the exception of occasional acerbity, the report of the Illinois committee is admirable, as our somewhat lengthy extracts alone will show.

KANSAS.

The Thirteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kansas was held at the city of Lawrence, October 20, 1868, Grand Master M. S. Adams presiding, and a quorum of Lodges being present.

The Grand Master's address is a business document reporting his official acts. He reports nine new Lodges opened by dispensation during the year.

On the question of the jurisdiction of Lodges over rejected candidates, he says:

"I hold the correct rule to be, that candidates rejected in another State cannot legally be made Masons in this State, without the consent of the proper authorities where the rejection occurred. According to some of the old constitutions, no Lodge could 'initiate into the mysteries of the Craft any person whomsoever, without being satisfied, by test or otherwise, that the candidate has not made application to any other Lodge and been rejected.' In my judgment, before the candidate for the mysteries of Masonry is admitted into the Lodge, he should satisfy the brethren, by a declaration made on his honor as a man, that he has never made application to any other Lodge for the degrees of Masonry and been rejected; or, if rejected, the consent of the Lodge so rejecting should always be obtained before the degrees are conferred."

The proceedings are chiefly of local interest. The report on foreign correspondence is very hastily prepared. Our proceedings are acknowledged as received, but no further notice is taken of them.

M. W. John H. Brown was elected Grand Master, and R. W. E. T. Carr Grand Secretary.

KENTUCKY.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of this extensive jurisdiction come to us in a handsome pamphlet of nearly five hundred pages.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was opened in the city of Louisville, October 19, 1868, M. W. Elisha S. Fitch, Grand Master, presiding. A large number of representatives was present.

The Grand Master delivered a long and interesting address, in which he alludes to many subjects of general importance. We present the following extracts:

"In renewing our labors in Grand Lodge capacity, we have much to encourage us, not only in our own jurisdiction and in our own country, but also in foreign jurisdictions; and, indeed, generally among all the nations of the earth, as well as the isles of the sea. An almost universal peace, so conducive to the humane mission of our Order, prevails throughout the world, and under its mild and benignant reign the moral enterprise of the age is bounding forward on its high and glorious career with a quickened energy and a gathering impetus which betoken the most triumphant success. The manifest decline of *absolutism*, both in church and state—the general wane of despotic power and prerogative—the diffusion of civil and religious liberty—the practical recognition of the '*Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man*,' resulting from the extended dominion of a genuine, an elevated, a *Bible* civilization—may all be justly hailed as the sure precursors of Masonic prosperity and progress. Turning from this general view to contemplate our own immediate jurisdiction, we are happy to announce a steadily increasing prosperity of the Craft within our borders. Peace and harmony have prevailed, almost without interruption, in all our subordinate Lodges, since we last met in grand communication, and the few exceptional cases have presented no serious difficulties which have not been amicably settled in accordance with the precepts of Masonry. It also affords us pleasure to note the fact that a lively interest has been generally manifested in favor of a *higher standard of practical morality among Freemasons*, and that the reformatory discipline of the Order has been accordingly more thoroughly and rigidly enforced, naturally leading to another most desirable result, the exercise of greater caution and discrimination in the admission of candidates to the rights and privileges of Masonry, a result in harmony with the oft-repeated admonition of my predecessors, and one which I also feel the propriety of again reiterating. Another cause of congratulation and encouragement is found in the fact, that notwithstanding the general financial embarrassments of the country, our charitable enterprises have not been abandoned or neglected; but, on the contrary, their claims have been responded to in a spirit of commendable liberality, which affords a gratifying assurance of their ultimate success. In short, the past year has been characterized as one of unusual Masonic activity, developing a healthful growth and expansion of the Fraternity in all its respective organizations, and diffusing a broader and deeper action of Masonic intelligence and virtue into the various enterprises of life."

Masonic advertising and jewelry get the following notice:

"While on the subject of unmasonic practices, we regret to say there are some Masons who seem to have no higher regard for our symbols than to use them as an *advertising medium*; often vending their wares and merchandise under '*cross keys*,' '*cross pens*,' or '*cross swords*,' displaying the '*Masonic lights*' over the doors of their business houses, or using as a *trade-mark* the '*All-Seeing Eye*,' or some other peculiarity of the Craft; and sometimes they do not hesitate to emblazon on their sign-boards almost an entire section of the '*Master's carpet*,' to attract the patronage of the unwary Craftsman who may vainly imagine that he will find a *real brother* in the *very ostensible Mason* within! We regard this as a most disreputable practice, and a gross perversion of the legitimate use of our Masonic emblems; and the Mason who would thus attempt to make a *speculation* out of his affiliation with the Order not only stultifies himself, but also merits the severest censure of his brethren; and, as I am not aware of any previous legislation on this subject in this jurisdiction, I would respectfully suggest that you take some steps to arrest this growing evil, which has not only been justly rebuked in other jurisdictions, but which has also received the animadversions and ridicule of the world at large.

"Akin to this, but not quite so offensive, perhaps, is the practice, so very common, as to be no longer distinctive, of displaying Masonic jewelry upon

the person ; but this prevailing fashion of the times has become so very indiscriminate, extending even to the '*juveniles*' in the land, that we presume it will soon correct itself under the influence of this justly deserved burlesque."

The financial condition of the Grand Lodge is thus stated :

"The annual report of the Grand Treasurer for the year 1868 has been distributed, and exhibits a very satisfactory and encouraging condition of our financial affairs, showing our total resources to be \$78,006 92, after taking up ten of the first mortgage bonds of the Masonic Temple Company, and making several other judicious investments, since his last annual report."

The subject of the incorporation of Lodges by the legislature is exciting a good deal of attention in many jurisdictions. The general sentiment of the Craft is decidedly and justly against the practice. G. M. Fitch argues ably against it, and quotes approvingly the reasons assigned by G. M. Whitehead, of New Jersey, for opposing it. He concludes :

"For these and many other reasons, which will readily suggest themselves to every reflecting brother, we would earnestly recommend to our subordinate Lodges, which have been incorporated, the propriety of surrendering such acts of incorporation, and, if necessary, procuring in their stead an act incorporating only a *board of trustees*, to hold and convey real estate. This would accomplish all that is most desirable in such acts of incorporation, and at the same time obviate all risk of the evils resulting from any conflict of jurisdiction between civil and Masonic authorities. Entertaining the views we do upon this subject, we would rejoice to see a wholesale surrender made on the part of our subordinate Lodges of all these acts of incorporation during the next session of the Kentucky legislature."

He thus notices the death of the venerable P. G. Chaplain :

"It was the custom of an ancient sovereign to require his servant to repeat to him each morning, as he came forth from his chamber to enter upon the duties of the day, the following solemn admonition : '*Remember, prince, that thou art mortal.*' On almost every annual return to this Grand body a similar admonition is silently, yet most significantly, suggested to us by some *vacant* seat in our midst. Such, we regret to find, is the case on the present occasion. Where is he, my brethren, who for so many years was wont to mingle with us in such hearty congratulations on each recurrence of this annual reunion? Where is that familiar face, that bland smile, inspiring a filial reverence among the younger members, and diffusing genial good cheer over all around him? Where is he whose deeply solemn and impressive voice, on the last occasion, like the present, sounded from this spot so pleasantly in our ears, in humble invocation of mercy and peace from on high, in behalf of the Order he so long honored and so much loved? Where is that devoted friend, that genial companion, that zealous Mason, that exemplary Christian, that earnest man of God, who served this Grand Lodge so faithfully, and for so many years, in the capacity of Grand Chaplain? Where is the affable and convivial, yet dignified and venerable, '*Bishop Forsythe?*' Alas! still and silent he lies, locked in the cold embrace of death, and the damp dark vault of the tomb is now his abiding place?"

An attempt by some insubordinate Lodges and Masons to organize an independent Grand Lodge within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was promptly met by the following manifesto, which sufficiently explains itself:

"IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

"OFFICE OF THE G. M. OF THE G. L. OF KY.,
"FLEMINGSBURG, October 2, 1868.

"Whereas it appears to the undersigned, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, that a convention of delegates from Lexington Lodge, No. 1,

Daviess Lodge, No. 22, Devotion Lodge, No. 160, and Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 174, and two other Lodges, under the jurisdiction of, and owing allegiance to, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, upon a call from Lexington Lodge, No. 1, held a convention on the 17th day of September last, in the city of Lexington, at which the question was mooted of separating said Lodges and others from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and forming another Grand Lodge, to hold its meetings in Lexington, within the jurisdiction of said Grand Lodge of Kentucky; and

"Whereas the undersigned has been put in possession of a printed circular, addressed to the W. M., Wardens, and Brethren of Fleming Lodge, No. 112, a Lodge in the jurisdiction of said Grand Lodge of Kentucky, signed by Willard Davis, of Lexington Lodge, No. 1, B. T. Milton, of Daviess Lodge, No. 22, John L. Gilmore, of Devotion Lodge, No. 160, and Charles H. Wickliffe, of Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 174, as a committee appointed by said convention, and stating therein that said convention, after meeting and mature deliberation, was adjourned until the 8th day of October, 1868, at which time it would assemble at the room of Lexington Lodge, No. 1, in the city of Lexington, at 3 o'clock p. m., and inviting the Lodges in central and eastern Kentucky to send delegates to represent them in said convention for the purpose aforesaid; and

"Whereas the undersigned has good reasons to believe that copies of said printed circular have been sent to many other Lodges in eastern and central Kentucky, in furtherance of the design aforesaid; and

"Whereas the said convention, held on the 17th day of September last, and the proposed convention called to meet at Lexington on the 8th day of October instant, are without the authority of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, or the sanction of the Grand Master of said Grand Lodge, and the purposes avowed in said circular are in direct violation of the allegiance owing by said Lodges and the members thereof, individually and collectively, to said Grand Lodge, and contemplates an invasion of the jurisdiction, rights, powers, and privileges of said Grand Lodge; therefore,

"By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, I do hereby pronounce and declare said convention, held on the 17th day of September last, and the proposed convention designed to be held on the 8th day of October instant, to be illegal and unma-sonic assemblages, and their acts done, and proposed to be done, illegal and wholly void. And I do hereby FORBID said Lexington Lodge, No. 1, Daviess Lodge, No. 22, Devotion Lodge, No. 160, and Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 174, and the officers and members thereof, and in particular the said Willard Davis, B. T. Milton, John L. Gilmore, and Charles H. Wickliffe, from holding said, or any other convention; and in like manner I do forbid all other Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and each and every member thereof, from attending and taking part in said proposed convention, unless expressly authorized to do so by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, or sanctioned by the Grand Master thereof; and I do further enjoin upon them, and each of them, and all Masons under the jurisdiction of said Grand Lodge, to pay due respect and obedience to this edict.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the same to be attested by the Grand Secretary, and the seal of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky affixed thereto.

E. S. FRICH,

[SEAL.]

"Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky."

"By order of the Grand Master.

"J. M. S. McCORKLE, Grand Secretary."

We cordially endorse the following sentiments:

"Regarding the Masonic institution in many respects as *sui generis*, and in these respects unimprovable, we have been pained to notice in some quarters

a disposition to engraft upon the old organization some of the polity and peculiarities of other and younger associations. Having had for many centuries our own prescribed orbit, and moved successfully and gloriously in it, without any *borrowed* light from neighboring spheres, we deem it unwise now to yield to those centrifugal forces which might impel us into '*a trackless void*.' We have also noticed, with deepest regret and humiliation, a disposition on the part of some Grand Masters, if not Grand Lodges, to accommodate the institution as far as possible to the fluctuations of the times, and to shape its policy to suit the new relations of society which political causes may have established. This is certainly calculated to excite our alarm, and should be promptly and severely rebuked as a spirit in *eternal and irreconcilable conflict* with the grand design of our time-honored institution. We can never improve, much less embellish, but on the contrary always endanger and possibly destroy, the symmetry of our mystic temple by any additions which may be suggested by the most approved style of political architecture. Planned by the wisest of architects, erected by the most skillful of craftsmen, and designed for the coming ages, we do not believe that its fundamental structure can be improved, but that its *beauty* and *strength* will always be marred and weakened by any effort to modernize it to suit the ephemeral styles of the day.

"Then let us determine, brethren, to convey the hoary, venerable pile to our descendants just as we received it from our fathers, in all its original proportions and pristine splendor, and just as it has stood throughout the long light of ages, looming up from the dark background of antiquity in lustrous prominence, firmly resisting the shocks and convulsions of society and governments, and proudly defying the desolating hand of the barbarian."

In reference to E. Rebold's "History of Freemasonry," the Grand Lodge adopted a report in strong contrast to the opinions of the work expressed in other Masonic quarters:

"The committee to whom, at the last Annual Communication, was referred for examination a book entitled, 'A General History of Freemasonry in Europe, translated from the French of E. Rebold, by Bro. J. F. Brennan,' and which committee was continued, to report at this Communication of the Grand Lodge, would now most respectfully state, that they have performed the duty assigned them; and they have been much pleased with the work reviewed, evidencing, as it does, much research, and sustaining the author's opinions by ingenious argument, forcibly enunciated in chaste language. The book is well worthy of careful perusal. Still your committee cannot concur in the author's assertions and conclusions as to the origin of Masonry, nor believe in the infallibility of his opinions, as set out in numerous notes in the volume; yet, as a history of modern Masonry in Europe, it contains much valuable information, and is a very acceptable contribution to Masonic literature."

At the election, M^r. W^r. Elisha S. Fitch was re-elected Grand Master, and R^r. W^r. John M. S. McCorkle was re-elected Grand Secretary.

The table of Lodges, &c., shows: Initiations, 2,070. Total members, 18,972.

The report on correspondence fills fifty-four pages, reviewing the proceedings of thirty-one Grand Lodges, including our own. It is from the pen of G^r. S^r. McCorkle.

We give the following extract from the notice of our proceedings:

"The following amendment to the Constitution, offered in 1866, was rejected:

"Strike out section 22 of article 20, and insert the following: 'Section 22. Every Lodge is prohibited from initiating, passing, or raising any one not a citizen of this District, without first having received the consent of the *Lodge* nearest his place of residence, *under seal*.'

"We regret very much that by this action the Grand Lodge of the District

of Columbia refuses to recede from her avowed policy of making Masons out of citizens of other States sojourning in the District, a policy which has already led her into trouble with the Grand Lodges of Iowa and Rhode Island, and which, if persisted in, will surely lead to more. No Grand Lodge in this country will patiently submit to this invasion of her jurisdictional rights."

In noticing the Indiana proceedings, after quoting G. M. Hazelrigg's reasons for thinking that an appeal lies from the Master to the Lodge, Bro. McCorkle makes this judicious criticism:

"We do not admire the logic displayed in this extract, for we cannot call it an argument. Because writers on Masonic jurisprudence differ on some subjects, (it would be a miraculous event if they did not,) their opinions must be *wrong* on that particular subject in which they are *all* agreed! Certainly a most strange conclusion. And here we would remark, that the unanimous decision of every Grand Lodge in the United States that has had before it this question of the supposed right of appeal to the Lodge from the decision of the Master in the chair has been *against* the right; and in this opinion, too, all writers are agreed. Yet, according to the views of Bro. H., the universality of the decision should be evidence that it is all *wrong*! As to the remainder of the extract, it seems to us he is raising up shadows in order to combat them. We never before heard the doctrine enunciated that the Master is the *Lodge*, or that its affairs are under his individual control. The contrary belief is the case, so far as our observation goes. If it were true, that the members of the Lodge generally were better judges of parliamentary law than the Master, or more learned in Masonic lore than he is supposed to be who was selected to rule and govern the Lodge because of his acquirements, then it might be well to allow an appeal to the Lodge from his decision. But, to use Bro. H's language, we presume this is not a supposable case, and the Master usually is, or ought to be, selected to preside over the Lodge because of his superior abilities and peculiar aptitude.

"No one denies that there must be rules of order for the government of all deliberative bodies, Masonic or profane, and that those rules are commonly called parliamentary rules. But there are several of these parliamentary rules that should not be allowed in a Masonic Lodge, because the spirit of its government is different from that of an ordinary deliberative body. We instance the motion to adjourn, to call for the previous question, and perhaps there are some others, which, for obvious reasons, are wholly incompatible with the government of a Lodge. Why, one of the very first things done by a newly formed Lodge, organized under dispensation, is to adopt temporarily some code of by-laws and rules of order, until a suitable code can be gotten up and adopted.

"If Bro. Hazelrigg's views in this respect were adopted, it seems to us the Lodge would be to all intents and purposes a debating society, with a chairman or president at its head styled the Master. It is hardly necessary to say, no one denies that the charter is the property of the Lodge, but committed to the custody and care of the Master, and is not his *property*. It is also admitted that it cannot be surrendered by the largest majority so long as there are seven brethren willing to retain it. But when all this is admitted, what has it to do with the question of the supposed right of appeal to the Lodge from the decision of the Master in the chair? Literally nothing; it does not weigh even a feather in the argument, for it has no application."

We think the following is a good suggestion:

"In regard to the complaints made in several jurisdictions in the West of alleged invasions of their rights in the making Masons of persons residents of said jurisdiction, visiting the Atlantic States, and receiving the degrees there, many of whom would have been rejected at home, Grand Master Adams suggests as a remedy for all difficulties of this kind 'that every Grand Lodge in the United States adopt a regulation, making it incompetent for any sub-

ordinate Lodge in its jurisdiction knowingly to receive and act upon the petition or confer the degrees of Masonry upon any candidate who had been previously rejected by any Lodge in the United States, without first receiving the consent of the Lodge so rejecting the candidate. This rule, if universal, would have a most salutary effect upon the Craft, and would go very far towards excluding improper persons from our Order."

He thus comments on an act of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge:

"The following amendment to the Constitution was adopted:

"No Lodge shall apply for, receive, or act under any corporate charter granted by any legislature or political government; and the receiving such charter of incorporation, or acting thereunder, by any Lodge in this jurisdiction, *shall operate as a surrender and revocation of its Masonic charter or warrant from this Grand Lodge.*"

"While we think that obtaining acts of incorporation from the legislature by subordinate Masonic bodies injudicious, still we look upon that portion of the above amendment which we have italicized as highly improper, and great trouble may result therefrom. Had the italicized part been omitted, and in its place a provision inserted to the effect that it shall be good cause for a revocation of its charter by the Grand Lodge, the amendment would have been much less objectionable.

"Whether or not a Lodge has violated a provision of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge is a question of fact, to be ascertained by proof, just like any other material alleged fact is ascertained, and that too after the Lodge has been duly summoned to appear and show cause why its charter shall not be revoked. After the Lodge has been heard in its defense, then, after mature deliberation, the judgment of the Grand Lodge should be pronounced. But, instead of this truly conservative and Masonic mode of procedure, here is a monstrous law, that is intended to execute itself: it makes the doing of a particular act by the Lodge a Masonic suicide by an *ipso facto* revocation of its charter, without action on the part of the Grand Lodge! How is the Grand Lodge and the Masonic world to know how many and what Lodges have thus killed themselves, and when it was done? up to what time the acts of a Lodge were legal, and after what time did they become illegal? The power to revoke the charter of a Lodge should wholly abide with the body that created it."

On a lengthy argument of Bro. Wellford, of Virginia, he makes this comment:

"After carefully considering the position taken by Bro. Wellford in the above argument, we are more firmly settled in our convictions that changing the political boundaries of a State or Territory does not necessarily work a corresponding change in Grand Lodge jurisdiction. The political organizations of a country have no power or right to change Masonic organizations. It may be a matter of convenience for a Grand Lodge, after having obtained and established a sole jurisdiction over unoccupied territory, to restrict itself within certain boundaries, but this must be done by its own free act, and not as a necessity resulting from the political acts of others. So far as the territory of part of Idaho is concerned, the controversy is terminated by the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Idaho; but the principle of the controversy at issue still remains to be settled."

The following criticism on the opinions advanced by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg is of general interest, and meets our hearty approval:

"The doctrine of territorial jurisdiction is not a landmark of Masonry, but opposed to it. It is of recent origin, and not recognized nor adopted by all Grand Lodges of the globe. Even in America it is of modern date, and is not uniformly adhered to by the American Grand Lodges. It is for the Grand Lodge a medium of gain, coercion, and oppression. It is a diminution of the sovereignty of the separate Lodges and of individual freedom. It is an intro-

duction of politics into Masonry, the universal sodality of men. It disagrees with the spirit of Masonry and the institutions of the United States. It cannot be but a contract between the Grand Lodges and Lodges, and no Lodge is bound by it which did not expressly enter into such a contract. The only way to secure peace and harmony is the proclamation of universal freedom.

"Thus far we have confined ourselves to the text furnished us by Bro. Reincke; but we cannot close this portion of our report without some remarks upon the doctrine thus enunciated by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, through its Grand Master, we presume, Dr. Buek.

"It is now more than fifteen years since the Grand Lodge of Hamburg established a subordinate Lodge, composed of Germans, in the city of Brooklyn, named Pythagoras, in defiance of the Grand Lodge of New York, and afterwards another in the city of New York, named Franklin, claiming the right to do so; and although remonstrated with again and again, still continues them. This was looked upon as a gross insult offered to the Grand Lodge of New York. The most of the Grand Lodges in the United States, if not all, condemned the course of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. New York and other Grand Lodges in the United States passed strong resolutions on the subject, refusing to recognize these Lodges, and some of them excluding their members, and even members of all Lodges under the jurisdiction of Hamburg, from the right of visitation. Yet still the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, with dogged obstinacy, persists in maintaining these Lodges in New York, notwithstanding their isolated condition, in defiance of the universal voice of the Masonic authorities of this country.

"The assertion made above by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, that the doctrine of territorial jurisdiction is not uniformly adhered to by the American Grand Lodges, is simply untrue. Every Grand Lodge in the United States, and in the British Dominion north of us, we believe, recognizes it. Hamburg is the only one of the European Grand Lodges that has attempted to establish Lodges within the United States. Surely this general respect shown by them to the rights of the American Grand Lodges speaks loudly as an argument against the doctrine of Hamburg.

"It is true that there are Lodges in South Africa holding, some under the Grand Lodge of England, and others under the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands; but this grows out of anomalous circumstances. In 1770 the Grand Lodge of England and the Grand Lodge of Holland entered into a compact, by which it was mutually agreed, that neither should establish new Lodges in the political territory of the other. When Cape Colony, as it was then called, a Dutch settlement existing at the Cape of Good Hope, afterwards, by the fortunes of war, was annexed to the British crown, there were found there Lodges in existence established by the Grand Lodge of Holland. They were not interfered with, but English Lodges were established there from time to time, and the brethren and Lodges under these two constitutions have been living together in peace and harmony ever since. In 1867 the question was brought directly before the Grand Lodge of England respecting the right of the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands, as the Grand Lodge of Holland is now called, to establish new Lodges there, and necessarily whether the compact of 1770 was still in existence; but the Grand Lodge of England wisely passed the subject by.

"No one contends that the doctrine of territorial jurisdiction is an ancient landmark. It is a doctrine rendered necessary by the progress of Masonry, by the great increase of Lodges and Grand Lodges, to prevent difficulties, heart-burnings, strife, and confusion. Its assertion is sanctioned by the very necessities that have arisen for its promulgation, in the well-being and orderly government of the Craft in each jurisdiction, and to prevent confusion among the workmen.

"Surely a decent respect for the opinions of the Masonic world, as evidenced

by their practice, ought to have some weight with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and induce her to abandon these two Lodges, that are eye-sores, Masonically speaking, to the Craft on this side of the Atlantic."

LOUISIANA.

The Fifty-Seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana was opened in New Orleans February 8, 1869, M. W. Henry A. Swasey, Grand Master, presiding. Sixty-nine chartered Lodges and five under dispensation were represented.

The annual address was delivered by the Grand Master, who speaks encouragingly of the state of the Craft in his jurisdiction:

"It becomes my pleasing duty to congratulate you upon the continued increase and prosperity of the several Lodges throughout the State. The dark clouds which have for so long a time obscured our pathway are fast passing away, and it is to be hoped never to return. The evidences are many and flattering of the renewed energy and good will with which the brethren are laboring to select the perfect ashlers with which to continue the building of our Masonic edifice. With few and trivial exceptions, peace and harmony prevail throughout our borders, and, as a general thing, much more care has been bestowed in the investigation of the character of applicants, and a much larger number of rejections than ever before; and, as it is not in numbers alone that the strength of Masonry consists, so let us continue to exclude all those who cannot aid by their position and character in strengthening the temple. By so doing we sooner realize the time when we can truly say, 'Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.'

"Since our last Grand Communication several of those who labored long and ardently in the good cause have finished their labors and gone to their reward.

"Past Deputy Grand Master G. W. Catlett.

"Past Senior Grand Warden Willis P. Coleman.

"Past Junior Grand Warden Henry Regenburg.

"They have all been gathered to their fathers. Each one of those worthy brothers performed well his part. The records of this Grand Lodge speak of their long and valued services; their virtues are recorded in our hearts; their good deeds will live forever. I would suggest the appointment of a proper committee to prepare a suitable testimonial of respect to their memory."

He reports as follows in reference to the misunderstanding with the Grand Orient of France:

"It has become my painful duty to bring to your notice the action of the Grand Orient of France, with whom we have for many years been upon the most friendly and brotherly terms of esteem and regard. The Grand Orient of France has aided and assisted this Grand Lodge in times of trouble and anxiety, by her firm adherence to constitutional law and Masonic justice. In the month of December I received from the office of the Grand Orient, through the post office, an official bulletin, containing a decree which certainly surprised me. It has, with a strange perversion and unaccountable want of consistency, recognized a clandestine body in this city, calling itself the Supreme Council of the Sovereign and Independent State of Louisiana, a body which has been declared by herself totally unworthy, and which has been repudiated by a large portion of the Masonic world, and even the few prominent and respectable men who once sided with them have long since deserted and repudiated them, and so low has it sunk in respectability, that its Great High Priest and founder has severed his connection, and no longer acknowledges them in their attempts at demoralization. It is now composed of a few designing men, and a mass of ignorant and degraded people for whom they care not,

except the use they make of them to gratify their own bad purposes. The decree of the Grand Orient is followed by a report from a committee, which seems to have prompted its action. The report is a strange jumble of misrepresentations, and makes but one correct statement, and that is the disgraceful history of the body which she now recognizes.

"It will become your painful duty to take notice of this action of the Grand Orient of France, and make such decree as in your wisdom may be found expedient and necessary to sustain the dignity of this Grand Lodge and maintain its authority over craft Masonry in this jurisdiction. There can be no divided authority. Upon one principle we are all agreed, and while we have life we will sustain it. The Grand Lodge of Louisiana will never submit to a divided jurisdiction, and in this position she will be sustained by every Grand Lodge in North America, for all are interested alike in sustaining each other. This principle once abandoned, the power of Masonry for good is gone. Discord and confusion will reign supreme, and the sun of Masonry will set in a sea of darkness."

The reports of the D. G. Masters show that, while the State is still suffering from the effects of the war, the Lodges are gradually recovering and re-suming labor in the regular way.

Bro. George A. Pike, District Deputy G. M. for the third district, "improves the occasion," in his report, to go into a return match with his critics on the jewel question, in the following spirited manner:

"I must beg to trespass a moment, in this report, to correct an erroneous impression of R. W.: Bro. W. F. Sanders, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Montana, into which R. W.: Bro. Robert H. Taylor, of Nevada, has also fallen, causing severe strictures in their reports on foreign correspondence in 1868, on a mere query to you in my report of 1867. I should not ask this indulgence, but for the fact that our own committee, in the proceedings of 1868, have taken me to task, and approved the remarks of the distinguished brethren referred to as 'their opinion exactly.' I should preface my defence by asserting again my decided objection to all public displays of the fraternity for mere show. Balls, fairs, charity concerts, Masonic sign-boards, and jewelry are of very modern origin, and nowhere prevail to the extent they do in the 'model republic.' Although a Mason for twenty years, I have never advanced beyond the last symbolic degree, but no Master is ignorant of the fact that there are higher and more honorable degrees in the Masonic family, and when the Craft is of necessity called on to appear before the public, it is not humiliating or violative of the doctrine that 'we meet upon the level,' to recognize the differences referred to, as marked by badges, clothing, and the insignia of office. It often happens, on such occasions that trouble to the Master of the 'Blue Lodge' and confusion to the Craft are caused by some of the brethren objecting to all regalia and badges not blue in color and pertaining to the Master's degree; indeed, disputes arise among Masters themselves as to the right of those who feel sufficient pride in the honors conferred upon them to have a Master's apron embellished with well-recognized Masonic emblems and others who do not, and are content with a cotton or leathern apron. My query to you was, to know if it is not expected, if it is not right and proper, if it is not according to ancient custom, for the brethren to exercise their own taste and gratify a laudable ambition in proper and appropriate regalia; and if, when the Master's lodge is opened, there is any impropriety in R. A. Masons and Knights appearing in the regalia to which they are entitled? Should we not be satisfied if all present are Masters? I think so. Whilst other institutions and other societies are levelling, degrading, and agrarian in their proclivities, to tickle the fancy of the vulgar, the grand old Order of Masonry, founded as it is in the established laws of nature, moves onward and upward, marking the distinctions and differences as God has established them; differences which cannot be obliterated. Bro. Sanders says: 'His (Bro. Pike's)

report seeks to justify this foolish departure from what ought to be a universal rule, on the statement of the fact that there are human distinctions and Masonic distinctions clearly established by our cardinal precept, "that some must govern and others obey."

"Conceding the human and Masonic distinction, it does not seem to follow as a legitimate conclusion that the Masonic clothing in the Blue Lodge should not be uniform; it is not seen that it is advisable to widen these distinctions, or insist upon them on all occasions with pertinacity, until the clothing of a Lodge shall become as parti-colored as the coat of Joseph, a Mexican pony, or the wardrobe of a Blackfoot chief. Were it only a question of taste, it seems to me to be settled, by the fact that uniformity in appearance most favorably impresses all beholders, if we except our excellent Bro. * * *. In such matters, uniformity in itself is beauty, and beauty, in whatever form presented, is needful to adorn all great and important undertakings, and is a potent minister for good, not to be dispensed with to gratify the weak pride that would induce a member of a Master Mason's Lodge thus to advertise to his more unfortunate or unambitious brethren that he had taken a higher degree.

"May we not ask our Bro. Pike, whose report, with this exception, most favorably impresses us, to reconsider this argument and opinion, not in the weak spirit which struggles to sustain a preconceived opinion, whereby sophistry assumes the appearance of reason, but rather in that more commendable spirit which seeks the greatest good to all."

"If there is any sophistry, assuming the appearance of reason, in what I have advanced, I am not aware of it. Much is needed to explain away that sentiment, deeply rooted in human nature, which demands that the Master should look like a Master, the R. A. Captain as a R. A. Captain, and the Knight as his illustrious kinsman of the olden time.

"May we not ask Bro. Sanders if, after all, it is not by the parti-colored coat we know Joseph? Could he prove his identity without it? Strip Joseph of his coat and the continuations thereof to match the same, and do likewise to Potiphar; take from him the signet of his royal prerogative, and from his hand the baton of authority; strip them both of their last and nearest garment, and where are the learned upright judges to say 'which is which?' We will be satisfied with the sophistry, without the appearance of reason, if Bro. Sanders can furnish it, to explain away the orders and distinctions in nature, out of which arises all its beauty and symmetry.

"Thank Heaven, Masonry is catholic in its theocracy, and in its government preserves a happy equilibrium between the two conflicting ideas of absolutism on one hand and democracy or agrarianism on the other."

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence made a special report on the subject of the action of the Grand Orient of France in recognizing and entering into fraternal relations with the so-called "Supreme Council of the A. and A. S. Rite in and for the sovereign State of Louisiana," a spurious organization which has planted clandestine Lodges in that State. After quoting the decree of the Grand Master of Masons of France, and the report upon which it is founded—documents characterized by an arrogance which is almost sublime—the committee proceed as follows:

"Your committee consider it altogether unnecessary to criticize the special pleading of the above report, or notice the errors it contains, as they are apparent to every brother conversant with the history of Masonry in Louisiana. It is sufficient that, notwithstanding the attempt to gloss over the facts, the report not only admits that the so-called 'Supreme Council of the A. and A. S. Rite, in and for the sovereign and independent State of Louisiana,' is a self-created and self-constituted body, possessing no lawful authority; but that in 1858 the Grand Orient declared it spurious and clandestine, and expelled its chief. Nor would it be proper for your committee to discuss the motives alleged in justification of the present act of hostility by the Grand

Orient, as we cannot, as Masons, take any part in the political and socialistic movements of the day. But, while we consider it beneath the dignity of this Grand Lodge to enter into controversy, or indulge in recrimination, with the Grand Orient for the course it has pursued, it is proper to state the principles which actuate and govern this Grand Lodge.

"1. The Grand Lodge of Louisiana claims the exclusive right to constitute and govern all Lodges of symbolic Freemasonry in the State. She does not recognize, nor permit her subordinates to recognize, or hold Masonic intercourse with, any clandestine association claiming to be Masonic, either individually or collectively, and considers the recognition of any clandestine body located in Louisiana, by a foreign Masonic power, a violation of Masonic comity, an act of open hostility against her authority, and an infringement on her jurisdictional rights.

"2. The Grand Lodge of Louisiana does not confer the degrees of Freemasonry. She intrusts the making of Masons to her subordinate Lodges, requiring that, in this particular, they shall conform to the requirements of the Ancient Constitutions of the fraternity, viz, that all initiates shall possess the necessary physical qualifications, be free born, and of good report. So long as these landmarks are respected and obeyed, the subordinate Lodges have the right to select their own material, and the Grand Lodge has no power to dictate whom, or whom not, they shall receive.

"3. Granting the fullest liberty to all Masons under her jurisdiction to enjoy, as individuals, their own opinions on the political and social questions of the day—only enjoining upon them to be good citizens, to pay due allegiance to the government, and obey the laws under whose protection they live—the Grand Lodge, in its Masonic capacity, takes no cognizance of such subjects. To her has been confided the sacred duty of preserving Masonry pure and unsullied from all extraneous influences, be they what they may; and it will ever be her earnest endeavor to transmit to posterity the principles of our institution as spotless and untarnished as she received them from our fathers, regardless of foes within or foes without.

"Recognizing these great principles as landmarks of the fraternity, your committee can view the recognition of the so-called Supreme Council by the Grand Orient of France in no other light than a violation of Masonic comity and a wanton insult to this Grand Lodge. But the Grand Orient, not satisfied with having given aid and countenance to a clandestine body located in our midst, appeals to our American brethren to 'appreciate' its conduct and 'imitate' its example. This spirit of propagandism and interference may be in accordance with the teachings of modern 'French Masonry,' but it is not inculcated in the Masonry which we have received from our common mother, the Grand Lodge of England. This spirit, which seeks to impair the honor and subvert the dignity of this Grand Lodge, will, we doubt not, be properly appreciated by our sister Grand Lodges, and in submitting the following resolutions your committee feel confident that the Grand Lodge will receive from her American sisters the same sympathy and support which they so generously extended to the Grand Lodge of New York when her jurisdiction was invaded by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg.

"Fraternally submitted,

JAMES B. SCOTT,
"JOSEPH P. HOENOR,
"A. GOLDMANN.

"*Resolved*, That all Masonic correspondence and fraternal relations between the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and the Grand Orient of France cease and be discontinued, and no Mason owing allegiance to that Grand Body be recognized as such in this jurisdiction.

"*Resolved*, That a duly authenticated copy of the above report and resolution be transmitted to the Grand Orient of France, and to all regularly constituted American and European Grand Lodges."

The operations of the Relief Lodge were most creditable, showing about \$3,500 expended in aid of distressed brethren from every part of the country and from abroad, in relief of Masonic widows and in funeral expenses of poorer members of the fraternity.

The following resolutions, adopted on report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, are of general interest:

"*Resolved*, That the recognition and granting of mutual representation to the Grand Orient of Italy at Florence be postponed until the result of the inquiries now instituted is satisfactorily ascertained by this Grand Lodge.

"*Resolved*, That our representatives in Europe be requested to ascertain what, if any, Masonic Grand bodies, other than the Grand Orient of France, have recognized any clandestine organization in our midst, and that, on obtaining the requisite information that such is the case, the Grand Master shall immediately issue an edict of non-intercourse.

"*Resolved*, That the resignation of R. W. Bro. James C. Batchelor as Grand Representative of the Supreme Council of Mexico be accepted.

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge sincerely sympathizes with the Grand Orient of Peru in the misfortunes which have befallen that country, and the Grand Secretary is hereby instructed to call the attention of the subordinate Lodges to the destitution and suffering occasioned by the recent earthquakes, and to transmit such donations as he may receive for relieving the sufferers to the Grand Orient."

At the election for Grand officers, Samuel Manning Todd was chosen Grand Master, and Henry R. Swasey (late Grand Master) Grand Secretary.

Special Communications were held April 24 and September 27, the former for the purpose of dedicating the Masonic cemetery, and the latter for the purpose of attending the funeral of P. G. S. W. Willis P. Coleman, Grand Representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ohio.

The report on correspondence is signed by the committee, Bros. James B. Scott, Joseph P. Hornor, and A. Goldmann, and, from its length, it is to be hoped that the labor of preparing it was divided between the members. It is a document of one hundred and thirty-eight pages, and there is a supplemental report of thirteen pages more on foreign jurisdictions. The proceedings of thirty-nine American Grand Lodges are reviewed with great minuteness and ability. Nearly three pages are devoted to our proceedings, the topics mentioned being, the laying of the corner-stone of our Temple, the death of Grand Master Whiting, the address of G. M. Donaldson, and the address of G. M. French, at his installation, December 27, 1867. Bro. William M. Smith is also complimented on his report on correspondence.

We have no room to quote, as we should like to do, from this excellent report; but will close our notice with the following extract on current matters of general interest:

"**MISCELLANEOUS.**—In addition to the subjects we have noticed at length, the following deserve a brief mention;

"The discussion on the vexed question of 'work,' which lately engrossed the attention of the Craft, has passed away, and with it, we hope, the danger of our ceremonies degenerating into mere formalism. While a correct knowledge of the ritual is not undervalued, there appears to be an earnest desire that more attention should be paid to the inculcation of the principles which are embodied in our ceremonies and illustrated by our symbols, and without a proper appreciation of which Masonry would be shorn of its life-giving power, and become as 'sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal.'

"The practice of striking from the roll for non-payment of dues is generally and justly condemned. The only argument which can be advanced in its favor is the convenience of the Lodge, as it enables it in a summary manner to get rid of a disagreeable or unworthy member who happens to be in arrears. But it violates the principles of justice, by inflicting punishment upon a brother

without giving him a trial, while it increases the number of non-affiliates, already too large.

"The question of physical qualifications has been ably discussed by Committees on Foreign Correspondence and decided in Grand Lodges. The majority of the decisions are adverse to the advancement of a maimed E. A. or F. C., and the general current of opinion tends in the same direction.

"IN CONCLUSION.—A careful perusal of the proceedings received enables us to announce the gratifying intelligence that the star of Freemasonry is still in the ascendant, and that its prosperity knows no wane. Fears are expressed that the creation of so many new Lodges, and the rapid increase of membership, may prove an element of weakness, but this ground of apprehension is in a great measure relieved by the evidence presented that the outer door is more closely tiled, and the character of initiates subjected to a more careful scrutiny. More interest is manifested in the history, jurisprudence, and symbolism of our institution, and the day is past when a mere knowledge of the 'work' suffices to obtain for a brother the appellation of a 'bright Mason.' Discipline is more rigidly enforced, and under its purifying influence, we doubt not, the principles which Masonry inculcates will be more fully appreciated, and the duties it enjoins more faithfully performed.

"But, while all appears so bright and auspicious, it is impossible to disguise the fact that our beloved institution is threatened with danger. Questions are attempted to be forced upon the fraternity for discussion with which they, as Masons, have nothing to do; clandestine bodies are increasing in number, and parading their claims for public favor on socialistic and political dogmas, and a few sectaries are attempting to organize a new crusade against Freemasonry. Like the cloud which the Prophet Elijah saw on the verge of the horizon, the danger at present is no greater than a man's hand, and with a firm adherence to the ancient constitutions of the fraternity, it will dissipate into thin air; while a temporizing course, or an interference with the social and political questions of the day, will endanger our peace and wreck our prosperity."

MARYLAND.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maryland was held at Baltimore, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of November, 1868.

M. W. John Coates presided, and a due representation of Lodges was present.

The address of the Grand Master opens with the following allusion to the splendid Temple, which is so just an object of pride with our brethren of Maryland:

"We are assembled on the occasion of this Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge under interesting and peculiar circumstances.

"For years it has been a cherished object to erect a Temple worthy our Order in this jurisdiction, which would afford ample room and suitable accommodation for our large and still increasing membership.

"Under the blessing of the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe, and the untiring exertions of the committee to whom was committed the work, we are enabled to congratulate each other that we hold this Annual Communication in our new Temple, an ornament to our city, and a monument to the dignity and power of the Masonic fraternity in the State of Maryland.

"If the fraternity will carry into effect the resolution unanimously adopted at the last semi-annual communication, to wit: 'Each member of the various Lodges in our jurisdiction to subscribe for one share of stock,' we believe the committee will be able to finish and furnish the Temple at an early period.

"To the prompt and faithful performance of that duty I earnestly commend the attention of the members of our Order.

"Brother Edward T. Owens, Secretary and Treasurer of the Building Committee, will make his report in detail of all transactions to date.

"The Temple, brethren, is now almost completed; a few weeks at most and your Building Committee will render their full and final account of the responsible trust you committed to them. They will hand to the Grand Lodge of Maryland this magnificent Temple, finished and complete in all its parts, to be dedicated to Masonry, virtue, and universal benevolence; and with that act their duties will cease."

In the course of his address the Grand Master makes the following interesting announcement:

"I take this occasion to report to the Grand Lodge the death of Bro. Samuel Pickering, late of Baltimore county, formerly a member of Mystic Circle Lodge, No. 109, who by his will has bequeathed to the Grand Lodge of Maryland \$25,000, on condition that we cause to be kept in good order his lot in Greenmount Cemetery. I have procured a copy of his will through Bro. John R. D Bedford, which is now in my possession. I would recommend that some action be taken as a mark of respect for our late brother. I knew him well. He was a gentleman and a good Mason."

The Grand Treasurer, Bro. Fickey, reports receipts, \$5,773 64; expenditures, \$5,199 29. Balance on hand, \$574 35.

The Grand Master, Grand Secretary, and nearly all the officers of the Grand Lodge, were re-elected, showing the prevalence of harmony in the Craft.

The returns show 65 Lodges, with a membership of 4,609. Initiated during the year, 458.

The report on foreign correspondence is by Bro. W. J. Wroth, and is marked by his well-known ability and care. He reviews the proceedings of forty-one Grand bodies, our own included.

In the notice of our Grand Lodge he alludes to the death of G. M. Whit- ington, compliments Bro. Donaldson on his address, quotes in full the account of Bro. French's presentation of the relic of Washington's funeral, and compliments Bro. W. M. Smith on his report on correspondence.

Bro. Wroth has not taken the opportunity to express many opinions of his own at any length, and therefore we find little to quote from his report; but we think he acts upon a correct theory of the functions of the Committee on Correspondence, which is, to present a comprehensive view of the state of Masonry throughout the world, by quoting or condensing the proceedings of the Grand Lodges, making few comments, and those of an explanatory character. We think the reports have too often been made the means of stirring up strife, by securing for the irresponsible and injudicious utterances of private individuals the *quasi* endorsement of the Grand Lodges. The fact is, that these reports are too voluminous to be read in Grand Lodge, and they are usually laid on the table, and ordered to be printed with the proceedings without revision or alteration. As long as they are confined to the recording of facts, no evil can result from this practice; but when they are made the vehicles of individual vanity, prejudice, and vindictiveness, the necessity for revision becomes imperative.

MISSOURI.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge are contained in a well-printed volume of 324 pages, in which the matter is very nicely arranged and presented to the eye. It is a pleasure to review a volume handsomely printed, on good paper, and where the taste of a master workman is displayed. P. M. Pinkard is the printer, and if he is not a brother he ought to be, for he knows how to do good work and true.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri was held in St. Louis, October 12, 1868, M. W. Wm. E. Dunscombe, Grand Master, presiding, and a large representation of Lodges in attendance.

The Grand Master delivered the usual annual address, which was chiefly devoted to matters of local interest.

We give his exordium:

"Another Masonic year is about to close, and yet another about to open. We meet to congratulate each other over the successes, to weave the cypress wreath for the sorrows, and to throw the mantle of forgiveness over the errors of the one, and to bind hearts and hands together anew for the labors of the other. We meet for the first time in this noble Temple, about to be consecrated to the glorious traditions and yet more glorious offices of Masonry. Let us thus early in our Annual Convocation seek to catch the spirit which speaks forth from these lofty walls and splendid decorations, telling of effort wisely put forth, of means wisely expended in behalf of the great principles which bind us together, and apply ourselves in the spirit of true and earnest brotherhood to the duties now before us."

His views of the duties of Masons in the present state of public feeling are so just and temperate, that we quote them entire:

"Our country is now passing through one of the most terrible ordeals to which a nation can be subjected. But just escaped from the terrible devastations, and the still more terrible passions engendered by civil strife, it is even now distracted by party hate and violence to an extent not dreamed of in the former years of peace. Under the maddening influence of political excitement old enmities, which ought long ago to have been buried, are revived, and new ones called into existence. Brethren, with these things we as Masons have nothing to do; and it is our duty, within our Lodge and among the members of the fraternity, to keep aloof from all such dissensions. It is but reasonable to suppose that there will be differences of opinion among us on these exciting topics; yet these differences must not be allowed to interfere with the high and holy obligations which we have taken upon ourselves. To become Masons, we did not surrender our principles, either social, political, or religious; yet to be Masons, 'in deed and in truth,' we must follow the sublime teachings of that Book we are all taught to revere, and 'love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous, not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing; but, contrariwise, blessing, knowing that we are hereunto called, that we may inherit a blessing.' That blessing we have inherited through all the past ages, and while empires and nations have risen and fallen, while wars have desolated the earth, while churches have been rent asunder, our Order has kept the even tenor of its way, because it banished from its sacred precincts the hatred and bitterness of partisan strife. It was the glory of Masonry during the late unhappy war that it robbed numberless battle-fields of some of their most repulsive features, and many a soldier and many a prisoner was made glad by the kindness of those with whom he had just been engaged in the deadly strife, but to whom he was still united by the mystic tie, which sword and cannon could not break; many a distant home was cheered in the midst of its deep agonies by the fact that the loved one in his last hours was cared for and his body decently buried by those who knew and felt the sacred ties of brotherhood. Let not this high glory be tarnished, now that the conflict in the field has ceased and another has begun in the walks of social and political life. The motto upon our seal tells the secret of our Order's success and the true spirit of Masonic institutions—'union and brotherly love.' In the late meeting of distinguished Masons in this city, in the friendly intercourse then enjoyed, and the kind offices then interchanged, our institution has demonstrated to all that men from every part of our common country, and perhaps of every shade of sentiment, could meet and 'love as brethren,' could give and receive the noble charities of noble souls. Let the same spirit animate every Mason; and, as in the past, so in the future, 'storms may not wreck nor seas devour' the time-honored institutions of the Order."

"The other subject to which I alluded is, the attempt in some localities to

revive the old warfare against Masonry. Certain parties, and even certain religious denominations, have seen fit to array themselves against our beloved institution, as dangerous to the well-being of society and subversive of religion. Why such charges should ever have been made, or why they should now be revived, I cannot imagine, unless it be to subserve personal selfish ends. Masonry teaches its members to be true to all their obligations as men. It does not array itself against religion, nor even claim a position of equality with it, but is content to be as a handmaid to it, in ministering to purposes of human benefaction. But I have called your attention to this subject simply to say, that when thus attacked and slandered without cause, it does not become us as Masons to return 'railing for railing,' but rather, by doing our duty, by keeping our Order free from all unworthy intruders, by guarding well our own and each others characters and conduct, 'to put to silence the ignorance of foolish men.'"

At the annual election M.: W.: John D. Vincil was chosen Grand Master, and George Frank Gouley Grand Secretary.

Freemason's Hall was dedicated by the Grand Lodge October 14, in the forenoon, and in the afternoon of the same day the Grand Lodge proceeded to Bellefontaine cemetery, to attend the unveiling of a monument to P.: G.: S.: Anthony O'Sullivan.

"Bro. Martin Collins, in behalf of the committees appointed by the Grand Chapter and Grand Lodge, announced the work complete and ready for inspection. The design and workmanship were unanimously approved of. R.: W.: Bro. T. E. Garrett, having been previously requested to deliver a eulogium on the deceased, stepped forward and pronounced a chaste and appropriate tribute to the memory of the departed brother.

The following is a statement of the financial condition of the Grand Lodge: "The Grand Secretary has received \$7,848 24; he has paid the Grand Treasurer, as per receipts, \$7,848 24; the Grand Treasurer had on hand last report \$5,423 30. Total, \$13,271 54. Grand Treasurer has paid out, as per vouchers, \$8,681 68; leaving a balance on hand October 13, 1868, \$4,589 86.

The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia was acknowledged by resolution, and fraternal greetings extended to her.

The report on foreign correspondence occupies forty-two pages, reviewing the proceedings of thirty-seven Grand bodies in rather too condensed and hasty a manner to have much interest. It is not signed, but we presume is by Bro. Gouley. He gives the statistics of the various bodies as fully as possible, and makes that the leading feature of the report.

"During the session of the triennial meetings in St. Louis, last month, we had the pleasure of taking by the hand many of our brother correspondents from different parts of the country, and it was proposed to have a meeting of them, and form a temporary 'mutual admiration society,' to last about one evening, and then pitch into each other the next three years, but the prevailing festivities took up so much time that the project fell through. As a general thing, we found that those who used the sharpest pens possessed the freest hearts, and all evinced the spirit of men who try to do the greatest good for their fellows, without regard to policy or favor.

"We look upon the corps of correspondents as one of the most important auxiliaries in Masonry, for without their criticism there is no knowing to what excesses some officers might not go. They are, in fact, the 'fighting members' of the family, and they save Grand Masters the unpleasantness of criticizing severely each other.

"And should this be our last contribution to the general stock of reports, we wish our successors as much fun as we have had."

From the notice of our proceedings we take the following:

"The Grand Lodge recognized the Grand Orient of Peru and Italy, founded by a different Rite, that has no legal Masonic existence. But on this matter

we have already expressed our opinions—last year, under the head of Mississippi.

"Bro. William Morris Smith rendered a very valuable report on correspondence.

"A memorial page is set apart to M. W. Bro. George C. Whiting, who died September 4, 1867, aged fifty-one years. He had been Grand Master for eight years."

Noticing Georgia, he says:

"We find that this Grand Lodge has also a languishing Masonic college on its hands, and appeals are made for more extended aid. We sympathize with the brethren in their noble efforts, but we have not the slightest hope that they will ever be successful in making the college anything but a dead weight on the fraternity, and merely benefit a few professors and some children, who could be far better educated at a regular institution for less than half the money. The Grand Lodge appropriated \$3,000 for the salary of the president."

The following is from the notice of Indiana:

"The Committee on Jurisprudence gives a very severe reprimand to the Grand Master of New York for making Masons 'at sight.' It is undoubtedly about time that the exercise of this presumed high authority to make Masons outside of law and usage should be abandoned."

Speaking of Massachusetts, he says:

"The committee having under charge the consideration of incorporating Lodges did justice to the subject; and, from exhaustive arguments adduced, they arrived at the following conclusion. This resolution was laid over until the annual meeting:

"No Lodge shall apply for, receive, or act under, any corporate charter granted by any legislature or political government; and the receiving of such charter of incorporation, or acting thereunder, by any Lodge under this jurisdiction, shall operate as a surrender and revocation of its Masonic charter or warrant from this Grand Lodge."

"We hope for its adoption, because we are satisfied that no one can calmly consider the subject without irresistibly arriving at the conclusion that the incorporation of Lodges is fraught with great danger to the fraternity."

From the report on North Carolina we take the following:

"From the Grand Secretary's report we learn that dispensations for fifteen new Lodges were issued. From the same report we extract the following:

"In April last I received a communication from Bro. Andreas Cassard, of the city of New York, general representative of several foreign Grand bodies, suggesting the establishment of fraternal relations by an exchange of representatives between this and those bodies, which was transmitted to our M. W. Grand Master, who expressed his approval of the proposition. Credentials were accordingly forwarded to the following brethren as representatives of this Grand Lodge near their respective bodies, agreeably to the recommendation of Bro. Cassard: Bro. Henrique Roberto Rodriguez, M. D., 30th, Grand Orient of Brazil; Bro. Carlos Viener, Grand Orient of Portugal; illustrious Bro. Rafael Hernandez, 33d, Grand Orient of New Granada; Bro. Ramon Henriquer, Grand Orient of Venezuela; illustrious Bro. Prudencio Allauri, 33d, Grand Orient of Uruguay; illustrious Bro. Jose G. Garcia, 30th, Grand Orient of Dominican Republic; illustrious Bro. Jose Maldonado, Grand Lodge of Chile.

"Brethren in this jurisdiction have been designated as representatives for these bodies near this Grand Lodge, and will, it is presumed, present their credentials."

"This may be all right, and it may be all wrong. We incline to the latter belief. We are not informed by the proceedings before us whether the Grand Lodge of North Carolina was informed as to the Masonic character or standing of the aforementioned Grand Orients or not, and we are clearly of the

opinion that it knew nothing whatever about them. They employed a sort of representative broker to negotiate a recognition, and he succeeded. He represented these Grand Orientals as Masonic, with high-sounding titles, and that was the end of it—nothing more. If the Grand Master of North Carolina will be kind enough to inform us who planted the first Lodges in those countries, and whether those Grand Orientals were legally formed by those subordinates, and, further, whether those Grand Orientals are in Masonic harmony with the Ancient York Rite, he will confer a favor upon us and his own jurisdiction; for, to tell the truth, we have yet to see any proof whatever that they are not the enemies of our Rite, and doing all they can to strangle it in their jurisdictions. In all courtesy, we say to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 'all is not gold that glitters.'"

Speaking of the ceremonies at Philadelphia in laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple, the following just tribute is paid:

"The ceremonies were perfectly carried out to the termination of the plans laid down. The procession contained nearly ten thousand Masons in line, all dressed alike, viz, full black suits, hats, and cravats; and the Masonic clothing consisted of that pure and simple regulation of the Ancient Craft, white lambskin apron and white gloves. This was right, and it was beautiful. In the evening a magnificent banquet was set in the Academy of Music, where nearly one thousand brethren sat down to as fine a dinner as could be prepared.

"We might enter further into details, but suffice it to say, we do not suppose that a corner-stone was ever laid in the United States in a simpler manner, nor yet with more imposing significance. The poor, miserable, ranting horde of Finney, Blanchard & Co. must have felt supremely insignificant when beholding in that column, miles in length, thousands of the most intelligent, moral, and important citizens of one of the first cities of the republic.

"The oration was delivered by the R. W. Grand Master, Bro. Vaux, with a power of eloquence, purity of diction, beauty of thought, and appropriateness to the occasion, worthy the national reputation of the gifted author. Much was expected of him, and he met the anticipations of the most sanguine."

Of our lamented Bro. Fuller he speaks in the following feeling terms:

"Bro. Chas. A. Fuller, Grand Secretary, rendered his last report on correspondence. It was, as usual, an able one.

"Since the adjournment of Grand Lodge, our esteemed brother has gone to his final home. The vexations and anxieties of life and official duties no more concern him. He has finished his record, and posterity may read it, and learn from it some of the most useful Masonic lessons. His pen, once wielded by nerves under the impulse of an iron will, is laid aside. Here, dear brother, is an evergreen to thy memory."

The table which follows gives a clear view of the present growth of Masonry in this great State:

	1867.*	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Lodges on the roll.....	250	301	51	
Number of Lodges making returns.....	230	300		
Number of members returned.....	12,230	14,497		
Number members not returned (estimated)	270	320		
Total membership.....	12,500	14,817	2,317	
Initiated.....	2,211	1,825		386
Passed.....	2,098	1,649		449
Raised.....	1,948	1,574		374
Admitted.....	1,400	1,218		182
Dimitted.....	1,146	912		234
Died.....	175	172		3
Suspended.....	113	140	27	
Expelled.....	53	34		9
Reinstated.....	34	54	10	
Rejected.....	1,178	854		324
Excess of admissions over dismissions.....				306

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The first report of the proceedings of this new Grand Lodge is received in a neat pamphlet of seventy pages. We are very happy to welcome this youngest sister to the roll of American Grand Lodges, and to find in the proceedings so much evidence of the prosperity and harmony prevailing in its jurisdiction, and of the cordiality with which its establishment has been hailed by the other Grand bodies on this continent.

The First Annual Communication was held at the city of Saint John, commencing September 23, 1868. M.: W.: B. Lester Peters, Grand Master, presided, and twenty-four Lodges were represented.

In his annual address the Grand Master says:

"I am glad to congratulate Grand Lodge at this the first Annual Communication upon the success which has attended our organization.

"Since the inauguration of this Grand Lodge, in January last, several Lodges formerly holding warrants from the Grand Lodge of England have been added to our roll, which now numbers twenty-four Lodges; and there remain but two Lodges in the Province that have not as yet communicated any action taken in the matter, both of these Lodges being on the registry of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

"In accordance with resolution of this Grand Lodge, a circular was addressed to the Grand Lodges throughout the world, announcing our organization, and claiming Masonic recognition. Answers have already been received tendering fraternal greeting from the Grand Lodges of Maine, Iowa, Indiana, Texas, and Connecticut."

W.: Bro. D. E. Seymour was appointed Grand representative near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Great interest was manifested in the proposition to erect a Masonic Temple in the city of Saint John, and the committee was authorized to take such steps in the matter as they should deem expedient.

The returns show a total membership of thirteen hundred and twelve, and one hundred and seventy-seven representatives entitled to seats in the Grand Lodge.

M.: W.: Benjamin Lester Peters was elected Grand Master, and William F. Bunting Grand Secretary.

* The report of 1867 included the work for eighteen months.

NEBRASKA.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge come to us in a neat pamphlet of one hundred and seventy pages.

The Eleventh Annual Communication was held at Bellevue, June 24, 1868. M. W. O. H. Irish, Grand Master, presiding, and representatives of fourteen Lodges attending.

The Grand Master congratulates the brethren upon the prosperous condition of the Order throughout the entire jurisdiction. He reports a considerable number of decisions upon questions submitted, and the granting of dispensations for six new Lodges. He has refused all applications for dispensations for conferring degrees out of time. He commends the education of Masons' orphans to the attention of the Grand Lodge.

There are twenty-one Lodges in the State, having seven hundred and eighty-four members, and the work during the year shows one hundred and seventy-seven initiated, one hundred and fifty passed, and one hundred and twenty-nine raised.

The report on correspondence covers fifty-six pages. It is signed by Bros. J. N. Wise, R. R. Livingston, and D. H. Wheeler, and reviews the proceedings of thirty-six Grand Lodges, our own among them. Four pages are devoted to our proceedings. We quote the following:

"We are heartily glad that our brethren in the Federal District are disposed to do justice, and act with a fraternal regard towards other Grand jurisdictions.

"Your committee, on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, most courteously but earnestly entreat the Grand Lodge of the Federal District to abandon the position heretofore acted upon, of conferring the degrees of Masonry upon parties who have their residence in other Grand jurisdictions, but who are temporarily residing at the national capital. They assume that 'the increase of Lodge funds must be of paramount consideration, or else objection would not be made.' Your committee assume that it is the *money* consideration *only* which causes our District of Columbia brethren to thus continually give *just* cause for complaint by other Grand bodies, by conferring the degree of Masonry upon non-residents without obtaining permission from the Lodge nearest the residence of the applicant. We sincerely hope that the following amendment, which was presented at the session in 1866, will be adopted:

"Every Lodge is prohibited from initiating, passing, or raising any one not a citizen of this District, without first having received the consent of the Lodge nearest his place of residence, under seal."

"Your committee fail to find notice that any action was taken upon this resolution by the Grand Lodge at this session."

G. M. French's installation address, in which he announces his change of view on the sojourner question, is highly approved and largely quoted. The committee conclude:

"We most heartily endorse all that our most excellent brother has said upon this subject, and believe that no cause will be given in future for the complaints heretofore made on this subject—if Bro. French's advice is followed."

O. H. Irish re-elected Grand Master, and J. N. Wise re-elected Grand Secretary.

NEVADA.

The Fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nevada was opened in Virginia City, September 15, 1868, M. W. John C. Currie presiding, and the representatives of eight warranted Lodges, and delegates from two Lodges under dispensation, and several Past Masters entitled to seats.

Grand Master Currie made an interesting address, in which he declined re-election. We make the following extracts as of general interest:

"The experiment adopted at our last Annual Communication, of abolishing the fee for affiliation, has worked beneficially, and beyond our most sanguine expectations. During the previous three years of our existence the number of affiliations was two hundred and forty-six; and for the present year one hundred and forty-four, showing a very large increase over any preceding year, and that, too, when it was generally thought the crop of non-affiliates was well-nigh exhausted. I feel that I cannot too earnestly recommend to the several subordinate Lodges the necessity of seeking out and inviting all to a participation in our Lodge privileges, even though a resort to our somewhat stringent resolution may be found necessary to accomplish the object. There should not be found any drones in the ever-busy hive of Masonry, but all should willingly and energetically join in its responsibilities, as well as its privileges. I again beg to particularly call the attention of the Lodges to this very important matter.

"Our system of life-membership has so far worked well. While it relieves brethren of many small payments, and of all anxiety that they may be in arrears, the interest upon the fund thus created more than pays the current dues of the members who have taken advantage of its adoption, and will always, under proper management, yield a margin for all future contingencies.

"Advices from southern Lodges, and especially from Georgia and South Carolina, show that there is yet much suffering among the bereaved families of Masons; and while the condition of our Grand Lodge finances will probably not warrant an appropriation for their relief, yet I would like to see some plan adopted by which we can contribute to that noble purpose. I therefore recommend the subject to your consideration

"I desire to say a few words touching the propriety, or rather impropriety, of Masonic testimonials, a custom which, by its universal character, belongs to this age and country, and which I feel called upon to condemn. It creates a suspicion that there is some hidden reason for it. Its gushing spontaneousness is an empty pretense, and the surprised recipient, responding to the unexpected favor, either has the manuscript speech in his pocket, or a well-concocted speech flows from his lips, declaring his inability to express the tumultuous emotions of his appreciating heart. I have frequently observed that the testimonial tide sets towards those who are in office or who have patronage to dispense. Workmen do not combine to present a token of esteem to a fellow for his excellent performance, although he may be the most deserving man in the world—may have done that which gives credit to or confers a great benefit on his class. No one thinks, in such a case, of a testimonial, especially if he have the modesty accompanying true merit. There ought not to be in Masonry any of this pandering to the corrupting sentiment which thus absorbs what is the due of the widow and orphan and distressed worthy brother. I once knew of a testimonial, much talked of in Masonic circles, where the recipient was himself a large subscriber to the token. Other instances there are where the token was borrowed or hired for the occasion. Let these things never occur among us. Let our truly worthy brothers who merit 'testimonials' decline them, and thus save the credit of our fraternity, and assist in promoting the purity and usefulness of our honored institution."

In our jurisdiction the custom in the matter of affiliation fees is just the reverse of that which Bro. Currie recommends, our fee having been raised from \$1 to \$5. So high a fee tends to keep non-affiliated brethren out of our Lodges.

The financial condition of the Grand Lodge of Nevada appears to be quite satisfactory, the receipts exceeding the expenditures by one-half.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is by Bro. R. H. Taylor. It is a very voluminous and interesting report. Our proceedings do not appear to have been received.

Bro. Taylor appends to his report a digest of decisions upon Masonic Ju-

jurisprudence, which is compiled from the proceedings of all the Grand Lodges. It is so well arranged that we give it entire, in the hope that it may contribute to that uniformity of opinion upon questions of Masonic law which is so desirable and indispensable to the harmony of our widely-scattered jurisdictions:

"DIGEST OF DECISIONS UPON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

"*Compiled from proceedings received by the Committee on Correspondence.*

"ADVANCEMENT.—1. The standing of a Fellow Craft who applies for advancement and is rejected is not thereby affected.—*Iowa*, 1868, p. 625.

"2. An Entered Apprentice, whose Lodge has been declared extinct, and who applies to another Lodge to be advanced, must receive the unanimous ballot of the members present in the Lodge at the time his petition is voted upon; otherwise he must be declared rejected, and his name reported to the Grand Secretary accordingly.—*California*, 1867, p. 15.

"3. An objector to a brother's advancement cannot be forced to give his reasons for such objection.—*Iowa*, 1866, p. 340.

"AFFILIATION.—1. When a petition is presented with a dimit, the evidence of petitioner's being a Master Mason should precede the ballot upon his petition.—*Iowa*, 1867, p. 516.

"2. A Mason suspended in another State for unmasonic conduct, by a Lodge which is extinct, cannot be recognized while under that sentence. He must first be restored in the State where he was suspended, either by the suspending Lodge or by the Grand Lodge, before he can be allowed to affiliate or be recognized Masonically.—*Iowa*, 1868, p. 623.

"3. If a candidate for affiliation presents a regular dimit, but is not vouched for, and is unable to prove himself a Master Mason, he cannot be balloted for and elected.—*New Jersey*, 1868, p. 353.

"APPEAL.—1. The party tried is not the only one who can appeal; the right to appeal is every brother's privilege.—*Iowa*, 1867, p. 510.

"BALLOT.—1. A Lodge cannot ballot unless seven members be present.—*Iowa*, 1866, p. 336.

"2. A ballot must be spread, although the report upon a petition is unfavorable.—*Iowa*, 1867, p. 507.

"3. There must be a ballot after an unfavorable report upon a petition.—*Tennessee*, 1866, p. 590. (See Advancement, 2; Affiliation, 1; Jurisdiction, 4.)

"BY-LAWS.—1. A Lodge cannot temporarily suspend the operation of a by-law.—*New Jersey*, 1868, p. 353.

"CANDIDATE.—(See Jurisdiction, 1, 2, 3.)

"CHARGES.—1. The standing of a Mason is not affected by charges being preferred against him; but, if found guilty, although no punishment is assessed, he is not in good standing.—*Alabama*, 1867, p. 13.

"2. When charges are preferred against a brother, they cannot be withdrawn, except by unanimous consent of the Lodge, and not even then, unless the Worshipful Master be fully satisfied that Masonry will not suffer thereby.—*Alabama*, 1867, p. 14.

"3. A Fellow Craft can be tried upon charges, and, if guilty, punished.—*Arkansas*, 1867, p. 46.

"4. A suspended Mason can be tried upon charges and expelled while under his former sentence.—*Arkansas*, 1867, p. 46.

"5. Charges can be preferred in a subordinate Lodge against a former Worshipful Master for offenses committed while he was Worshipful Master, provided the acts complained of were for unmasonic conduct, and not of an official character.—*Iowa*, 1868, p. 624.

"6. When charges are loosely drawn or without sufficient certainty, and for either of these causes are dismissed by a commission, the accused is not thereby discharged, but new charges may be preferred.—*New York*, 1867, p. 22.

"7. A brother declaring his intention to stop the work of his Lodge can be punished therefor.—*Rhode Island*, 1867, p. 33.

"8. A Lodge has the right to try a suspended Mason on a new charge for unmasonic conduct, and expel him.—*West Virginia*, 1867, p. 153.

"DECISIONS.—1. The decisions of the Grand Master are imperative as law, unless revoked by the Grand Lodge.—*Iowa*, 1867, p. 509.

"DEGREES.—1. No Lodge should confer the first section of either degree upon more than one candidate at one and the same time.—*Iowa*, 1867, p. 506.

"DIMIT.—1. When a dimit is voted by the Lodge, and after the Lodge is closed, the brother to whom the dimit is voted is a non-affiliate, whether he receives the dimit or not; and after the Lodge is closed, it is too late to reconsider the vote.—*Alabama*, 1867, p. 13.

"2. A dimit is a brother's personal property; and when a brother deposits it on an application for membership, if he is black-balled, his dimit should be returned to him.—*Iowa*, 1867, p. 512.

"3. A Master Mason in good standing has a RIGHT to claim a dimit of the Lodge at any time, and the Lodge has no right to withhold it, unless there be sufficient cause to prefer charges; and, in that event, the charges should be filed at once. And if, on the trial, the brother is acquitted, he is then entitled to his dimit.—*Kansas*, 1867, p. 19.

"4. Neither the Worshipful Master, nor Senior Warden, nor Junior Warden, can dimit from the Lodge during his term of office.—*New Jersey*, 1867, p. 178.

"5. No dimit can be granted without the affirmative vote of the Lodge. A majority has therefore the power to deny a dimit. Having the power, the question of right is for the consciences of the members.—*New Jersey*, 1868, p. 353.

"DUES.—1. Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts cannot be charged with dues.—*New Jersey*, 1867, p. 178.

"EXPULSION.—1. A Mason is really not expelled from a subordinate Lodge until its act is ratified by the Grand Lodge, although the offender is, for the time being, divorced from all the rights and benefits of the Order.—*Iowa*, 1867, p. 510.

"JURISDICTION.—1. When a Lodge once obtains jurisdiction of an applicant for degrees, that Lodge may confer one or all three of the degrees on him, notwithstanding his removal into the jurisdiction of another Lodge.—*Alabama*, 1867, p. 12.

"2. The removal of the petitioner from the State, after the petition is before the Lodge, and referred to the committee, does not oust the jurisdiction.—*Arkansas*, 1867, p. 47.

"3. When a petition from a person not resident within the jurisdiction of a Lodge has been received and referred to a committee, the committee should report the facts, and, for want of jurisdiction, the petition should be returned.—*Iowa*, 1867, p. 509.

"4. If there should be proposed in a Lodge the resident of a foreign jurisdiction, and the fact should be discovered previously to the report of the investigating committee, a ballot is not necessary.—*New York*, 1866, p. 20.

"LODGES.—1. A Lodge cannot be legally opened and work done in the absence of the Worshipful Master and both Wardens.—*Iowa*, 1868, p. 623.

"2. Where the majority of the members of a Lodge disregard all Masonic law and usage, and, being thus in the majority, elect officers of the same character, and therefore cannot be disciplined—if the difficulty lies with the Worshipful Master, his jewel can be arrested, and he be removed from office until the next meeting of the Grand Lodge. If it lies with the Lodge, upon a proper showing, their charter can and should be taken from them.—*Iowa*, 1868, p. 627.

"3. A Past Master has no right to open a Lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens, (except on funeral occasions,) and he has no more right to

preside in their absence, even though one of them has opened the Lodge.—*Missouri*, 1867, p. 29.

"4. A Lodge cannot legally be opened unless the charter is present, except in the presence of the Grand Master.—*New Jersey*, 1867, p. 177.

"LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.—1. Where a Mason is made in a Lodge under dispensation, and the dispensation expires or is withdrawn, and no charter granted, he stands *quasi* non-affiliated, and may apply for affiliation with any other Lodge, furnishing the proper evidence that the Lodge in which he was made is *defunct*, and that he was a member of it.—*Arkansas*, 1867, p. 16.

"2. A Lodge under dispensation has jurisdiction over and may discipline all non-affiliated Masons within hail of it.—*Iowa*, 1866, p. 340.

"3. Lodges under dispensation cannot recommend petitions for new Lodges. The recommendation must come from the nearest chartered Lodge.—*Iowa*, 1867, p. 515.

"MASTER.—1. When, at a regular meeting, the Worshipful Master, supposing the business of the Master's Lodge completed, closes it, and resumes labor in the Fellow Craft's Lodge, this does not preclude him from again opening and resuming labor in the Master's Lodge, if it turns out to be necessary to do other business. He has power over all the Lodges until the meeting terminates and the Lodge is finally closed.—*Arkansas*, 1867, p. 16.

"2. No appeal can be taken from the decision of the Worshipful Master to the Lodge over which he presides; it is for the time being supreme. Appeals can be taken therefrom to the Grand Lodge.—*Nebraska*, 1867, p. 357.

"3. The Worshipful Master has the right to place either of his Wardens or a brother from the floor in the East, and to permit him to confer either of the degrees.—*New Jersey*, 1867, p. 177.

"4. To render a brother eligible to the office of Master, it is necessary that he should have served as a Warden. It makes no difference whether such services as Warden was within or without the limits of this jurisdiction.—*New Jersey*, 1868, p. 354.

"5. A brother who has been elected, installed, and served in the South, is eligible to the East. It is not necessary that he should have served in the West.—*New Jersey*, 1868, p. 353.

"6. The Master of a Lodge can open or close it at his own will and pleasure.—*Rhode Island*, 1867, p. 33.

"7. No one can be Master of a Lodge unless he has served as Warden.—*West Virginia*, 1867, p. 153. [See Visitors; Wardens.]

"MEETINGS.—1. A member of a Lodge is at all times entitled to be present and participate in its proceedings while he conducts himself with due order and propriety.—*California*, 1867, p. 116.

"MONTH.—1. The word month, when used in Masonic general regulations or by-laws, is to be construed as a lunar month, or four weeks.—*New Jersey*, 1867, p. 178.

"OFFICER.—1. Upon the death or removal from office of the Worshipful Master and Senior Warden, the Junior Warden becomes, *ex-officio*, the governing officer of the Lodge, filling the other offices by appointments *pro tem*.—*Alabama*, 1867, p. 9.

"2. The Grand Master does not possess the power of vacating an office; he may suspend a Worshipful Master for cause, but by so doing he does not vacate the office.—*Alabama*, 1867, p. 9.

"3. It is not legal for an officer to resign; but, if in good standing, he may dimit, which will vacate the office.—*Alabama*, 1867, p. 13.

"PETITION.—1. A majority of the committee upon the application of a candidate must report before a ballot can be taken.—*California*, 1867, p. 116.

"2. According to the ancient constitution and the usages of Masonry, when a candidate for the degrees has applied to and been rejected by a Lodge, it is not competent for any Lodge within the same jurisdiction to receive his peti-

tion without the consent of the Lodge so rejecting him.—*Kansas*, 1867, p. 17.

"3. According to ancient Masonic usage and the constitutions of 1721, no one could have his petition acted on in less than one Masonic month; and, in the absence of any local rule on that subject, this ancient rule is in force.—*Kansas*, 1867, p. 18.

"4. No petition for initiation or membership can be received or acted on except at a stated meeting of the Lodge.—*West Virginia*, 1867, p. 153. (See Jurisdiction, 2, 3, 4.)

"REJECTION.—(See Petition, 2.)

"SUICIDE.—1. A worthy brother so unfortunate as to be bereft of reason, committing suicide, is clearly entitled to the honors of burial.—*Tennessee*, 1866, p. 590.

"SUMMONS.—1. A regular summons is usually in writing or print, issued by order of the Worshipful Master, signed by the Secretary, and authenticated by the seal of the Lodge. But a verbal summons by the Worshipful Master is equally binding upon the brother to whom he gives it.—*New Jersey*, 1867, p. 177.

"2. The Worshipful Master has authority to summon brethren to attend a Masonic trial; the refusal of any member to attend is a violation of his obligation, for which charges may be maintained.—*Iowa*, 1866, p. 338.

"SUNDAY.—1. It is entirely inconsistent with the teachings of Masonry for Lodges to hold meetings and engage in work on Sunday, for our brethren in ancient times did not work on the seventh day.—*California*, 1867, p. 15.

"TAX.—1. It is competent for a Lodge, at a stated communication, upon due deliberation, and by a majority vote, to levy a tax for Masonic purposes, and a member is bound to pay it as much as he is bound to pay dues.—*Iowa*, 1866, p. 337.

"2. A Lodge cannot lawfully tax its members or exact contributions from them beyond the amount prescribed by its by-laws.—*Mississippi*, 1868, p. 10.

"3. Subordinate Lodges may tax their members for Masonic purposes.—*New York*, 1866, p. 81; referring to transactions of New York, 1859, pp. 29, 256; and 1862, pp. 33, 206.

"TRIAL.—1. A Mason who has received an order for a dimit may be tried for crime committed before his dimit, if living within the jurisdiction. If living out of the jurisdiction, the Lodge should lay the matter before the nearest Lodge to the party's residence.—*Arkansas*, 1867, p. 47.

"2. If the testimony is such as might tend to disclose to the profane such things as are 'improper to be written,' the Worshipful Master may order the Secretary not to write it down.—*Iowa*, 1868, p. 626.

"3. A subordinate Lodge has the power to try a Past Master, after the expiration of his term of office, for offenses committed while he was Master, provided that the charge is not for a breach of his official duties. For his official conduct as Master he is responsible only to the Grand Lodge.—*New Jersey*, 1868, p. 353.

"4. In the trial of a brother under charges the affidavit of a profane, taken under oath before a civil officer authorized to administer oaths, but taken in the absence of the committee, the accused and his counsel cannot be admitted as evidence against the accused. The accused has a right to be confronted with and to cross-examine the witness.—*New Jersey*, 1868, p. 354.

"5. A record of conviction for a felony, by a court having competent jurisdiction, is *prima facie* evidence of the guilt of a brother placed on trial, and is all the testimony that the prosecution is forced to produce in the first instance. The accused is not barred by the record; but, if he offers to prove his innocence, the evidence should be received. The prosecutor is then at liberty to introduce testimony to sustain the original charge stated in the record and contained in the specifications.—*New York*, 1867, p. 23. (See Lodges under Dispensation, 2; Summons, 2.)

"VISITORS.—1. The right of visit is not absolute and indefeasible. The Master of a Lodge is clothed with authority to say who of those hailing from other Lodges shall visit his.—*California*, 1867, p. 115.

"2. A Worshipful Master has the right or power to refuse any brother to visit his Lodge.—*Nebraska*, 1867, p. 357.

"3. The Worshipful Master of a Lodge has the right to exclude any visiting brother from his Lodge without being called upon for his reasons in so doing, and is amenable to the Grand Lodge alone by memorial of the brother aggrieved.—*Tennessee*, 1866, p. 588.

"WARDENS.—1. In case of the death of the Worshipful Master, the government of the Lodge devolves upon the Senior Warden until the next [regular] election. In case of the death of the Master and both Wardens, the Grand Master could order an election to preserve the life of the Lodge.—*Missouri*, 1867, p. 29.

"2. In the absence of the Master, the Senior Warden is authorized to occupy the East, and do all work appertaining to that station, including the conferring of degrees.—*New Jersey*, 1868, p. 353.

"WITNESS.—1. A brother who prefers charges against another is a competent witness against him.—*Iowa*, 1868, p. 626.

"2. After a witness against the accused has been examined and cross-examined, the W. M. has the right to examine the witness further. The grand object of a Masonic trial is to ascertain the truth.—*Iowa*, 1868, p. 626."

M. W. George W. Hopkins was elected Grand Master, and R. W. William A. Van Bokkelen was re-elected Grand Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The journal of this Grand Lodge is contained in a pamphlet of one hundred and seventy-five pages, printed in a large, clear type, acceptable to the wearied eye of the reporter. The journal contains the proceedings of the Semi-Annual Communication, held December 27, 1867, and of the Annual Communication, held June 10 and 11, 1868.

At the Annual Communication, held at Concord, John H. Rowell, Grand Master, presided, and a large representation of Lodges was present.

The Grand Master delivered a business-like address, referring to matters of local interest.

The Deputy Grand Masters of the ten districts into which the State is divided reported favorably of the condition of the Craft in their several jurisdictions.

At the election, Alexander M. Winn, of Farmington, was chosen Grand Master, and Horace Chase was elected Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge committed itself in favor of Masonic jewelry and advertisements by the following remarkable vote:

"Bro. William Webster offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the wearing of Masonic emblems of any kind on days other than public Masonic days, and the printing or engraving of Masonic emblems upon cards, show-bills, and advertisements, is in derogation of the principles of the Order, and is hereby discountenanced and disapproved by the Grand Lodge.

"On taking the question on the adoption of the above resolution, it was decided in the negative!"

The number of Lodges is sixty-seven; the number of members, six thousand and thirty-two.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is a document of one hundred and seventy-seven pages, signed by Bro. John J. Bell, and reviews the proceedings of thirty-six Grand Lodges, our own among the number.

From the notice of our proceedings we make the following extracts:

"The acting G. M., M. W. R. B. Donaldson, in his address, feelingly alludes to the demise of his chief. He congratulates his Grand Lodge on the settlement of the difficulty with the Grand Lodge of Virginia. He gives the correspondence relative to a resident of Rhode Island, made in accordance with the peculiar practice of the District of Columbia in one of the Washington Lodges, and afterwards denied admission in Rhode Island.

"Suitable and appropriate resolutions were passed relative to the decease of Grand Master Whiting. Communications were read from the Grand Lodge of Oregon, complaining of violation of jurisdiction; from Grand Orient of Italy, asking exchange of representatives; and from the Grand Secretary of Louisiana, 'concerning a body styling itself Supreme Council 33d degree for the independent State of Louisiana,' who ask acknowledgment 'without reference to race or color.' The Grand Lodge refused to amend its Constitution so as to prohibit its Lodges from initiating sojourners. Bro. B. B. French presented to the Grand Lodge, as a relic, an old piece of candle, supposed to be what was left of one of the candles carried at the funeral of our illustrious brother George Washington. In this case the genuine character of the relic, the history of which is given, may be satisfactorily established. But we do not believe the worship of relics of saints can be profitably renewed in this age, in either religion or Masonry. The Grand Lecturer, Bro. John Lockie, reports a commendable proficiency, not only in the ritual, but also in the philosophy and symbolism. He especially commends the introduction of music in the work."

Of Bro. William M. Smith's report on foreign correspondence the committee speak as follows:

"He quotes, with apparent approbation, the following from the Grand Lodge of Maryland:

"In the Grand Steward's Lodge, April 4, 1867, we notice the adoption of a series of resolutions, denouncing the practice of subordinate Lodges in advertising their meetings, as contrary to the old practice and not in keeping with the character of the institution; and newspapers in the habit of publishing the names of Lodges and their times and place of meeting were requested to suspend such publication. In the present progressive age this may be considered "old fogyism," but many have yet to learn that Masonry is not a progressive institution; it is founded upon immutable principles of truth and charity, and circumscribed by the landmarks of our fathers and the teachings of the "Great Light," and whenever progression, in the present acceptance of the term, is introduced, Masonry retrogrades. Seclusion and secrecy are the grand characteristics of the Order: "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

"He regards the decision of the committee of jurisprudence of Nebraska, that one who has lost the index-finger of the right hand is eligible for initiation, as a violation of the landmarks. He copies the remarks of many Grand Lodges on the initiation of sojourners, and, after quoting New York, he says:

"The writer will here remark, that he never concurred in the doctrine of our late Grand Master upon this subject, and as it has been commented on by, nearly every Grand Lodge whose proceedings we have so far examined, and by some rather severely, we copy the above as the most moderate and liberal view of the subject that has yet passed under our notice, and commend the subject to the further consideration of the Grand Lodge."

"The M. W. B. B. French, having been previously elected, was installed Grand Master. At his installation he delivered an address, in which he alludes to the fact that twenty-one years before he had held the same office, and for the six succeeding years."

In speaking of Delaware, the committee say:

"This model Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution, which is of piece with the irregularities we have observed above, for no Grand Lodge ac-

quainted with the principles and ground-work of Masonry would so violate its fundamental teachings. But here, where the Grand Lodge has failed to keep a record of its proceedings, and where the financial officers refuse to account for the funds in their hands, it is peculiarly appropriate that so much of the madness of political strife should enter.

"*Resolved*, That Lodges under this jurisdiction are positively prohibited from initiating, passing, raising, or admitting to membership, or the right of visitation, any negro, mulatto, or colored person of the United States. This prohibition shall be an obligation, and so taught in the third degree."

Bro. Barry, of Georgia, comes in for the following notice:

"After quoting from Nevada the substance of the report on negro Grand Lodges, which we quoted last year from the same source, Bro. Barry says:

"Thus we have a history of the 'rise and progress' of negro Masonry, an association that has been the cause of indiscreet and unnecessary contention for a year or two. We have too much confidence in the Masonry of northern and western Grand Lodges to believe for a moment that this spurious concern will ever receive countenance or recognition from any of them. Nor will we believe, until we have demonstration of the fact, that 'miscegenation' in Masonry will ever be tolerated by either. The elevation of the negro to social, moral, or intellectual equality—and of such only can Masons be made—is one of the impossibilities. By the fiat of Heaven, negro has been stamped upon his frontlet, imbecility upon his brain, and odor upon his body, to mark his inferiority among the races of mankind, and these distinctive traits cannot be obliterated nor altered."

"Of course we do not assent to the truth of this in its breadth as stated. He fully recognizes the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, and bids them God-speed. He strenuously opposes the initiation of maims, but as strongly holds that it applies to initiation only. He fears trouble from the formation of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, but says, 'this is to be regretted'; 'better to dwell together in unity,' no matter 'under which king.' Even Bro. Barry disapproves the new law of Delaware about colored persons, before quoted by us. He says: 'We cannot see the propriety or necessity of this resolution.'

"We have given the criticism of Bro. Paul, of Connecticut, on Bro. Barry's report of 1866. This is his reply thereto:

"This evidence of the fiendish but impotent malice by which this Mason was overwhelmed proves the purity of his descent from the murderers of witches, sinks him beneath the reach of dignified contempt, and ranks him with the Marats, Dantons, and Robespierres of the past and the Brownlows of the present."

"Both these brethren can hardly mean what the words they use imply, and this style of remark is to be regretted."

Speaking of the Grand Master of Indiana, the report says:

"He, like all other Masonic authorities, pointedly disapproves the claim of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia to initiate sojourners, which he thinks must lead to a suspension of all Masonic recognition of the offending Grand Lodge and all Masons hailing from her jurisdiction.

"Bro. Hazelrigg argues long to sustain the peculiar laws of Indiana, which distinguish her from all other Grand Lodges, that a Lodge may try its Master, and that a Master may resign; his arguments will hardly succeed in making many converts, we imagine, out of his own jurisdiction. Would it not be well for our brethren in Indiana to reflect whether, even if they are convinced of their right to enact these laws, it is judicious to place themselves in such an anomalous position in Masonry."

The following resolution of Indiana is quoted approvingly:

"A committee appointed on initiation of sojourners, reported the following, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Lodge of Indiana reprobate the claim and practice of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, of initiating any applicant who may be presented, that they may consider worthy, without regard to his place of residence, and if such claim and practice are persisted in by said Grand Lodge, we of this jurisdiction will be compelled, in self-defence, to refuse Masonic correspondence with her, and will not recognize any Masons made in said Grand Lodge jurisdiction."

On the subject of the extent of Grand Lodge jurisdiction, the following language is held:

"On this continent, political boundaries have always been regarded in the formation and jurisdiction of Masonic Lodges, Grand and subordinate, and the action which the Virginia committee deprecate has the support of almost the entire fraternity. That different views have found place on the continent of Europe has been one source of the numerous irregularities and new theories and practices in those Grand Lodges. What should be done if the jurisdiction of two Grand Lodges should be politically united we can safely leave to the determination of the Craft when the case shall arise. The questions which have so far arisen have, we think, been wisely settled by the general consent of the Craft, and we do not understand the Virginia committee now to desire more than to put its protest on the record."

This report, which is rather tinged with partizan feeling, concludes thus:

"There are a few subjects on which we had designed to say something, but the great length of this report admonishes us to stop, and we will only allude to one, which seems likely to excite some feeling—we allude to the negro. This question has no immediate practical value or importance, for two reasons: first, it is not probable that there is a Lodge in the United States in which the black ball would not keep out any person of color, were his abstract eligibility freely admitted; second, the great extent and respectable character of the negro Lodges furnish to them all the Masonry they want, much more satisfactorily than any admission of the few who are really eligible to membership with the whites could do. But the political discussion of the status of that race has so embittered the feelings of many of our southern brethren, as in many instances to lead them to attempt to overthrow the ancient landmarks, and introduce new regulations, opposed to the whole nature of Masonry, to keep out a fancied bugbear of negro Masons. We consider it too clear to admit of doubt, that the color of a man's skin, the curl or straightness of his hair, or even the odor of his person, although they may influence the individual brother to exercise his prerogative and refuse him admission, yet can furnish no legal and theoretical objection to the candidate. The rejection of the negro, simply as negro, is as subversive of the ground-work of Masonry as the rejection of the Jew simply as Jew, and any attempt to introduce such a new regulation ought to be condemned. In every country where there are Masonic Lodges, except the United States, negroes are admitted to the Lodges; so they were in a few instances formerly in this country, and a few such negro Masons may, perhaps, yet be found. But all negro Lodges, and nearly all negro Masons, are clandestine and spurious, and our southern brethren need have no fear that they will be compelled to sit in Lodge with the obnoxious race, unless by their injudicious efforts to keep him out, by the overthrow of the foundation of Masonry, they excite a feeling of antagonism strong enough to overcome the present repugnance to admitting the negro to our Lodges. Florida and Delaware have passed regulations on this subject wholly indefensible, and political feeling may lead other Grand Lodges to do the same, but there is still a strong conservative element among our southern brethren, which we hope may secure us against any general action of the sort."

NEW JERSEY.

We have received from this State the report on foreign correspondence in a separate pamphlet from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, as well as in an appendix to that volume. This is a very excellent arrangement, both for economy and convenience, and we recommend it to the consideration of our Grand Lodge.

The Eighty-Second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey was opened at Trenton, January 20, 1869; M.: W.: Henry R. Cannon, Grand Master, presiding, and a large attendance of officers, representatives, and visitors being present.

The address of the Grand Master congratulates the brethren on the prosperity and harmony of the fraternity in the jurisdiction. He alludes with sensibility to the death of Bro. Elias Philips, Past Grand Treasurer, and passes to the account of his official acts during the year, most of which have only local interest.

He rendered the following decisions:

"1. A candidate, during the process of receiving his degrees, cannot be placed upon trial for offenses committed previous to his application to become a Mason. If objections are made to his advancement, they should be reduced to writing, and, if important, should be referred to a committee to investigate, and if such objections are ascertained to be well founded, the candidate should be debarred from further advancement.

"2. In granting permission to a Lodge to receive the petition of a rejected candidate, the vote should be by ballot.

"3. When charges are preferred against a member of a Lodge, the Master has not the right to appoint a committee of investigation until the Lodge has consented by vote to receive the charges.

"4. A slight impediment of speech, not sufficient to prevent a person from repeating the work intelligibly, is not sufficient cause for the rejection of a candidate.

"5. An unaffiliated Mason cannot prefer charges against a member of a Lodge.

"6. Residents of this jurisdiction made Masons in another, without consent, should not be held responsible for the irregularity of their making, nor deprived of the right of visitation for that reason solely.

"7. Unaffiliated Masons should be deprived of the right of visitation after a suitable time has elapsed for them to establish their membership.

"8. Charges for unmasonic conduct cannot be acted upon at a special communication of a Lodge.

"9. The right of a candidate to receive his degrees is subject to the by-laws of the Lodge to which he has applied. A by-law of a Lodge, requiring candidates to receive their degrees within a reasonable specified time, is regular and should be enforced.

"10. In balloting for candidates, every member present should be required to vote.

"11. Charges preferred, and referred to a committee, cannot be withdrawn. Justice to the brother accused, and to the Lodge, requires a decision as to the guilt or innocence of the brother so charged.

"12. No subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction should have the right to appeal for pecuniary aid to the Lodges of another jurisdiction without the consent of this Grand Lodge."

The report on foreign correspondence is by Bro. Joseph F. Hough, and shows a just appreciation of the true function of the committee. His views, as expressed in the following extract, accord with our own.

"In many of the jurisdictions whose proceedings we have reviewed the pro-

priety of continuing committees on foreign correspondence has been seriously discussed. It is greatly to be regretted, that of late years many exhibitions of improper and highly unmasonic feeling have appeared in similar reports. Personal dissensions, acrimonious controversies, intolerable verbal abuse, and even political allusions of the most bitter and violent character, have been indulged in. All such matters are foreign to the purposes for which such committees are formed; and as soon as we find that reports on foreign correspondence have degenerated into vehicles for personal abuse, we shall 'cry aloud and spare not,' for their utter abolition. But we are rejoiced to see that the indulgence by a few brethren in such excesses has been generally severely reprobated by other committees, and we trust that we shall see no further manifestation of the character we object to.

"The object of such reports, as we understand it, is to keep the brethren informed of the progress and prosperity of the Craft through all our borders, to compare notes with reference to questions which are generally interesting, with a view to greater uniformity in Masonic law and practice, and generally to cultivate good will and closer relations of intimacy between brethren separated from each other by space and by the corporate limitations of their several Grand bodies. And we believe, that keeping these ends in view, such reports have been, and will continue to be, productive of great good.

"It has been asserted that such reports are not generally read by the Craft, but only by the several committees, respectively, who delight in a game of verbal battledoor and shuttlecock, and who read and write them only for their own amusement, and have them published for their own glorification. If any brother thinks there is any great fund of amusement in the preparation of such a report, let him try it on. Whatever may be the truth in other jurisdictions, as to the interest manifested in these reports by the Craft, we feel assured that in New Jersey they receive from the brethren generally diligent and careful perusal."

He reviews the proceedings of thirty-seven Grand Lodges, our own among the number. The following is the notice which we receive. It shows that Bro. Hough, like most other men, sometimes forgets to stick to his principles:

"Judging from the numerous communications in foreign languages received by this Grand Lodge, the brethren might with propriety add to their grand officers in the person of a grand translator.

"A difficulty appears to have arisen between the Grand Lodge of the District and that of Rhode Island, with reference to a person made in the city of Washington, whom the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island refuses to recognize. The particulars of the controversy do not appear, but it no doubt originated from the *utterly indefensible practice* of Lodges in Washington making Masons of persons temporarily residing in Washington, *without reference to the actual place of their residence.*"

If Bro. Hough had examined carefully the legislation of our Grand Lodge on this subject, he would have found that no such practice exists or is countenanced here. From the peculiar circumstances of our population, coming as it does from every portion of the country, we are more liable to make mistakes about the residence of candidates who are holding office, and actually residing in Washington with their families, than brethren in other jurisdictions. Some such errors have been made, but they have not amounted to a "practice," nor have they been defended as proper by the Masonic authorities here, or the "amende" refused when the fact has been properly presented to any Lodge.

In reviewing the proceedings of Iowa, Bro. Hough makes the following criticism, in which we concur:

"We are compelled to dissent entirely from the action of the Grand Master in one case which he reports. A Master of a Lodge represented to the Grand Master that his health was poor, and that he was unable to fulfill the duties

of his station. The Grand Master thereupon, at his request, *relieved* the Master of his office, and *appointed* the Senior Warden to be Master, and another brother to be Senior Warden.

"It appears to us that this course of proceeding was entirely irregular. In the absence of the W. M., from disability or any other cause, his duties devolved upon the S. W., without any appointment or authorization from the Grand Master, and the power of appointing a S. W. *pro tem.*, in the necessary absence of the regular S. W. in the East, devolved on the last-named officer. We have never before heard of but one other deviation from this rule."

He refers in amusing terms to the absence of the usual bulky report on foreign correspondence from the pen of Bro. Guilbert:

"And here we rest our pen in inexpressible astonishment. Where is Bro. Guilbert with his report on foreign correspondence? We had purchased a new pen; we had freshly-filled our inkstand; we had laid out a fresh quire of legal cap; we had wrapped a wet towel around our head, (not because we were out late last night, or expect to be to-morrow night;) we had turned on our gas-burner to its fullest capacity; we had taken off our coat and rolled up our sleeves, and all for the purpose of tackling Bro. Guilbert's report. But, on turning to the proceedings, we find an 'aching void' where the report should be. Bro. Guilbert is not dead, neither does he sleep, for we find on page 668, that he made a statement relative to his report and read extracts therefrom, and that the same was ordered to be printed, when completed. It is possible that the Grand Lodge of Iowa, fearing that the publication of the report might create a stringency in the paper market, desisted, from motives of sympathy with our brethren of the newspaper press?"

In his notice of the Michigan proceedings he says:

"Much discussion took place upon the right of a voluntary unaffiliated Mason to present charges against a brother Mason in a Lodge. The committee on Masonic law differed on the question, presenting a minority and a majority report, both of which reports we consider to have been wrong. The majority reported that unaffiliated Masons 'have a right to prefer charges to the Grand Lodge against any member of the Order, for the violation of any of those rights and obligations which exist between a Mason and the Order generally, as contradistinguished to those rights and obligations which exist between a Mason and his Lodge.' The minority reported that a 'voluntary non-affiliated Mason has no Masonic redress for grievances, other than those awarded to profanes.' The following resolution, adopted as a substitute for both reports, expresses, we think, the true rule:

"*Resolved*, That accusations or charges against members of Lodges, or against subordinate Lodges, cannot be received from non-affiliated Masons, except in case of charges against a member of a Lodge by leave granted by a vote of such Lodge, and in case of charges against a subordinate Lodge by leave of the Grand Lodge."

In the notice of the Missouri proceedings, the following is of interest:

"Among his decisions, we find the following: He holds that where a Warden, (the M. and S. W. being absent,) calls a Past Master to the East, the Warden cannot retire from the Lodge-room, but must remain and close the Lodge; that when the M. dies during his term of office, his station cannot be filled by an election; that a Master Mason may affiliate with any Lodge he pleases, without regard to the place of his residence; that a Warden cannot dimitt; that in the absence of the Master and Wardens, the Lodge cannot be legally opened; that a candidate cannot be examined as to his proficiency at a called Communication; that a subordinate Lodge cannot restore an expelled Mason at a special meeting; that a subordinate Lodge cannot restore an expelled Mason at all, that being the province of the Grand Lodge; and some other points, which are merely a construction of a local regulation. We concur in

all the above views, except two. We think it regular to examine a candidate for advancement at a called meeting, and we deny the power of either a Grand or subordinate Lodge to restore (in the sense in which the word is used) an expelled Mason. We hold that an expelled Mason severs his connection completely with the fraternity, and stands in the position of a profane. If he desires to renew his connection with the Craft, he must do so in the usual way, by petition, and a unanimous ballot."

We extract the following from the notice of the North Carolina proceedings:

"We quote, for the purpose of expressing our dissent therefrom, the following decision, reported by the Committee on Jurisprudence:

"A man applies to be initiated into the mysteries of Masonry, by petition in the usual form, except that, being unable to write his name, it is appended with his mark, and the Worshipful Master rejects the petition, because the petitioner cannot write his name. Is the reason for the rejection of the petition a proper one?

"The committee report their opinion to be that this question should be answered in the affirmative."

"In dissenting from this opinion, we desire not to be understood that a person who cannot read and write is a proper person to be made a Mason, or that, knowingly, we would permit any such person to be elected in a Lodge of which we are a member. We object to the alleged right of the Worshipful Master to reject a petition on such grounds. We believe that the Master has the right to refuse to entertain the petition of a candidate for physical disqualifications, because physical disqualification is a landmark. Mental disqualification, except mental aberration or mental imbecility, is not a landmark. A sound mind in a sound body (*mens sana in corpore sano*) is required of all candidates by ancient regulations. But no ancient regulations could prescribe the amount of mental cultivation in a candidate, for the reason that at the time the landmarks were instituted comparatively little attention was paid to the cultivation of the mind; and, if we have writ our annals true, and the traditions of the Craft are to be accepted, there was a time when very few Masons could either read or write. As we say above, in these days of education and free schools, we do not think that a person who cannot read or write ought to be made a Mason. But we do say that no Master has the right to refuse to entertain the petition on these grounds, and that the only way in which he can express his objection to such petition is in the form prescribed to all, viz, the ballot. The Grand Lodge properly, as we think, rejected the report of the committee."

There is so much that is interesting and valuable in this excellent report that we would be glad to extend our extracts, but we are warned that we must bring this notice to a close, which we do with the following criticism on a resolution of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia:

"We must admit that we 'laughed consumedly' when we read the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That, upon all questions of Masonic law, ancient customs, and usages, not specially provided for in the constitution, the regulations laid down in the Masonic works of Bros. Mackey, Chase, Simons, and Oliver be accepted and acted upon as proper authority."

"That resolution strikes us very much as if an ecclesiastical synod should recommend its members, when in doubt about any question of religious belief, to be guided by the opinions laid down in the works of Jonathan Edwards, Archbishop Hughes, Theodore Parker, and Thomas Paine. If it should turn out, by any possibility, that Bros. Mackey, Chase, Simons, and Oliver were not in accord on all questions, then who is 'to be accepted and acted upon as proper authority?' 'When doctors disagree, who shall decide.'"

NEW YORK.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New York was opened in the city of New York, June 2, 1868, M. W. Stephen H. Johnson, Grand Master, presiding, and a very large number of officers, past officers, foreign representatives, visitors, and Lodge representatives being in attendance.

The Grand Master delivered a long and excellent address, in the opening of which he notices with fraternal tenderness the loss of several distinguished members of the Craft. Among them were Past Grand Secretary James Herring, Past Grand Master Reuben H. Walworth, formerly Chancellor of the State of New York, and Past Grand Master Finlay M. King.

Noticing a number of complaints by other jurisdictions of invasions of their Masonic rights by Lodges in New York, the Grand Master says:

"These complaints are submitted to your consideration, that they may receive at your hands such action as the case may require.

"Difficulties of this character too frequently occur, much to the annoyance and disquiet of all the parties concerned; and yet we know that in most, if not in all cases, they arise from inadvertence, and not from any disposition to commit an intentional wrong.

"Our laws on the subject are sufficiently stringent, and if duly observed cannot fail to put an end to their recurrence in the future.

"I beg to call your attention to the series of questions to be addressed to candidates by M. W. Bro. Holmes, in his annual address delivered before this M. W. Grand Lodge at its Annual Communication in 1866, and to be found on page 68 of the printed transactions of last year, with a resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge making it imperative on every Lodge not only to present these questions to every candidate, but to have his answer over his own signature, before proceeding to take a ballot.

"If this law is enforced, these troubles must cease; and I cannot more forcibly express my views upon the subject than by the declaration, that it is our bounden duty to ourselves and to our neighbors to see to it that there be no evasion of it without a corresponding exhibition of the disciplinary powers of the Grand Lodge. If the questions as to residence and previous rejection be presented to a candidate, and his answers obtained thereto in writing, the deception, if any, will rest with him, while the Lodge will be absolved from responsibility, and in a position to administer prompt discipline.

"I cannot more appropriately dismiss this subject than by quoting the terse language of M. W. Bro. Holmes, in his address:

"Not only does carelessness in this grave matter subject offending Lodges to discipline, but it also lowers the dignity of this M. W. Grand Lodge, which has no need to go beyond her own teeming and intelligent population to find those of the highest order and intellect, who desire to present themselves as candidates for our mysteries."

He urges the propriety of erecting a Masonic Hall in New York city, the hall formerly used having been sold by recommendation of the Grand Lodge.

Of the relations of his Grand Lodge with sister Grand bodies, he remarks:

"Our foreign relations continue to be of the most satisfactory nature, excepting (I regret to be obliged to add) the continued invasion of our jurisdiction by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, regardless of the opinions of the Masonic world. On men so persistently determined to do wrong argument and friendly persuasion appear to be lost, and it seems to me that we can only continue to protest against their invasion of our rights, of the principles of justice, and Masonic comity, and trust that at some future time they may be led to recognize their error, retrace their steps, and do justice in the matter. A detailed report of such matters will, as usual, be furnished by the able committee charged with our foreign correspondence."

The following is the Treasurer's annual statement:

"The Grand Treasurer has the honor to report that there remained in his hands at the date of his last annual report a balance of \$3,968 14; that he has since received from the Grand Secretary \$67,312 35. Total, \$71,280 49. That he has paid out \$66,889 30. Leaving a balance of \$4,391 19."

The state of the Craft for the year ending May 1, 1867, is shown in the following return:

"The number of Lodges that made returns and paid dues at the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge was 602, from which the following statistics have been derived: The number of initiations for the year ending May 1, 1867, was 8,877; number of affiliations 1,888. Whole number registered 10,765. Total number of members in good standing on the 1st of May, 1867, was 64,643. The number of warranted Lodges now on the roll is 608.

"It will thus be seen that from year to year our fraternity is increasing in numbers and strength, and also, we trust, is in the same ratio enlarging its powers of usefulness."

"SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY HELD BY THE TRUSTEES.—In United States 5-20 bonds, \$29,500; in United States 10-40 bonds, \$90,000; in Union Trust Company, \$83,000; loaned upon bond and mortgage, \$81,500; cash in bank, \$167 87. Total assets, \$284,167 87.

"The trustees, in calling attention to the foregoing statement, desire to remark, in explanation of the item of \$81,500 from the sale of property, that, regarding the resolution adopted at last Annual Communication as advisory in the matter, and believing such advice to be eminently proper, and desiring to act in accordance therewith, they effected a sale of the property held by them, at the corner of Grand and Crosby streets, for the sum of \$163,000—one-half the purchase money to remain on bond and mortgage for one year.

"At the election held June 4, R. W. James Gibson was chosen Grand Master, and James M. Austin was, as usual, re-elected Grand Secretary.

"The special committee, to which was referred that portion of the M. W. Grand Master's address referring to the decease of Grand officers during the past year, respectfully report the following as an expression of the sentiments of this M. W. Grand Lodge, in view of the bereavement which it has sustained, viz: In the decease of the M. W. Reuben Hyde Walworth and of the M. W. Finlay M. King, Past Grand Masters; of the R. W. William Rockwell, M. D., Past Grand Treasurer; of the R. W. James Herring, Past Grand Secretary; of the R. W. Robert Parker, and of the R. W. Augustus Willard, M. D., Past District Deputy Grand Masters; this M. W. Grand Lodge bows in submission to the will of its Supreme Grand Master, who alone hath the power and the right to give and to take away.

"In every one of its revered dead who has been summoned during the year to the Orient above, it recognizes a craftsman who wrought with earnest heart and fruitful energy at that station to which it pleased the Great Architect to assign him. And it points with pride to the many places on our temple walls where the hands of each have left marks of their cunning.

"In the career of some, and especially in the stormy trials through which our late R. W. Past Grand Secretary, James Herring, bore himself, when the tornado of anti-Masonry rose in terrible power to tear away our landmarks and fill our courts with ruin, it recognizes with especial gratitude a faithfulness to which, alas, few of that dark day proved themselves equal. And it here expresses its determination to make the names of those faithful ones, now departed, its rallying call, should there ever again be a violent crusade upon our Jerusalem and its Temple."

The following resolution was adopted:

"The Grand Lodge having been informed of the death of our distinguished brother his excellency James Buchanan, late President of the United States of America, be it—

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York adds the expression of its sorrow to those of the brethren of other States, and of the many personal friends and associates of our distinguished brother. That we present to the brethren his unspotted private character as a fair example, and ask from those brethren who have differed from him in political opinion Masonic charity for a statesman's life and grief for a brother's death."

The Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was formally acknowledged by the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of New York does hereby recognize the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick as a sovereign and independent Grand Lodge, and cordially welcomes it to the circle of the Grand Lodges of the Masonic fraternity throughout the world."

The report on foreign correspondence is signed by Bros. John L. Lewis, John W. Simons, and M. Pinner, and reviews the proceedings of thirty-six American and eighteen foreign Grand bodies. It is a report of rare interest, and worthy of the great jurisdiction from which it comes. One of its most valuable features is the full report of the proceedings of foreign Masonic bodies, which we can obtain from no other source, since no other Grand Lodge seems to have so extensive a correspondence of that character. We have taken the liberty of transferring that report, with some very slight abridgment, to our own pages, and hereby make our grateful acknowledgments to the New York committee. An excellent feature of this report is the summary of decisions upon questions of Masonic law and usage, appended to the review of the proceedings of each jurisdiction. We do most cordially join in the opinion that uniformity of judgment on these questions is a much more urgent need of the order than greater uniformity in the work. Our time and patience are continually taxed in discussing questions which never get settled, but are transmitted from generation to generation to perplex the Craft and interfere with its harmony. We wish there were some authorized tribunal to whom all such questions could be referred and settled finally without appeal.

From the notice of the District of Columbia, we make the following extract:

"The Grand Lodge recognized the Grand Orient of Italy. We hope it is all right, but we doubt it.

"M.: W.: Bro. French presented as a relic a piece of sperm candle carried at the funeral of George Washington.

"The Grand Lecturer reports the 'work' of the Lodges to be in a gratifying state, and the introduction of music a marked success.

"At the Installation Communication, December 27, 1867, Bro. W. Morris Smith presented the report on correspondence, which briefly reviews the transactions of thirty-nine Grand Lodges, ours for 1866 being of the number. Speaking of our review of the address of their Grand Master, touching the making of residents of other jurisdictions, Bro Smith concurs in our view, and commends our remarks as the most moderate and liberal he had seen. We take off our hats.

"P.: G.: M.: the Hon. Benj. B. French having been again elected, after fifteen years' retirement, to the Grand East, delivered an inaugural address, in which he unequivocally declares his adhesion to the doctrine now universally in force in relation to Lodge jurisdiction, in the acceptance and initiation of non-residents, and this vexed question may therefore be considered as finally at rest."

Under the head of Illinois is the following notice of Rebold's work:

"A committee, to whom had been referred for examination a translation of Rebold's History of Masonry, reported that, 'while the purely historical part of the work is to be regarded as a valuable contribution to Masonic literature, the philosophical conjectures and atheistic tendencies of the author are in the highest degree reprehensible.' We refer to this matter to correct an inference of the committee, that Rebold possibly speaks the sentiment of French Ma-

sonry. They will see, by reference to our sketch under the proper heading, that such is not the fact, and that Rebold is alone responsible for the pernicious opinions emitted by him."

Under the head of Indiana, we come in for the following:

"Our M. W. brother 'goes for' the District of Columbia with a stick sharper than a cambric needle; but in view of the fact that the District renounces the heresy complained of, we may congratulate him that he will not need it."

Bro. Guilbert, of Iowa, gets a first rate notice:

"The report on correspondence is from the facile, fertile, ferruginous pen of our esteemed brother Past Grand Master Guilbert, on whose fair brow time prints no wrinkles, and on whose exuberant spirits the passing years have made no impress, for he still 'sails in' on that same old eagle, and, Grundy or no Grundy, opens on us with a 'pome.' He reviews thirty-eight Grand Lodges, and learns, among other things, that

"The pine boughs are singing
Old songs with new gladness,"

and that upon the whole he feels equal to the occasion. 'Tis well.

"His paper is awfully long, but then it has the merit of attractiveness, defying fatigue or sleep, and fascinating the reader with its bright gems of thought, its quirks and quibbles, to the very end."

Under the head of New Hampshire, we find the following reply to the comment of the Committee on Correspondence on the New York review of European Grand Lodges:

"The correspondence report is from the pen of Bro. John J. Bell, and is an epitome of the transactions, with little or no comment, save a brief summing up at the end. In his notice of New York, he speaks of our review of European Grand Lodges as containing but little to interest his constituents. And he further remarks, that but few, if any, of these bodies would escape a rough overhauling from committees on foreign correspondence were they American bodies and acting as they do. Our distinguished brother knows his own people better than we do; but his estimate of what is interesting to them does not limit the area of what they ought to be interested in. We are all of us too much given to the idea that Masonry, as we see it in our immediate neighborhood, or as we know it to be practiced in our own jurisdiction, is as near perfection as can reasonably be expected, and yet no reflecting man can deny that perfection is not given to man, and there is always something for the wisest to learn. There are, too, many brethren in all jurisdictions who think that Masonry is the same in France or Germany as in New Jersey, bating the difference of language, and that in those countries Grand Lodges are occupied, as in this, in deciding questions of Lodge jurisprudence. It ought to be a matter of interest to these brethren, wherever they may be, to rise to a higher knowledge of the institution, and not only to discover the differences that do exist, but the reasons why, the spirit being the same, the forms should so widely differ. It seems to us that the annual review given in connection with this report is a means of education that should not be neglected, and that the brethren would find their profit in giving it attentive perusal and consideration."

In noticing the report of Bro. Carson, of Ohio, the committee say:

"Bro. Enoch T. Carson presented one of the finest reports on correspondence we have ever had the good fortune to examine, and the inclination to reset some of its many gems is almost too strong for even our weary fingers to resist. In his exordium he says; 'We have come to the conclusion that at present the question of a uniform code of Masonic jurisprudence is of more real importance to the general welfare of the fraternity than the old and comparatively insignificant question of uniformity of work.'

"On this subject he thinks that, after all the years of labor, the question of uniformity is like Cinderella's slipper, which her sister succeeded in getting on all but the heel. So with the work. While we have a marvelous similarity in the esoteric essentials, in the matter of phrases we have uniformity—all but the heel: an opinion in which the majority at least of thinking Masons will concur.

"He expresses the opinion that the voluminous reports on correspondence, now forming so marked a feature in the annual transactions of Grand Lodges, might be dispensed with, and the Craft be allowed to obtain the information therein contained from the pages of Masonic journals. We cannot see it. Masonic journals are obliged to devote their space to a variety of matter, and rarely, if ever, find space or inclination to give more than the bald fact, that the Grand Lodge of — has met and elected the following officers, and it is questionable whether one in ten of their readers deem it worth their while to read even that. The best reports of the transactions of New York, for instance, that have ever been printed outside of its authorized transactions, have appeared in secular journals; but the Masonic journals proper have rarely, if ever, published these reports in full, and hence, outside of New York, but little or nothing is known of what we do at our annual communications until the official publication is received. In these reports, on the other hand, the transactions of all the Grand Lodges are brought together, and any one who reads them may form a sufficiently accurate estimate of the general status of Masonry throughout the country. What is really needed is, that these reports should have a wider circulation in the respective jurisdictions to which they are presented. We should like to see the experiment tried by our own or some other Grand Lodge of printing a separate edition of the correspondence report, and giving it a general circulation throughout the jurisdiction."

We concur in the following criticism on a decision of G. M. Anderson, of Tennessee:

"He decided, and seems to regard the decision as indisputable, that a brother under charges is not entitled to any privileges whatever, except that of an impartial trial.

"We are aware that this opinion was in former years quite extensively, if not universally, held, but we had indulged the hope that discussion had thoroughly exploded it. We grieve to see it again announced, regarding it as we do in opposition to every idea of justice and fair play. To prefer charges against a brother is one thing; to prove them, very often quite another. Suppose that under this ruling a brother should be deprived of all his privileges, and at his trial it should be proven that the charges had no foundation in fact, who is to compensate the brother for the flagrant wrong done him? Punishment should follow, not precede trial, and no Mason should be punished until, after an impartial trial, he has been proved guilty. As a sequence to this ruling, Bro. Anderson decides that a brother under charges, having cast a black-ball, the election of the candidate is not thereby invalidated, and he may be initiated. From our point of view, the proposition and its sequence are too outrageous for serious consideration."

The condition of Masonry in this important jurisdiction, for the year ending May 1, 1868, will appear from the subjoined recapitulation of returns from subordinate Lodges for that year:

"Number of Lodges in the State, 635; number represented at annual communication of 1868, 590; number of initiations, 8,855; number of affiliations, 1,408; number of rejections, 2,462; number of dismissals, 2,662; number stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues, 1,545; number of restorations to membership, 310; number of deaths, 709; whole number of members, 70,333; dues of Lodges, June 1, 1868, \$62,461 87."

The returns from the various districts are very full and complete, and in excellent form.

The admirable manner in which all the business of this large jurisdiction is presented in this report illustrates the importance of selecting a competent Grand Secretary, paying him well, and keeping him in office as long as he can be induced to hold the place. We believe Bro. Austin has occupied that position in New York for seventeen years or more, and of course has the business of the Grand Lodge at his fingers' ends.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Eighty-Second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina commenced at Raleigh, December 7, 1868, M. W. R. W. Best, Grand Master, presiding, and a very large attendance of officers, representatives of subordinate Lodges, and of foreign Grand bodies.

The Grand Master made an address on the local affairs of his jurisdiction, but closes with the following recommendation, which has universal interest for the Craft:

"NATIONAL MASONIC CONGRESS.—I submit this proposition in order that our Grand Lodge may express an opinion, and, if favorable, the matter will then be brought to the attention of our sister Grand Lodges for their consideration. I propose the time for holding it about the middle of January, 1870, and New York the place. That the necessity exists for such a convention I am persuaded no one will deny, who desires a uniform system of work; that the want of uniformity exists not only in this jurisdiction, but to a more or less extent throughout the other Grand bodies of this Union, is obvious. Doubtless, after the adjournment of the Baltimore congress, the work of all the Grand Lodges conformed thereto, but years have elapsed since the assembling of that body, which tended so much to secure a uniform system of work. Now there are about as many systems as there are Grand Lodges; hardly any two agree, and yet if you ask the question, 'Which of you have the right work?' each one will, in all probability, tell you that they have sacredly kept it.

"A Mason well skilled in the work as adopted in North Carolina might pass into the neighboring States, and find his work at variance with the work of those States lying immediately by us. I cannot suggest any remedy which will settle these conflicting opinions, and procure harmony and entire conformity, not only in each Grand Lodge, but among all the different Grand Lodges, except by calling a National Masonic Congress, to be composed of, say, three delegates from each Grand Lodge. If reasons existed for the assembling of the Baltimore congress, they exist with two-fold more weight for another similar to that. Not only have perplexities arisen in the work since that time, but other matters vital to Masonry. * * *

"We need not wonder that this diversity exists in the work, for in 1843, when the Baltimore convention assembled, there were but twenty-nine States and Territories composing the Union. All the Territories of the Mississippi valley, then sparsely settled, are now massed into powerful States and teem with millions of inhabitants. Across the Rocky Mountains great States have grown up since that time; the language spoken by this vast people has greatly improved; the great system of internal improvements has been brought almost to perfection. Four years of fratricidal war have desolated this great country, and three more of angry political contention, in settling the issues involved therein, have we passed through. Is it strange if, amid all this grand and sad concentration of events, men's minds should, to some extent, fail to retain accurately the immemorial teachings of Masonry? Is it strange that there should be variances? What better mode to reconcile these discrepancies than to call a National Masonic Congress, and settle a great national uniform system? Who could estimate the vast importance and benefit of the assembling together of Masons representing the fraternity from the great lakes to the everglades of Florida, from the golden sands of the Pacific to the sounding

shores of the Atlantic? A collection of wisdom, prudence, and discretion such as this would add new lustre to and shed new light on our valued and venerated institution. Such a meeting and greeting would be an epoch in the history of Masonry, and what more auspicious period for such a meeting? The clouds of war have rolled away, and the bow of peace spans the heavens. The political seas, so recently turbulent, have lulled themselves to peace, and this assembly of Masons might be one step more to the union of hearts as well as of hands."

This proposition was referred to a committee, who made an elaborate report in its favor, and submitted the following resolutions:

"Your committee recommend that the proposition be submitted to all the independent Grand Lodges of this continent, to the end that all may be benefited.

"Your committee would offer the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of North Carolina recommends the assembling of a National Masonic Congress, composed of delegates from each Grand Lodge in the United States of America and from the independent Grand Lodges of North America, to be held in the city of New York at the time hereinafter designated.

"*Resolved*, That copies of that portion of the Grand Master's Annual Address relating to this subject, and the report and resolutions of this committee, be furnished to every Grand Lodge, as above designated, asking their action therein.

"*Resolved*, That every Grand Lodge assenting to this proposition be requested to provide for sending delegates to said Congress, the number to be regulated by the discretion of each Grand Lodge.

"*Resolved*, That each Grand Lodge be requested to notify the M.: W.: Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York of their action in the matter.

"*Resolved*, That if it shall appear that, on the 1st day of January, 1870, fifteen Grand Lodges have assented to this proposition, the M.: W.: Grand Master and the S.: G.: W.: and J.: G.: W.: of the Grand Lodge of New York be requested to fix the time of assembling of said Congress, and give at least ninety days' notice thereof to all the Grand Secretaries of the Union and the independent Grand Lodges.

"*Resolved*, That all the Grand Lodges dissenting from this proposition be requested to send representatives to said Congress in case it should be called."

But, unfortunately,

"Bro. W. A. Jenkins introduced the following as a substitute for the above resolutions of the committee:

"*Resolved*, That owing to the pecuniary condition of our country the Grand Lodge of North Carolina deems it highly imprudent to take any action in the matter at the present time.

"The substitute was adopted, and the report of the committee, with resolutions as thus amended, concurred in."

There is a long and excellent report on the subject of the use of keys and ciphers. It seems that in the month of September last the committee prepared the following circular, a copy of which was forwarded to the Grand Lodge in each State:

"RALEIGH, N. C., September 18, 1868.

"DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, having been informed that in several jurisdictions a letter-cipher, or some other aid to the memory, was used by high officers in conferring degrees and to preserve the uniformity of the work, and that such practice was allowed by high Masonic authority, appointed the undersigned a committee to investigate the subject, and to report to the next meeting of the body on the first Monday in December next.

"Will you, therefore, do us the favor to inform us if any such practice ex-

ists in your jurisdiction, and, if so, how far it is tolerated by Masonic authority. And if there is anything of the kind indicated above in use among the officers or in the archives of your Grand Lodge, you will confer a favor by sending a copy to us or to the Grand Master of this State.

"We should be pleased to hear an expression of opinion also by you as to the propriety of such custom, and how far it is consonant with Masonic obligations. Sincerely and fraternally, yours,

"JOS. B. BATCHELOR,

"J. B. NEATHERY,

"W. H. SMITH.

"Committee of Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

"To this communication replies have been received from the following States, to-wit: Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Tennessee, Michigan, Missouri, Illinois, Louisiana, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Colorado, and Iowa; also from the District of Columbia and the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England. These are herewith filed as a part of this report.

"Of these, all, with the slight exception of Rhode Island, express a decided opposition to written Masonry of any kind, and regard it as a dangerous innovation on the ancient principles of the order, in violation of its solemn obligation, and having a tendency to destroy and obliterate the peculiar features which have always characterized it and tended to its preservation to the present time. In no one of these jurisdictions is a key of the work, either in letter or cipher, tolerated; it is deprecated by the high officers in all, and in many has been the subject of stringent resolutions. These keys are found in the possession of some members, but generally in a very secret way, and the very secrecy of their use is strong evidence of the great doubt entertained by them of the propriety of the practice. * * *

"While the committee are forced to these conclusions, they nevertheless express their high respect for the Masonic character of many by whom different opinions are entertained, and a different practice, to some extent, pursued. This fact, and the character of the parties by whom it has been done, are not without their weight with the committee, who have desired to consider this and all other questions in the true light of charity, and to express their conclusions in the way least offensive to the opinions of others. But finding no authority for this practice in any Grand Lodge, and seeing much in the principles of our order to condemn it, they submit the foregoing report, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the making or using of any letter or cipher to the true Masonic work and mysteries is not authorized by the ancient customs of the order, is contrary to its principles and teachings, and cannot, therefore, be sanctioned by this Grand Lodge.

"*Resolved*, That the true Masonic mysteries should be taught and handed down by oral teaching alone, as has been done from remote ages, and that any departure from this principle is fraught with danger to the institution."

At the resumed Communication, on the evening of December 8, Bro. George Badger Harris delivered, by appointment of the Grand Lodge, an appropriate and feeling address on the life and character of P. G. M. William F. Collins, deceased. A memorial page is inscribed to his memory.

At the annual election Robert B. Vance was chosen Grand Master, and Donald W. Bain was re-elected Grand Secretary.

The number of working Lodges is 211; total membership returned, 8,944; total membership and unaffiliated, 11,184.

The report on foreign correspondence is by Bro. Robert B. Vance. It is an interesting document of eighty-seven pages, reviewing the proceedings of forty-three American and foreign Grand Lodges, our own among the number. Eight

pages are devoted to our proceedings, principally confined to the difficulty between La Fayette Lodge and Resurgam Lodge, Iowa. Our view of the question is presented in full, and with evident approval. Fraternal notice is taken of the death of G. M. Whiting. Bro. Smith's report on foreign correspondence is complimented.

In the notice of Iowa we find the following sensible and temperate paragraph:

"There is a long article from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence for 1867, in reply to our committee, on the negro question. We are almost tired of this question. It has been rung in our ears for, lo! these many years. One party alleges that the negro was imported by the North and sold South because his services would not pay. The other party deny the assertion, and, in turn, say the South kept the negro in slavery (a great sin) until liberated by their generous northern neighbors. Would it not be well for these matters to be at rest? Doubtless both North and South have sinned. The South has suffered greatly, but, we think, manfully. This we can say safely, the southern people are truly glad, in the sight of the blessed God, that the colored man is free. Time would have given him his freedom, no doubt, in a happier manner than in the rude shock of war; but the will of Providence has been accomplished, and we say solemnly and thankfully, 'so mote it be!'"

OREGON—1868.

The Eighteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Oregon was opened at the city of Portland, June 22, 1868, M. W. Avery A. Smith, Grand Master, presiding, and a full representation of Lodges being present. The Grand Master's address is conceived in the true Masonic spirit. He congratulates his brethren on the general prevalence of harmony throughout the jurisdiction.

The report on foreign correspondence is by Bro. S. F. Chadwick. It is quite full and unexceptionable in tone. We quote the final paragraph:

"Of the latitude of expression indulged in by some of our ready writers and clever reviewers we desire to say a word. In the perusal of these reports, we find in some of them a great deal said of a personal character, and much that squints a little at political matters, that should never appear in Masonic papers. The office of foreign correspondent is an important one; it was designed to aid in the promotion of the great objects of Masonry, and it should be respected by every Mason. But when we see a brother incumbent of that office descend from his Masonic plane to the level of a common defamer, and there wield his pen, dipped in the gall of bitterness and vehemence against a brother, we conclude in that instance that the office has been a reproach. Topics of great interest are frequently lost in the strife which follows the discussion of them; topics that should receive, for the benefit of the craft, a candid and an impartial investigation. Wherever this evil exists we trust it will be corrected."

M. W. A. A. Smith was re-elected Grand Master, and J. E. Hurford Grand Secretary.

A memorial page is set apart to the memory of P. G. S. Bro. C. P. Trenchard, whose death is appropriately noticed in the proceedings.

This report presents an excellent feature, in a copious index to the edicts of the Grand Lodge.

A. A. Smith, Grand Master; J. E. Hurford, Grand Secretary.

OREGON—1869.

The Nineteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Oregon was held in the city of Portland, June 21, 1869, M. W. Avery A. Smith, Grand

Master, presiding. The Grand Lodge was attended by the Grand officers, Past Grand officers, representatives of foreign jurisdictions, and representatives of thirty-two Lodges.

The Grand Master opens his excellent address by congratulating the brethren on the unexampled prosperity and harmony of the jurisdiction.

He notices some points of more than local interest. On the question of advancing an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft who has been maimed after making he says:

"I gave it as my opinion that such a brother, upon conforming to all the requirements within his power, is entitled to advancement; that when a Lodge makes an Entered Apprentice they then pass upon his physical qualifications, and such decision is final. That the subsequent ballotings cannot, rightfully, reach further than to the proficiency of the applicant; and I presume no one will claim that the maiming would furnish grounds for Masonic discipline."

On non-affiliation he expresses the following views:

"My attention has frequently been called to the number of non-affiliated Masons in this jurisdiction, and it cannot be concealed that the number is increasing from year to year. I would therefore impress upon the Craft the necessity of a more earnest attention to this important subject, that both Grand and subordinate Lodges may be fully convinced that the practice is in violation of both the spirit and laws of Masonry; and thus, by a thorough investigation, some one of our many eminent Masonic jurists may provide a remedy."

"There are, perhaps, several causes which work together to create so large a number of non-affiliated Masons among us, and one particularly, which prevents a large proportion from applying for affiliation—that is, in my opinion, the custom, or rather usage, of requiring affiliation fees. This custom, I think, is of recent origin, and one more honored in the breach than in the observance; for upon what principle of equity can we establish a claim to such fees, I am unable to determine. A brother pays his initiation fee—pays the usual yearly dues, both before and after his dismission, up to the time he applies for admittance in our Lodge upon a dimit; then ought we to require of him a further payment, simply because he has come to reside among us, and asks to be permitted to assist us in our mystic labors? He is a Master Mason, not only where he was made, but all over the civilized world, and as such, so long as he preserves an unsullied reputation, he is entitled to all the rights and privileges that another brother has, and should not be required to pay more than his brethren. I would recommend that the Grand Lodge abolish all affiliation fees, as contrary to the ancient custom of the Craft."

Lady Masonry gets the following appropriate notice:

"I was both amused and chagrined a short time ago to find in one of the newspapers of the city of Portland, under the head of 'Masonic election of officers,' an account of an election held in a Lodge called the Eastern Star, where ladies were elected to offices of high-sounding names, but offices new in Masonry. I say nothing of the character of these so-called side degrees. They are undoubtedly good in themselves. But I do say they are not part of Free Masonry, and should have no connection whatever with it; that the name of side degrees of Masonry is entirely unauthorized, and should be discountenanced by Masons. And here let me ask, how many among those who are peddling this so-called Masonry can even confer the first degree of Ancient Craft Masonry? And I hazard little in saying, that nineteen in twenty know just about nothing about pure symbolic Ancient York Masonry. The soul-satisfying truths and moral beauties of genuine Masonry clog upon the palate, and hence they stray away in the pursuit of baubles. Not satisfied with the forms of sound words, specific and unequivocal, as transmitted to us by our forefathers, they pile on here and there a vast bombastic array of 'tinkling cymbals.' The so-called side degrees are cancerous excrescences on the body

of Masonry, and unless healed or cut off, will ere long infuse disease through the whole body. Pure and unadulterated symbolic Masonry is of itself sufficient to fill the mind and employ the energies of the most exalted intellect in or out of the fraternity."

The following are the decisions on Masonic law:

"1. That any member of a subordinate Lodge in this Grand Lodge jurisdiction has a right to object to the entrance into the Lodge of any one not a member of his Lodge, and it is the duty of the Worshipful Master to exclude all such.

"2. That any Lodge in the jurisdiction may change the hour of meeting, their yearly dues, and the fees for degrees, without the approval of the Grand Lodge: *Provided*, The fee for the three degrees is not reduced below that fixed by the Grand Lodge.

"3. That a Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge may reinstate a suspended or expelled member, when no appeal has been taken to the Grand Lodge, by unanimous vote, by giving notice of the application for such reinstatement at two stated meetings before action."

The report on foreign correspondence is from Bro. S. T. Chadwick, and is a good, though somewhat hasty, review of the proceedings of thirty-six Grand Lodges; our own included. The report occupies fifty pages.

From the notice of our proceedings we take the following:

"Brother French refers in his address to a correspondence had with the Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Italy, touching the death of the lamented Grand Master Whiting. On the receipt of a statement of the death of Bro. Whiting, the Grand Master, Ludovico Frapolli, ordered three days of mourning to be observed in all the Italian Lodges in honor of the memory of the deceased Grand Master of District of Columbia. There is something so noble in this act of the Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Italy, that it commends itself at once to our highest respect."

But we get, as usual, a rap over the knuckles. Here is what is said of our work, over which such a distinguished committee labored with so much diligence and learning:

"During our visit to Washington, in the winter just passed, we met Bro. Donaldson, Bro. Larner, and other brethren, in Lodge assembled. Of the work of our Washington brethren we cannot speak approvingly. It differs very much indeed from that adopted in this jurisdiction. We were told that it was the intention to reform much of the work as now exemplified. On this occasion we listened to a Masonic address from Bro. A. G. Mackey, of South Carolina. As with other productions of Bro. Mackey, it was able and instructive. The attendance was very large, and the evening passed off very pleasantly."

Further on he again alludes to his visit here:

"We may remark here, that in our interview with Bro. A. G. Mackey, at Washington city, we learned that he designed, at some time not very distant, to visit the Pacific coast. On behalf of this Grand Lodge, we extended to him an invitation to visit our State, and, if convenient, to join the brethren of Oregon in Grand Lodge, assuring our eminent brother that he would be most welcome among us. We have the promise that Bro. Mackey will pay Oregon a visit whenever he takes the proposed trip westward."

This of our Masonic Temple:

"On the 20th of May, 1868, the Grand Lodge met in Special Communication, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple, to be erected on the corner of Ninth and F streets, Bro. French, master of ceremonies. The procession was accompanied by 'Bro. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.'

"This was the largest Masonic procession ever witnessed in the District of Columbia, and the whole affair was grand and imposing. This Temple is now

nearly half finished. It is pleasantly situated, and when completed it will add very much to the appearance of that portion of the city where it is located."

As we have not received the Idaho proceedings for 1868, we extract the following notice from Bro. Chadwick's report:

"IDAHO.—The First Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Idaho was held in Idaho City, June 22, 1868. R. W. George W. Paul, Deputy Grand Master, opened the Lodge.

"During the proceedings, Grand Master Bro. George H. Coe appeared and delivered his annual address.

"This Grand Lodge was engaged almost wholly in perfecting its organization, and from indications our young sister is fully able to discharge the responsible duties resting upon her.

"M. W. Bro. George H. Coe, Grand Master; R. W. P. E. Edmondson, Idaho City, Grand Secretary."

We quote, as having general interest, the following:

"OF PHYSICAL QUALIFICATIONS.—Some of our Masonic writers appear to think, and assert, that a majority of Grand Lodges have decided adverse to the claims for advancement of a brother who lost his limb or limbs in a manner not affecting his moral standing, after initiation, and before the taking the remaining degrees. We fail to find the evidence in these reports to sustain this opinion. It is true, the question in some instances has been passed on, but in no case have we found an adverse decision based upon a fair and full statement of the merits of the case. The idea drawn from what we have read is, that the question propounded is so well settled by our constitutions, ancient charges, &c., that it would be destructive of a plain Masonic principle to discuss it even; hence there is no help for our unfortunate brother. Now, in our opinion, this is a great question; one which will survive all decisions of this character. It is a living, growing question, and it is idle for our brethren to shirk it by saying there is a constitutional provision, or an ancient charge, which stands as a head-board to mark the spot where our ancient brethren buried this proposition. We do not believe this, and regret that we have not time necessary to investigate the subject and furnish the evidence on which our convictions rest. But of the earnestness manifested by those who oppose this humane proposition what shall we say? What do they propose? Why, they have suddenly discovered a landmark, and they propose to give it a violent support. They affirm that this recently-discovered landmark governs this question of physical qualifications, and our maimed brother cannot pass by this way any more. It matters not how he lost his limb; it adds no more strength to the petition for advancement to say the loss was occasioned by rescuing a brother Mason from great danger. It is enough to know that the subject cannot be discussed with profit under the landmark in question. It is elevating indeed to find brethren so sensitive lest a landmark should become obliterated, and the question occurs to us, why is it that so much attention is paid to this particular one, while others touching the moral standing of the judges in the case of our injured brother are daily and hourly violated? Why not indignantly frown upon every violation of the Masonic law? This maimed brother committed no offense by making this request. Lodges would violate no moral law by advancing him; and yet some of our brethren are alarmed beyond measure for fear a landmark is going to be thrown down if his petition be granted. If our brethren in the several jurisdictions will take up one vice after another, and bestow one-tenth part of the attention on each, and bring about the result they claim to have arrived at, after investigating this innocent request of a disabled brother, we venture to say that Masonry in a very short period of time will become the highest, the holiest, and purest institution on earth. Let us be consistent. The great object of Masonry is to show brethren how to construe the moral law, and to live uprightly. It is simply a straight

line, a deviation from which disturbs the moral relations of brethren, retards the progress of truth, and prevents the diffusion of charity.

"We hold that there is no landmark which sustains this adverse opinion."

And this:

"Of Masonic Temples—we predict sooner or later every State of this Union will have a Masonic Temple within its borders. There is something of a sublime character in the idea of worshipping in a temple dedicated to the ever-living God, and consecrated to this devotion. It is a sacred place, where poor mortals, who are living in open rebellion to His laws, can assemble and realize His unbounded love for them. Masons, by thus assembling in these magnificent edifices, acknowledge more than they admit by daily conversation. Man, however, will show in his life how far he is governed by a moral principle—a power that can influence him only by his consent. This admission of, or acquiescence in, the requirements of the moral law, by an individual, brings his life into a state which is in harmony with the commands of His creator. He is in the love of obedience, and loves his neighbor as himself. When a man is in this upright condition, he has surrendered all that is envious, selfish, and vile in his nature to the benign law of reciprocity. In the building of these temples for worship, Masons present to the outer world a type of that which lurks within their mind—the idea of a moral Masonic temple, an edifice not made with hands, an inner place for devotional exercises; and they are taught to believe, 'since everything around us is the work of God, and is designed to keep Him constantly in our recollection, everything should put us in mind of Him.'"

Bro. Chadwick's report is good throughout, and we congratulate his jurisdiction on having a reporter so well calculated to give it early prominence among the Grand Lodges of the country.

The returns show whole number of Lodges, 46; whole number of members, 1,343; Grand Lodge dues, \$1,794.

M.: W.: D. D. Clark, Grand Master; R.: W.: J. E. Hurford, re-elected Grand Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Quarterly Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was held at Philadelphia, December 2, 1868, M.: W.: Richard Vaux, presiding. One hundred and thirty Lodges were represented. The election of officers was then held, resulting in the choice of Bro. Richard Vaux as Grand Master, and John Thomson as Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge charity fund amounts to \$55,322 39; the Girard fund, \$52,035 64; the receipts of the Grand Lodge, \$64,330 98; the expenditures, \$63,292 03.

The Annual Communication was held December 28, 1868, G.: M.: Richard Vaux presiding. The Grand officers were installed, and the Grand Master delivered his annual address. It is marked by the peculiar style for which Bro. Vaux is noted, but is full of earnestness and devotion to the true principles of Masonry.

Of the condition of the Order in Pennsylvania, he speaks thus cheerfully:

"I cannot leave the consideration of this subject without expressing my sincere gratification at the present condition of the Craft in Pennsylvania. It has been heretofore said, in general terms, that unity and peace were the characteristics of our fraternity. This was the hope and wish of all who so expressed themselves. They did their duty, and labored to secure these results. But by personal visits to all parts of the jurisdiction, patient attention to the wants, views, and suggestions of the brethren, it is with just pride and most signal satisfaction I can now state, that at this time there is not a cloud to cast its shadow on the broad surface of Pennsylvania's Masonic jurisdiction.

The heart of every brother is warmed into a devotion to this Grand Lodge; his Masonic mind is now reimpresed with the worth and value of the principles of the Order, as he finds his faith renewed and established. The attachment to Pennsylvania work has been revived; its simple but impressive ceremonies are viewed and understood as the true symbolization of those great truths and eternal principles of Freemasonry, which exist in their grandeur and beauty when freed from all extrinsic and mere ostentatious clothing, intended too often as attractive for those who are never Masons, though members of the Craft. The esoteric mysteries which Freemasonry holds enfolded within its sealed and secured enclosures can only be comprehended by their own light. Their perpetuity, in their original character, can only be maintained by the most unyielding opposition to every innovation. If the mind and heart of a brother need modern novelties to clothe these mysteries with that which is an innovation, to be more comprehensible or commanding, he has mistaken an *ignis fatuus* for Masonic light, and great will become his blindness."

Pennsylvania, it is well known, has declined to adopt the representative system. We presume it is this refusal to which Bro. Vaux alludes in the following extract as the "wise policy" of that jurisdiction in her relations with other Grand Lodges:

"Those fraternal relations between the several Grand Lodges in the United States and this Grand Lodge, which were established, continued, and strengthened by the wise policy on which they now rest, have in no instance been disturbed during the past year. The salutation of Masonic fraternity is cordially offered to them by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. It has become an axiom, arising from our Masonic intercourse, that with the internal affairs of one sovereign Masonic authority no foreign Grand Lodge has any right to intermeddle. It is only necessary to state this proposition to insure its universal acceptance as a rule of action. The dignity, sovereignty, indeed the very existence, of a Grand Lodge can thus only be maintained. Pennsylvania, with moderation, but firmness, has asserted and supported this principle, until its wisdom, as the true basis of fraternal intercourse, harmony, fraternity, and respect, is now admitted. The able report of the Grand Lodge committee of correspondence, through its chairman, Bro. Fisher, will more fully treat of the particular subjects under its care. In my last annual communication to the Grand Lodge, the wish was expressed that brethren of this jurisdiction, visiting other jurisdictions, should not be subjected to all those forms of examination which therein are customary, but with us are not regarded as essential knowledge, precedent to such visitation. I take occasion again to invite the attention of the M. W. Grand Masters to these suggestions, expressing to them my Masonic regard, trusting that, if entirely consistent with their views of Masonic duty, this wish may, as far as possible, be complied with."

So far as we have had any opportunities of observing, the representatives of foreign Grand Lodges do not take any part in the proceedings of the Grand Lodges to which they are accredited, and the system of representation, as now carried out, is altogether ornamental and rather harmless. The writer had the honor of being accredited to Pennsylvania and also to Massachusetts, but was never received by either of those inhospitable Grand bodies. The brethren in Pennsylvania had the civility to explain their reasons for declining, but Bro. Dame never took the trouble to acknowledge the receipt of the commission of our Grand Lodge, nor had the grace to reply to an application for its return. Possibly, in the matter of promoting a spirit of courtesy between the Grand bodies, the system may have its advantages.

G. M. Vaux reports 31 new lodges warranted during the year; 259 working lodges in the State; the membership of the Grand Lodge 2,373; and the whole number of Freemasons, 29,340.

We give some extracts in reference to the interesting ceremonies of laying

the corner-stone of the new and magnificent Masonic Temple now in course of erection in Philadelphia:

"In obedience to the directions of the Grand Lodge, as unanimously expressed at the Quarterly Grand Communication held December 27, 1868, in the presence of a large number of its members and a vast concourse of the brethren, the grand officers laid the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple on the 24th of last June. Never before in this jurisdiction was a more imposing and solemn ceremony performed. Nearly ten thousand Freemasons were present. The manifestations of respect and consideration on the part of the citizens of Philadelphia on that occasion will ever be memorable. The Craft felt impressed with the fact that a great undertaking was about to be begun by the Order, in which not only the Masonic fraternity of Pennsylvania, but of the world, were interested.

"From almost all the Masonic jurisdictions in the United States evidence was given of this feeling."

Among the visitors he notices "Bro. B. R. Shekell, Tiler of Potomac Lodge, Washington, D. C.; A. B. Shekell, Washington, D. C., who brought the gavel Bro. George Washington used at laying the corner-stone of the Federal Capitol at Washington, and which was used on this occasion.

"Those who were prevented from uniting with us sent the most cordial Masonic greeting.

"Pennsylvania Freemasons, for coming time, will be justified in entertaining a noble pride in this Temple. The Craft everywhere feels a deep interest in its success. While we maintain with persistency the simplicity of our ceremonial, because we believe it is in conformity to the ancient landmarks, yet we show the Craft and the world in this Temple that architecture was a science the founders of Freemasonry inaugurated as a Masonic study, and it has ever since been taught to the craftsmen, to be perfected as knowledge was obtained. Those classic and renowned structures, which have exhausted the admiration of ages and nations, were the results of Masonic knowledge and Masonic skill.

"The whole cost of the ground and the work on the Temple, from the beginning, up to the 15th of November, A. L. 5868, which is the end of the financial year of this Grand Lodge, amounts to the sum of \$209,344 77. Of this sum, subordinate Lodges have subscribed \$120,400. From other Masonic sources, \$51,500; from the Grand Lodge fund, \$66,065 76. Total, \$237,965 76."

The Grand Lodge is taking measures to secure portraits in oil of all its Past Grand Masters. The portraits of six only remain to complete the collection. The Grand Master concludes his notice of this good work as follows:

"Reverence for the past is one of our virtues; for the past, when it was the then present, bestowed upon us its blessings. Then the oil of joy, the corn of nourishment, and the wine of refreshment, came to us in their seasons. Let us, my brethren, be glad to do what we can, and to do it well, that the appropriate honors, in fact and in memory, may ever be offered to the good and wise, excellent and distinguished, brethren who, as Right Worshipful Grand Masters of this Grand Lodge, held the highest station the Craft round the world could bestow."

The report on foreign correspondence is an admirable and able one, from the pen of Bro. Robert J. Fisher, reviewing the proceedings of thirty-four sister Grand Lodges. The theory of the report is explained in the following extract:

"Taking a literal view of their duty, the committee have not written a treatise on all or any of the matters which have occupied the attention of other grand jurisdictions, but have made copious extracts from addresses and other proceedings, when they appeared to be of general interest, and have treated the report of each grand organization separately. We have done this, because we believed that method would give the fraternity a better idea of the transactions of the Order abroad, and disseminate more information to those Lodges which are located outside of the great and beautiful city which

is the center of Freemasonry in Pennsylvania; and because out of that locality the large mass of our brethren have no opportunity of informing themselves of the transactions of the Craft beyond our own borders.

"In making our extracts from the reports received we have in but a few instances given the action of Grand Lodges upon questions of jurisprudence; the construction given by them to their several constitutions and by-laws, or to the several acts of misconduct in brethren which call for discipline, or the manner of enforcing it. All these things belong exclusively to the several Grand Lodges within their respective limits. We in Pennsylvania have taken the position that each Grand Lodge is absolutely supreme within its jurisdiction, and will submit to no interference with our affairs by any other Grand Lodge. We, therefore, consider it our duty to avoid all cause of offense to other jurisdictions, by abstaining from a criticism of their actions, unless they transcend the well known and undisputed landmarks of the Order. Most of the questions which we observe have been decided during the past year on these subjects by other Grand Lodges have been determined by our own tribunals, and we look to them and them alone for our guidance. By pursuing this course, without deviation, we prevent ourselves from being involved in any of those acrimonious discussions in which we are sorry some other committees of correspondence have been engaged."

Our own proceedings are noticed with interest and kindly feeling, as will be seen from the following extracts:

"The affairs of this jurisdiction appear to be in a flourishing condition. At the close of the Masonic year it consisted of 16 subordinate Lodges and 2,014 members. It holds communication with foreign Lodges, and its correspondence with the Grand Orient of France, the Grand Orient of Italian Masonry, and the Grand Orient of Peru, is quite extensive, and although we cannot present any of it to our readers in this report, on account of its length, we recommend it as worthy of perusal. It plainly shows that the bond of Masonic brotherhood is confined to no clime or country, but is as universal as the genial glow of a morning sun.

"On the 4th of September, 1867, M. W. M. George C. Whiting ceased from his earthly labors, and was succeeded by W. M. R. B. Donaldson.

"The late G. M. Whiting occupied the honorable position of M. W. Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia from the year 1857 to the time of his death. He held in his lifetime several honorable official positions under the United States Government at Washington. P. G. M. B. French, who knew him intimately, said, in speaking of him, 'His great and noble heart! his human bosom was not large enough to hold it; and its impulses went abroad in acts of kindness and generosity, that led all who knew him to exclaim, "Go to George C. Whiting, and, if he has the power to do you a kindness, you may be sure he will do it."'"

After quoting the account of the presentation of the candle used at Washington's funeral, Bro. Fisher proceeds:

"As we copy this we cannot, without feelings of inexpressible pain, refer to the occasion on which this fragment of candle was lighted, and almost think we see its fitful glare cast over the resting-place of the honored dead. Then, his beloved Virginia was the pride of all her loving sisters. Now, she is an outcast amongst them—the light of her candle is also extinguished, and, rightfully or wrongfully (we will not here determine) she is denied the privilege of giving her voice in the choice of one to occupy the place first held by her beloved Washington. The work of Masonry is to restore peace within her borders. Will not every brother henceforth strive to bring about so longed-for a consummation? Let it not be said that there lingers about the mouldering bones of Mount Vernon more real fraternal feeling than dwells in the Lodges of living Freemasons."

We should be glad to quote the concluding remarks of this excellent report in full, but we must draw our notice to a close with the final paragraphs:

"We are well aware that many brethren hold the opinion that Masonry is making a too rapid and unhealthy advance. Whilst we admit the advance, we cannot agree that it is unhealthy, because we find that at the same time there is a determination to preserve the purity of the Order, by enforcing stricter examinations into the qualifications of candidates for initiation, and accepting only those who are known to be positively good.

"We regret to learn that in some localities fears are expressed that the Order may again become the subject of persecution. The Grand Master of Michigan, in his annual address, refers to this subject. In the appropriate place we have given at large his reasons; but we have no fears on that subject. We well remember that at our outset in life we witnessed such a persecution. Then a wild and reckless crusade was preached against the Order, and an effort was made to destroy its existence, and disfranchise all who would not renounce their allegiance to the institution; but the effort ultimately failed, and thus will all such efforts end. Ages have rolled away since they who founded Masonry have rested from their labors. They have left upon the pages of history no record of their names. But their work still endures. Their children and their children's children have perpetuated it. Philosophical, political, and religious systems have arisen and grown to greatness side by side with Freemasonry, and then have vanished away. They taught false doctrines, or propagated unsubstantial dogmas, or theories inconsistent with the enlightenment and progress of social existence. But, standing under the shadow of uncounted years, Masonry still exists, endowed with all the strength and vigor of its youth, and all the maturity of its manhood, only because its teachings and examples are inherently good, and calculated to ameliorate the condition of man in every position of life and in every form of society."

The charity fund of \$2,800 was entirely expended, with the exception of the small balance of \$125, in the relief of brethren, their widows and orphans, from every portion of the country and from abroad. From the Girard charity fund \$2,770 25 were expended for similar purposes.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Grand Lodge of Rhode Island met at Providence November 13, 1867, G. M.: Thomas A. Doyle, presiding. The proceedings are mainly of local interest, and there is no report on foreign correspondence.

The following report on the case of Bro. O. G. Langley is of interest in this jurisdiction:

"*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, &c.:*

"The committee to whom, at the Annual Communication in May last, was referred so much of the Most Worshipful Grand Master's address as relates to the case of Bro. Overton G. Langley, would report, that they held a meeting, and Bro. William G. Stevens, Secretary of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, was present, with his book of records and such papers as pertained to the case under consideration. They also had the letter-book of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, covering all the correspondence he had held in regard to the case, and, after examining carefully all the papers, they find: First, that Bro. Langley went to Washington, D. C., to reside in the month of May, 1864, and was employed in the Quartermaster's department of the Government; that his wife was with him a portion of the time, and he was considered a resident of the city. They also find that on the 6th day of April, 1865, after he became a resident of that city, he applied to Centennial Lodge to be made a Freemason.

Although Centennial Lodge felt that they would have been justified in proceeding to act upon his petition, after having made all proper inquiries into

his character there, but having in the meantime learned that he was a native of Newport, R. I., as a matter of courtesy they took pains to write to St. John's Lodge, No. 1, in August, 1865, to ascertain his standing in that city, and the Secretary of that Lodge replied, under date of September 4, that the communication had been laid before the Lodge, and that he was instructed to inform Centennial Lodge that there were reasons why the degrees of Free Masonry should not be conferred upon Mr. Overton G. Langley. They also find that, on the receipt of that letter by Centennial Lodge, the Secretary again wrote, asking what reasons there were against Mr. Langley's receiving the degrees, to which letter no reply was received, for the reason that no such letter was received by St. John's Lodge, No. 1. In the meantime Mr. Langley wrote to a friend of his in Newport, who was a member of the St. John's Lodge, asking him for the reasons why they objected to his being made a Mason. This friend and brother replied, under date of June 13, 1865, that 'The Lodge would long since have indorsed you, but believed you were daily looked for home. Your excellent and honored father, so long faithful in our Lodge, would, if he could speak, desire you to join the Lodge where he so long sat. If, however, you remain in Washington, write me at once, and I will see that the letter from Washington Centennial Lodge is properly replied to.' On the 10th of July this friend again writes to him, that his letters had been referred to the Lodge, and that either himself (Langley) or the Master of Centennial Lodge would be written to by the Secretary of St. John's Lodge, and he closes his letter in the following words: 'I cannot refrain from again regretting that you do not prefer joining,' etc. These letters from his friend undoubtedly give the reasons which Secretary Hildreth declined giving, and it is very evident that he possessed a character without reproach. But Mr. Langley was then a citizen, to all intents and purposes, of Washington. He could not properly have been made a Mason in Newport, Rhode Island, as the Grand Lodge of this State hold to the doctrine, that no person who is not a resident of a place can there be made a Mason. They also find that Centennial Lodge, desiring to do all its duty, waited until the November following, seven months from the receipt of his petition, before they balloted on it. Mr. Langley was then elected and initiated, and on the 18th of January, 1866, he was raised to the third degree.

"Your committee further find, that Centennial Lodge has acted in the case, in all particulars, in accordance with Masonic usage. That, subsequently, Brother Langley came to Newport, applied to St. John's Lodge, No. 1, to visit; that objection was made by a member thereof, and he was not allowed to visit.

"With this result of their investigations, your committee consider their duties finished.

Respectfully submitted,

"PHILIP B. BOURN,
"BORDEN CHASE,
"Committee.

"The following comprises all the decisions made by G. M. Doyle during the year:

"1. By-laws adopted by a Lodge are in force until repealed by the Lodge or Grand Lodge, and when the latter body strikes out a portion of a code, such action affects only the part stricken out.

"2. A Mason, not a member of the Lodge, cannot be admitted, if objection be made thereto by a member. Courtesy dictates that a brother applying to visit should be admitted.

"3. Dimits granted by a Lodge, in accordance with its by-laws and custom, are valid until such by-law or custom conflicts with an edict of the Grand Master or the constitution and edicts of the Grand Lodge, and these latter take effect from the time they are received by the subordinate.

"4. Our constitution does not explicitly refer to applicants for member-

ship who have once been dimitted from the Lodge, but as it does provide for members of other Lodges or unaffiliated Masons, these provisions must apply to the class first named.

"5. All petitions for membership should be in writing, and recommended by one or more members of the Lodge.

"6. The only persons authorized to vote on a question before a Lodge U. D. are the persons named in the dispensation. Custom in this jurisdiction and courtesy would allow persons raised in such a Lodge to vote, as though original members, but this must be left to the latter to decide. No Mason not named in the dispensation, or raised in the Lodge, has any right whatever to participate in the proceedings.

"7. A man who has lost one foot, which has been replaced by an artificial one, can be made a Mason."

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary were re-elected.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge was held November 17, 1868, R. W. James Conner, Deputy G. M., presiding, and a large representation of the subordinate Lodges being present.

The proceedings present some points of considerable interest.

A brother who had brought charges against another in a subordinate Lodge appealed to the Grand Lodge against the decision of the subordinate Lodge acquitting the accused brother. The following report of the committee on grievances seems to us to put the question of the right of appeal in such a case in its true light:

"The right of appeal is an inalienable right, which belongs to every Mason. But your committee are of opinion that this right does not attach and belong to a Mason under any and all circumstances and relations. Where the appellant is the accused, who alleges that a wrong has been done him by the Lodge, most assuredly he has the right of appeal. But where the appellant is the accuser, whose charges have been fully and fairly investigated, and the accused has been acquitted, from what does he appeal? What wrong has been done him? For what does he appeal? It must be for a new trial. Can he have a new trial and try the accused a second time? And if he has the right to appeal the first time, because the Lodge would not convict the accused, would he not have the same right a second time, and then a third time, and so on *ad infinitum*? If so, the result would be, there never would be an end of the matter. The accuser, in Masonry, occupies a similar position to the prosecutor in the civil courts. The principle of the civil law is, that, where the defendant is acquitted, the prosecutor or State can never appeal, for the effect would be to try a man twice for the same offense. This would violate the principles of both the Federal and State Constitutions; and while your committee are not prepared to say that Masonic trials are to be circumscribed and entrained with all the forms and technicalities of the civil courts of the country, yet there are certain fundamental principles, which have their foundation in reason and justice, which apply alike to one forum as the other, and this, it is believed, is one of them. Every principle of law, reason, justice, and even expediency, seems to combine in denying the right of appeal under such circumstances."

On the subject of lotteries, the Grand Lodge resolved that lotteries, being a species of gambling, cannot be held under the sanction of a Masonic body for any purpose whatever, without violation of the great principles of the Order.

A letter was read from Grand Master James L. Orr, declining a re-election, and a complimentary resolution was adopted in reference to his administration.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas it has been brought before the M. W. Grand Lodge of South Carolina, A. F. M., to consider the propriety of forming Masonic mutual life insurance companies, whose object is to insure the lives of Master Masons of good standing in their respective Lodges without respect to age, for the purpose of providing means for the relief and support of their families upon their decease, and upon terms which shall place it in the power of all Master Masons in good standing in their Lodges to become members of the association, and to be entitled to all the benefits thereof without the payment of the heavy premiums usually required in life insurance; be it therefore

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of South Carolina commend said association to the favorable consideration of the members of subordinate Lodges, and earnestly recommend them to avail themselves of the benefits of said association.

"*Resolved*, That the Masters of subordinate Lodges be requested to bring the object of the association to the notice of their respective Lodges and explain its operation."

The Committee on Grievances, in reporting on a case which brought up the question, make the following truly Masonic remarks in reference to the proper use of the ballot:

"From certain facts developed in the course of the investigation, your committee are induced, though somewhat irregularly, to place upon record their views of an evil which, if allowed to obtain, must inevitably create dissensions and heart-burnings, if nothing worse, in our Lodges. It is an evil of the worst description, for it is beyond the reach of legal correction. While a member of a Lodge is very properly left free to exercise the prerogative of the ballot according to his own conviction of right and duty, he is not at liberty to use it for the gratification of personal prejudices or in a spirit of spiteful revenge.

"He should feel that he is acting for the institution, and not for himself alone; that he has, to some extent, the reputation and the feelings of the candidate in his hands, and he should do as he would, in similar circumstances, that others should do by him. Following the golden rule, he will do his duty, and nothing more. Your committee desire not to be misunderstood. They advocate the most rigid scrutiny, the highest standard of qualification, and a free use of the black balls, whenever the circumstances of the case will justify it; but against all improper use of them—against making them a means of gratifying mere personal ill-will, or prejudice, or revenge, we protest, as unmasonic, mean, and dishonorable. The member who so uses his power violates his conscience and abuses his privilege, inflicts a moral wrong upon the candidate, and works an irreparable injury to his Lodge. Your committee recommend that no further action be taken on the complaint which is the subject of this report."

The report on foreign correspondence is by R. W. R. S. Bruno, Grand Secretary, and is admirable in character, style, and spirit.

The proceedings of our Grand Lodge are noticed as follows:

"The Semi-Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was held in Washington city, May 7, 1867, M. W. George C. Whiting, Grand Master, presiding.

"I do not note anything in the proceedings beyond mere business detail, unless I except an amendment to an article in the constitution, in which the word 'Baptist' was formally stricken out, and that of 'Evangelist' substituted for it. Now, under strict Masonic ruling, both words should be stricken out, and all forms and phrases tending to the special recognition of any sect—Christian, Jew, Gentile, or Mahometan—should be especially excluded from Masonic use. There is great danger of Lodges sliding insensibly into sectarianism, and the use of words in a constitution indicating sectarianism is only a preparatory step. Masonry has held its own as much by avoidance of sectarianism as by any other secret or principle. Sectarianism and politics are the Scylla and Charybdis between which we should ever steer clear, avoiding

the rocks of the one and the dogs of the other. I note that Cherokee Lodge, No. 66, of Rome, Georgia, received the sum of \$25 for the relief of suffering widows and orphans of deceased brethren.

"During the year, the corner-stones of three churches were laid. The difficulties between the Grand Lodge of this District and the Grand Lodge of Virginia had been adjusted in a fraternal spirit—the former paying over to the latter \$830 85 dues received, which rightly belonged to the Grand Lodge of Virginia. A case of controversy occurred also between the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia and the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island. Bro. Overton G. Langley, a regular and legally made Mason of the former jurisdiction, on removal, was refused recognition by St. John's Lodge of Newport. The Grand Master of the District of Columbia appealed to the Grand Master of Rhode Island, asking that Bro. Langley be recognized as a legally made Master Mason. The final answer was curtly and coldly made, to the effect that he did not see anything in the case to warrant his interference. This was not Masonic. Reasons for his refusal to interfere should have been fraternally given. The right of recognition was unquestionable, unless there was some good reason for denying it. Brotherly courtesy required that such reason should be given. The answer of the Grand Master of Rhode Island was contemptuous of that of the District of Columbia."

From the concluding pages of this excellent report we present the following extracts:

"Freemasonry is everywhere in our country a most surprising growth, a surpassing triumph, wonderful in its numbers, exemplary in its virtues, and in that prosperity which is properly due to its virtues. It has distinguished itself by its proverbial charities, which have in no case been more generously or graciously accorded than to the suffering brethren of the South. It is also with special pride and pleasure that I can refer to its superior moral status in society. The increased circumspection of the subordinate Lodges, in the selection of their *personnel*, has led to a vast improvement of the moral element of its material. It has been, and is, everywhere, sloughing off the fungus material, which had, in most places, continued to graft itself upon the pure stock of the legitimate tree. All the reports upon this vital subject seem to concur; all agree, with pride, upon the strict scrutiny which is now observed in the admission of candidates; all agree in urging increased watchfulness; and all exult in the admirable improvement in the quality of the material, which is the natural result of this circumspection. The proof is properly to be found in the increased favor and respect with which society at large regards our venerable institution; in the daily increasing applications for membership on the part of the most approved classes of society; in the increasing wealth, members, and zeal of the subordinate Lodges; and in the universal pride with which the brethren appreciate the grateful privilege of membership which they possess. The more evident proofs of this progress are such as are hourly made apparent to society itself, in structures of Masonic art and exhibitions of Masonic charity. * * *

"It will be seen, from the review which I have made of the proceedings of our sister Grand Lodges, that much remains to be taught and learned, and much to be done, before we can arrive at that discipline, uniformity, and proximate perfection, which are so desirable, and for which many of the Lodges are now making the most strenuous exertions. Uniformity in working is an object of great importance. We need a proper Digest of Masonic law and Masonic ruling, which shall make judgments uniform throughout the fraternity; and we need such a diffusion of this knowledge as shall render wholly unnecessary that constant reference of the subordinate to the superior authority, which would never trouble the Master, or fill the reports with superfluous questions, were we possessed of a code of laws convenient to the hands of every brother. This object should be obtained by the appointment

of a committee, learned not only in Masonic law, but in practice, in the severe scrutiny which is characteristic of the legal profession. Much has to be considered in respect to what we know as landmarks, and it may become a question in what degree these may be modified in regard to the vital change which has been made, in the course of the ages, from operative to speculative Masonry. While adhering tenaciously to what are the vital essentials of Masonry, we should not show ourselves fanatically or superstitiously reverent of usages or rules which no longer bear, in any way, upon the characteristics of Masonry as known at the present time. Masonry, like all other living institutions, should be able, and have the privilege, to refine itself in accordance with the progress of human society and the growth of human intelligence; to prune itself of excrescences, and of those *fungi* which are apt to fasten upon the tree through mould and age, which add nothing to its beauty, while materially subtracting from its resources for sustenance and growth."

TENNESSEE.

The Fifty-Fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee was begun at Nashville, October 5, 1868. M.: W.: Joseph M. Anderson, Grand Master, presiding, and a very large number of representatives being present.

The Grand Master's address is confined to the business of his administration. The only matter of general interest is that of non-affiliated Masons, now attracting so much attention. He speaks as follows:

"The number of non-affiliated Masons, I regret to say, is on the increase in the State. I hold it to be the duty of every good and true Mason to contribute to the support of the Order, and by his presence in the Lodge to aid and assist in the preservation of the institution in its purity. No man should voluntarily evade the responsibilities of his station in any relation in life, and as it was by the fervency and zeal of those who went this way before us handed down to us for preservation, it is our duty to preserve our noble institution, with all its privileges and rights. It is only by intelligent cultivation and zeal in any moral pursuit that we can hope to arrive at perfection, or an approximation to it. Especially is this true in perfecting the Masonic character.

"I recommend that Lodges exercise liberality in the affiliation of members, and that our active working members urge upon the attention of non-affiliated Masons the duty which they owe to themselves and other members of the fraternity to put their shoulders to the wheel, and aid in beautifying and adorning our temples with works of active charity. Let non-affiliated Masons reflect a moment upon the truth, that the practice of the virtues growing out of their relationship with the brethren has an elevating and ennobling influence, and none, I think, will longer be willing to be counted as useless drones in the Masonic hive.

"The Committee on Foreign Correspondence submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"Whereas the Grand Lodge has received satisfactory evidence of the establishment in due form of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, in the Dominion of Canada: be it

"Resolved, That we tender to the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick a hearty acknowledgment of our fraternal regards, and our readiness to enter into Masonic communication and exchange of courtesies with the members thereof, individually and collectively.

"Whereas the brethren residing in the Territory of Idaho have formed a Grand Lodge for that jurisdiction, and we have found the same to be duly and legally created: be it

"Resolved, That we extend a hearty welcome to the Grand Lodge of Idaho,

and cordially express our pleasure at seeing its name enrolled among the sister Grand Lodges of the West."

On the important subject of Masonic educational institutions, the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge heartily recommends the efforts of the various subordinate Lodges to build up and foster educational institutions.

"Resolved, That the delegates from the subordinate Lodges furnish the Grand Secretary with the names and locations of the Masonic schools and colleges in their respective vicinities, and that he from time to time publish a list of the same in the annual proceedings of the Grand Lodge."

A Lodge of Sorrow was held in honor of the memory of Bro. Charles A. Fuller, Past Grand Master and Past Grand Secretary, when the usual impressive ceremonies were performed. At the conclusion of the services a glowing eulogy on the life, character, and Masonic services of the eminent brother was pronounced by Bro. William A. Nelson.

M. W. Jonathan S. Dawson was installed as Grand Master October 9, and made a short address.

The report on foreign correspondence opens with a feeling tribute to Past Grand Master Fuller, who has for so many years prepared the report on foreign correspondence with so much acceptance. The report reviews the proceedings of thirty-six sister Grand Lodges, our own among the number. Kindly notice is taken of the death of Grand Master George C. Whiting, and of the installation of Bro. B. B. French.

The report is able and interesting. It is signed by Dr. George S. Blackie, Assistant Grand Secretary.

Jonathan S. Dawson was elected Grand Master, and John Frizzel Grand Secretary.

TEXAS.

The Thirty-Second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Texas was held in the city of Houston, June 8, 1868, M. W. John R. Fretwell, Grand Master, presiding, and seventy-three Lodges attending by representatives.

The Grand Master made the usual annual address, which he opens with an allusion to the fearful epidemic which had devastated the State, and carried off some prominent members of the Order. He thus notices the death of Past Grand Master Ochiltree:

"Past Grand Master Wm. B. Ochiltree died at his residence, in Jefferson, Texas, on the 27th day of December, 1867. For twenty-five years he had been a prominent man in Texas, filling many of the highest offices in civil life. While we admire his talents as an advocate and judge, our reverence and respect for his memory attaches itself more especially to his life and position as a Mason. We mourn for him as our brother, and shed the tear of sorrow for our friend."

The committee on burial service submitted a form of service, which was adopted, and five thousand copies were ordered to be printed and distributed to the Lodges.

The election resulted in the choice of Peter W. Gray as Grand Master, and the re-election of George H. Bringhurst as Grand Secretary.

An effort is making to erect a Masonic temple for the use of the Order, and a resolution was adopted soliciting subscriptions from the Lodges. The work is commenced, but is proceeding slowly, as the committee act upon the principle of paying as they go.

The report on foreign correspondence is signed by Bros. W. B. Botts, M. F. Mott, and R. M. Elgin. It is a document of sixty pages, reviewing the proceedings of thirty-four Grand Lodges, our own among the number. Nearly

three pages are devoted to our proceedings: the address of G. M. Bro. Donaldson, the reports of Bros. W. M. Smith and Lockie, and the installation address of G. M. French being noticed with approbation.

The report is a very interesting and temperate one, and reflects great credit upon the committee. We should be glad to quote largely from it.

The following notice of Bro. Barry's report, in their remarks on the Georgia proceedings, well illustrate the just and dignified character of this paper:

"He concludes his reviews of other Grand bodies with Connecticut and Iowa; and although Bro. Paul, the author of the foreign correspondence report to the former, and Bro. E. A. Guilbert, of the latter Grand Lodge, may themselves have merited all that Bro. Barry has seen proper to inflict, we cannot allow our respect for his talents, his age, and his zeal for the institution, to prevent us from recording our condemnation of the style in which he has done it. We have expressed our opinion of the reports of those brethren, we hope, in becoming terms, and with that indignation which their unmasonic character could not but create. It certainly is the duty of committees on foreign correspondence to comment freely upon such proceedings as come before them, that errors may be pointed out, good work disseminated, the true principles of Masonry diffused, and uniformity in work and sentiment promoted. To this end an occasional passage-at-arms may not always be objectionable, if done with fraternal courtesy and in unoffensive style. But when it degenerates into offensive personalities and the use of opprobrious epithets, such as Bro. Barry has been betrayed into, they are unbecoming of a Masonic paper, and certainly unworthy of that respected brother. If he had not allowed his passions to carry him away, the manner in which Bros. Paul and Guilbert had exposed themselves would have afforded an ample opportunity for heaping coals of fire on their heads in a manner compatible with the dignity of a Mason and the character of a Christian. Admitting that such a course would have been 'labor lost,' so far as these brethren are concerned, it would have had its effect through the medium of the many good Masons of Connecticut and Iowa, as well as in other jurisdictions. While we thus dissent from this portion of Bro. Barry's report, we would be wanting in charity, after reading his concluding remarks, in which, after years of active service in behalf of Masonry and his Grand Lodge, he retires from its honors and its toils, did we not bear testimony that, although peculiarly sensitive to every reflection upon the southern people, and at times severe in his replies, there is within him that which beats to the noblest impulses of the human heart.

In reviewing the New Hampshire proceedings the committee express the following just views on the action of the Grand Lodge of that State upon the report of a committee to investigate the charge against certain brethren for having published a work purporting to contain the work and lectures approved by said Grand Lodge:

"The publisher stated to the committee that the enterprise was known generally to the Lodge and other Masons, and was disapproved of but by one, who was denounced as an 'old fogey' for his disapproval.

"We confess that we, too, are 'old fogies,' and have not words to express fully our indignation at the action of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire in the premises. If the work was what it purported to be, it was a sufficient condemnation of its authors, and, if they had the intelligence and Masonic knowledge to get it up, they were certainly estopped from pleading ignorance of its impropriety. If it was not what it purported to be, it was a fraud intended to have been perpetrated on the less informed, which was calculated to mislead the ignorant into error, and may have caused honest but uninformed members to have been mistaken for impostors or clandestine Masons. The statement that written books of a similar kind had been used can be no excuse. They must have known that the authors would, at any period, have been expelled whenever they were found. We are astonished that the Grand

Lodge did not unhesitatingly arrest the charter of Libanus Lodge, and expel every Mason in any way cognizant of the publication, or else declare the book an imposition, and warn the uninformed against its use."

The following passage, which occurs in the committee's notice of the New York proceedings, gives a needed explanation of the attitude of the Grand Lodge of Texas towards the Grand Lodge of Hamburg:

"The Grand Master alludes to the continued action of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg in sustaining two of her dependents in the State, without regard to the territorial rights of the Grand Lodge of New York. In connection with this subject, Brother Pinner, from the committee of foreign correspondence, in his able report on the continental Lodges of Europe, says:—

"The Grand Lodge of Texas, it is also stated by the Hamburg Grand Master, has solicited an exchange of the list of members of the Grand Lodge, etc. The Grand Secretary was ordered to forward one to Houston. Of course, our sister of Texas is independent and sovereign, and fully capable to take care of her own interest. Without any intention, therefore, or desire to interfere in her affairs, we merely wish to draw her attention to the fact, which may have escaped her, that the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, with all her subordinates, are treated as clandestine by all the Grand Lodges of the United States. If our sister of Texas opens any intercourse with this Grand Master, of fillibustering propensities, she may soon find one of Hamburg's bantlings in her midst, owing allegiance only to her beloved mother Grand Lodge."

"We are sorry that this misapprehension has arisen, or that our stand in relation to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg should have been questioned. We hold no correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and desire to hold none. Neither will we recognize any of her subjects, until she has properly recognized the rights of our sister Grand Lodge of New York. If one of our reports or circulars found its way through the mail to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, it was the result of accident and not design. We take our stand in this matter with the other Grand Lodges of the United States."

The following information in reference to the Grand Lodge of Ireland is of great interest:

"The committee say that of the Grand Lodge of Ireland they can furnish but little information. 'It is a part of its policy to publish none of its proceedings, and hence we are unable to gather any indications of the condition or progress of Masonry. The committee further say:

"M.: W.: Augustus Frederick, Duke of Leinster, is Grand Master, and he (or some one bearing the same title) has been such since 1813. The name of the present Grand Secretary we are unable to furnish."

"We are happy to be able to give additional information on this subject. The first Grand Master of Ireland was Henry De Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin, in 1210, who was followed by thirty-seven others, including the present Grand Master, Augustus Frederick, Duke of Leinster, who was elected in 1813, and has been annually re-elected ever since. There are at present three hundred and eighteen Lodges on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, showing a smaller number than at some other periods of Masonry in Ireland. The Grand Lodge meets in Freemason's Hall, Dame street, Dublin, on the first Thursday in every month, at 8 p. m. R.: W.: Hon. George Hancock was Grand Secretary for 1867. If the Grand Master should decline to preside over the fraternity, he may recommend his successor, who, if approved by the Grand Lodge, shall be saluted and installed as Grand Master elect. The constitution only permits nomination by a Grand Master who has declined, and not when his term of office has expired, as intimated by the New York committee. The Provincial Grand Lodges are thirteen in number. The female orphan school, under the care of the Grand Lodge, at present provides for forty pupils. The number previous to 1863 was not so large, but by timely donations, amounting to £1,000, the school-house was enlarged in that year for the purpose

of admitting an additional number. The children are lodged, fed, clothed, and educated, and their religious and moral training carefully regulated. The institution was established in 1792, for the purpose of affording shelter for the female orphans of deceased Masons, and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. It is a beneficent institution."

The committee are very "high church" in their opinions of the permanence and inviolability of the territorial jurisdiction of Grand Lodges. As this is a question in which much interest is felt, and on which there is a considerable contrariety of opinion among the Craft, we close our extracts from this able report by giving the views of the committee in full, as expressed by them in the discussion of the controversy between Washington and Oregon:

"We believe there is more in this question of jurisdiction than most of the committees seem to have conceived. Very few of the Grand Lodges, if any, have expressed themselves authoritatively upon the subject of the controversy, but it is conceded that most of the individual Masons who have given their opinions in reports upon foreign correspondence have sided with Oregon—among them, it is said, Bro. Mackey is to be found. Yet the Grand Lodge of Washington offered to refer the matter to Bro. Mackey for decision, which was not acceded to. We notice, too, that most of the committees who have espoused the cause of Oregon have not stated the case in such a manner as to present the real question at issue.

"The following appear to be the facts of the case: The Grand Lodge of Washington was organized in 1858. Since then Congress has created the Territory of Idaho, embracing a portion of what in 1858 was Washington Territory, and in which, at the time, there were subordinate Lodges working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Washington. In the spring of 1864 Grand Master McCracken, of Oregon, issued a dispensation to certain brethren in this Territory, and the next communication of the Grand Lodge of Oregon confirmed his action by issuing a charter, notwithstanding the protest of the Grand Master of Washington, who was present at the communication. The brethren who petitioned for the dispensation procured the recommendation of a Lodge in Oregon, although two Lodges in Idaho, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Washington before the dismemberment, were nearly two hundred miles nearer to them. In 1865 the Grand Lodge of Oregon issued a charter for a Lodge within the jurisdiction claimed by Washington Grand Lodge, without any previous dispensation.

"The subsequent action of the Lodges has no bearing on the legal question involved. For information, we would state that committees were appointed by each Grand Lodge in 1865, but that the committee appointed by Oregon was only authorized to meet, and correspond, and ask advice from eminent disinterested Masons.

"The Washington committee proposed to refer the whole matter to Bro. Albert G. Mackey, his decision to be final and conclusive, and their Grand Lodge seconded the proposition by resolution. This proposition seems not to have been accepted; and the Oregon committee, in 1866, recommend that the further consideration of the subject be dispensed with, as their action had been sustained by every Grand Lodge in the United States that had expressed an opinion, and that Brother Mackey had given the Washington committee a decided opinion adverse to their claim. This recommendation was adopted by the Grand body, and since then, until the adoption of the above resolutions, the controversy has been kept up by the committees of correspondence in the most spirited style.

"The doctrine is well settled, that any Grand Lodge may charter subordinates in unoccupied territory, and that they do not thereby acquire any territorial jurisdiction. But is it a principle of Masonic law, that when jurisdiction is once acquired and positively exercised, it is necessarily destroyed by a change in territorial boundary made by the political authorities? This seems

to be the question involved in this controversy, but which has not been properly considered in its discussion.

"After the creation of the State of West Virginia by the political power, had Oregon, New York, or California the right to charter Lodges within its limits until the formation of a new Grand Lodge? If the creation of the new State destroyed the territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, they had the right; and it seems to us this case between Oregon and Washington is parallel. If this be the doctrine, by what rules is it governed? The political power could, in forming the new territory, have called what is now Idaho 'Washington,' and what is now 'Washington' could have been called Idaho. In that case what would have become of the Grand Lodge? Or suppose, instead of having two subordinates in that portion of her territory created into Idaho and seven in Washington, the case had been reversed, and seven had been in the territory cut off, and only two in that remaining in Washington. According to this principle the Grand Lodge of Washington might have been destroyed by the formation of a new territory by the political authority.

"The Grand Lodge of Texas claims jurisdiction commensurate with the boundaries of the State—an immense area—much of which is uninhabited, and may at any time be regarded as liable to division by the political authorities. Should that portion over which we have never exercised practical or *de facto* jurisdiction be separated from us, we might be willing to share the jurisdiction with other Grand Lodges. But how would it be if our State was divided so as to sever the territory over which we hold and exercise positive jurisdiction? Suppose, for instance, it be divided into two States of equal area or population, over which would the Grand Lodge hold jurisdiction? Would we not be as tenacious of our rights as our far-off brethren of Washington? We hold to the principle that, when the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge is once definitely defined and exercised, to the exclusion of all others, it holds such jurisdiction until the subordinate Lodges therein located form a legal Grand Lodge. The action of the Government in changing the political boundaries of the territory may render it necessary and proper that the Lodges cut off from the maternal Grand Lodge should form a new one; but it in nowise abrogates the original jurisdiction. This doctrine is by no means in conflict with the principle that any Grand Lodge may grant charters for local Lodges in unoccupied territory."

VERMONT.

From Vermont we have the proceedings of 1867 and 1868.

The Annual Communication of 1867 was held at Montpelier, January 9, M.: W.: Leverett B. Englesby, Grand Master, presiding, and a full attendance of lodges present.

The Grand Master made an able and lengthy address, giving an account of his official acts during the year, and expressing his views on some topics of current Masonic interest.

On the subject of a National Masonic University, proposed by brethren in North Carolina, he expresses a discouraging opinion, but enforces it with reasons of undeniable weight. He says:

"In considering the matter, however, while no one can doubt the 'grandeur' of the project, you will have your attention called more particularly to its feasibility and 'utility.' While the discussion of these questions devolves upon you, it may not be improper to make some suggestions: Whether a university of the character indicated—founded, supported, and controlled by the Masonic Order—is desirable? Whether its location, central though it might be geographically to all parts of the Union, would not be so remote, practically, from the extreme portions, that they would be debarred from its benefits, and to that extent, instead of being national, become local in its influence?

The question also arises whether the management, under the plan proposed, would not be unwieldy, difficult to be called together, inefficient by reason of its numbers. It is possible that an institution might be created that would be 'the pride and glory of our country,' but to accomplish this, the interest must be general, enthusiastic. No less than the largest sum named would suffice for its endowment; and under the proposed system of scholarships, if they were availed of by the contributors, the income must be increased by constant liberal donations. In this connection also the inquiry would naturally suggest itself, could such an interest be expected to continue—untiring, steadfast, enduring? Would not the institutions already established in various parts of the country, and in many instances languishing for the want of that material support which must so liberally be furnished this new one, appealing to local affection, pride, interest—so much the more convenient of access to those who desire the benefits of an education—appeal with stronger claims than this? These remarks would not apply if the university is intended to be made a place of resort for scholars, who desire a retreat, where, surrounded with all necessary appliances, they might pursue their meditations or their investigations. That it would tend to cultivate better knowledge of each other in the different sections and bind them together in closer bonds of love and respect is somewhat problematical. The few there gathered for short periods would bear but a small proportion to the many remaining at home. That result has not followed, either, the mingling of the different sections in institutions already established. The spirit of our institutions requires also diffusion of intelligence, not centralization; the elevation of the many, not the higher culture of the few."

In reference to the proposition of "life membership," as adopted by the Grand Lodge of Nevada, he expresses an adverse judgment, and argues the question at some length. The great difficulty in the case of dimitting Masons removing to other jurisdictions seems to be an almost insuperable objection to the plan. On this point he says:

"This difficulty suggested itself to the Grand Lodge of Nevada, which seeks to avoid it by making the fees for life membership payable to the Grand Lodge, which, in consideration thereof, assumes the payment of the dues of such subordinate Lodge as the life member of the Order may choose to connect himself with. This plan would, of course, obviate some of the objections hereinbefore suggested, but would still be open to the objection of practical inconveniences where the affiliation was remote, and of being as uncertain in its operation as the different rules of widely-separated localities. It might impose a burden upon the Grand Lodge difficult for it to bear, and would require an amount of labor altogether out of proportion to the advantages gained. It amounts, in effect, to an assurance against a time when a brother, from infirmity or other cause, might find himself unable to pay. There is no Lodge which would require of a brother thus situated the payment of that which would distress himself or family. These suggestions might be followed further, but sufficient has been said to bring the subject before you for such action as you may deem advisable."

Of the financial condition of the Grand Lodge he reports:

"Under the careful hands of our Grand Treasurer the funds of the Grand Lodge are well guarded and safely invested. There is now in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, in cash, interest, deposits, and United States bonds, the sum of \$1,932 49, interest computed to December 9, 1866.

"The Grand Lodge charity fund amounts to \$366 25. In this connection I may be allowed to remark, that some of the Lodges are setting apart a portion of their receipts with a view to create a building fund. The time is not, I trust, far distant when this Grand body will own the place where it annually assembles; will possess a home fitted and adorned in a manner suitable to its condition; where its archives, the portraits of its elders and honored ones,

its library and furniture, may be placed; whose hospitable and familiar halls will ever be open for its assembling."

The decisions of G. M. Englesby on the questions submitted to him are marked by so much good judgment, moderation, and true Masonic law, that we give them entire:

"DECISIONS FOR THE MASONIC YEAR 1866.—1. A dimitted brother, who does not connect himself with another Lodge, does not, under the rule of the Grand Lodge, become suspended or expelled, unless he has had the notice contemplated in that rule. His right of visitation is subjected to the will of the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he continues to reside. The expediency of granting dimits, when the brother does not desire it for the purpose of connecting himself with another Lodge, is very doubtful. My opinion is against it, as are also our Grand Lodge by-laws.

"2. You ask if gambling and intemperence, and other kindred vices, are consistent with, and agreeable to, Masonic law? My best answer is the language of the ancient charges: 'Whoever would be a Mason, should know how to practice all the private virtues; he should avoid all kinds of intemperence and excess.' Again, 'Masons ought to be moral men, avoiding all excess injurious to themselves or families, or which would reflect dishonor upon the ancient fraternity.'

"3. A Master, in his discretion, has power to withhold the declaration of the result of a ballot when, in his judgment, it may become necessary. Having declared it, a petition for the same parties cannot again be entertained until the expiration of a year. The unanimous consent of a subordinate Lodge cannot suspend a Grand Lodge by-law.

"4. At a special meeting called for that purpose, if called within a reasonable time, all and the same brethren being present who were present at the prior one, it is competent to reconsider a vote expelling a brother. It should only be done, however, when some error is apparent or some new testimony has been discovered, showing the brother in a different and more favorable aspect; and then, upon the supposition that an injury has been done which should be remedied, and with the consent of the Grand Master.

"5. The rule in decision 20 of proceedings of 1865 applies as well to other foreign countries as to Canada.

"6. When there is but one Lodge in a town, it has jurisdiction over the whole town.

"7. A black ball having been cast by mistake, the ballots may be passed again (notwithstanding the result has been declared) at the same communication; the brother who cast the black ball so stating, and that it was a mistake.

"8. Reasons of a personal or private nature should never be allowed to debar an individual from becoming a member, or to prevent his advancing when a member of a Masonic Lodge. A brother protesting against the advancement of another for such an improper reason renders himself justly amenable to Lodge discipline. His charge is never to allow personal pique or malice to enter into his Masonic action.

"9. The criterion, in case of the loss of a limb or portion thereof, of a man's eligibility, is the ability to approve himself a Mason. Being unable to do that, he cannot, without violating the ancient charges, receive the degrees. The jurisdiction of Lodges extends to the town lines wherein they are situated. If two Lodges are so situated that a town or towns without a Lodge intervene, then the jurisdiction is to be determined by the geographical point equi-distant from the respective Lodges.

"10. An Entered Apprentice may be tried for unmasonic conduct on charges preferred; the hearing to be had in an Entered Apprentice Lodge, and the decision made, on report thereto, in a Master Lodge.

"11. A Lodge may confer the degrees at the request of another Lodge, good reasons existing therefor, there being no objections in either Lodge, and the

applicant having been balloted for in the Lodge making the request, and the ballots returned clear.

"12. A Lodge may refuse to receive as a visitor one who, having been rejected by it, goes to another State, receives the degrees, and then presents himself as a visitor or petitions for membership. The Master of the Lodge may withhold, in his discretion, the declaration of a ballot, but cannot, after the result has been declared, order a new ballot at a subsequent communication, or require the disclosure of the person who cast the black ball, or the reasons therefor. Any such disclosure must be entirely voluntary.

"13. In case of the death or absence of the Master of a Lodge, an election cannot be held until the next regular annual communication. The Master being absent, the Wardens confer the degrees and perform the duties of the Master.

"14. A motion to reconsider should be made, if at all, at the same communication that the subject-matter to be reconsidered was passed upon. (If not made, it would not necessarily be as a petition for a new Lodge at the next communication.) It is for the Master to say whether it shall be received, it being his duty to see that the Lodge is not trifled with.

"15. There is no appeal from the decision of the Master; he is responsible to the Grand Lodge alone.

"16. The Master may, and it is his duty as well to, order important matters to lie until the next regular communication before action.

"17. The Grand Lodge by-laws do not allow of membership in more than one Lodge at the same time. A petition for membership must be accompanied by a dimit from the Lodge to which the petitioning brother belongs. The rule can only be varied when it is clearly made to appear that the Lodge to which he belonged has become extinct.

"18. In relation to the vote in Masonic trials there does not seem to be any fixed rule. G. M. Haswell did suggest that not less than two-thirds should expel, implying that a larger vote should be required. My own opinion has been, and still is, that, while a two-thirds vote may convict and inflict a less punishment known to our Order, a larger vote should be required. It may be said you can, in such case, never expel. It may be so, but the presumption is that the members of a Lodge will always do their duty, and should not hesitate therein. A brother should not be expelled except for grave cause, clearly established. It affixes a stigma not lightly to be done away, and for that reason the right is only to be exercised in extreme cases, when lighter remedies fail.

"19. The spirit that dictates slanders or libels, or seeks in an underhanded manner to injure a brother's character, professional or otherwise, is not a Masonic one, and should not be tolerated in a Lodge, as it directly interferes with its harmony.

"The Master who presides is to decide as to the admissibility of testimony. The trial must be had at a special Lodge meeting. (See Grand Lodge by-law.) It should only be called to dispensation when other than Masons are introduced as witnesses, *i. e.*, during the transaction of business. An expelled or suspended Mason has no right in a Lodge. A brother should not be present when a vote is taken on the question of his guilt or punishment. A committee may take testimony of persons outside the Order out of the territorial jurisdiction of the Lodge: the testimony can consist of statement only, there being no power or right to take affidavits.

"I should not consider it very proper, but, on the contrary, highly reprehensive conduct to ridicule the proceedings of a Lodge. A brother who would do so would be a very unworthy member.

"20. One voting in the minority cannot move a reconsideration. Neither can it be done after the meeting on which the vote was had.

"21. It is the duty of the Master to see that his Lodge is protected against improper propositions, or propositions presented with undue frequency. He

has control over all such matters, subject to the Grand Lodge for the proper exercise thereof.

"22. A visiting brother is present only by courtesy, and can exercise the privilege of speaking or any other participation in the proceedings simply to the extent that leave is granted, and then his action can be no other than advisory.

"23. The effect of granting a petition for a dispensation for a new Lodge is to limit the petitioners from their respective Lodges, their standing being such as to entitle them thereto.

"24. A Lodge in this State has jurisdiction over a person who has taken the E. A. degree in another State for the purpose of conferring the remaining degrees, provided he has come here to reside permanently and the Lodge in this State is satisfied that the degree has been conferred and the person is a suitable one to be advanced, both by information and actual observation.

"25. It may be, and often is, necessary for a Master to order the ballots passed a second, or perhaps in exceptional instances a third time, when he thinks or has reason to believe that a black-ball may have been cast by mistake, or he may suspend the declaration of a ballot. The result, when declared, is the property of the Lodge, and is final. The desire to know the number of black-balls cast arises either from an idle curiosity or a desire to effect a change in the result, either of which should not be indulged.

"26. A Master has power to suspend the declaration of the result of a ballot, when in his opinion it is evident that there is a mistake or misapprehension in the matter of the ballot, until the next regular communication, and may then order a new ballot. The members present at the time of the first ballot should be present at the second.

"27. In case of Masonic trials, the notice should be by summons to every member of the Lodge whose residence is known, such notice being long enough before the time fixed for the trial that every member may or may be presumed to have notice thereof, certainly not less than a week. The notice necessary to hold a subsequent meeting to reconsider the action of the first, if it could be done, would be governed by the same rule of reasonable notice. Strictly, however, no such meeting should be had. Reconsideration can only be had at the same meeting that the action sought to be reconsidered is had. The variance from this is exceptional, and should only be allowed in cases when manifest wrong has been done, and the facts indicating it have arisen or become known since the trial, and then it is of doubtful propriety; if had at all, in the nature of and through a motion for a new trial, the trial should be conducted with such care and deliberation that errors may not occur.

"For the usual business, the custom to notify, by publishing when a special meeting is desired, is well enough, as no new business can arise; but in case of trials the notice should be personal or by circular.

"28. The construction of art. 18, sec. 2, of Grand Lodge by-laws, would require both absence and neglect to subject to its penalties; the Lodge should serve the notice required by that article within a reasonable time after that neglect occurs.

"Your time of meeting is probably regulated by your by-laws. An amendment of them is proper, and by such amendment your time of meeting may be changed.

"29. One ballot is sufficient for three degrees, unless your by-laws direct otherwise. If they do, they should be changed to conform to what is now the usage in this State. The ballots should not be taken except at the request of the petitioner or his vouchers answering for his presence.

"Objections to the further advancement of a candidate should be made in open Lodge, or by information given to the Master, and should be of such a character as would have constituted a good cause of rejection of an applica-

tion; the facts in relation thereto to be ascertained, if necessary, in the discretion of the Master, through the investigation of a committee.

"30. A dimit once taken severs the brother's connection with the Lodge granting it. The connection can only be resumed by a unanimous vote, in the same manner and under the same regulations as in the case of the application of a stranger to the Lodge. It does not matter for what purpose the dimit is taken, the result is as above stated. The dimit is evidence that the person making application for membership was once a member of some Lodge and in good standing. The application must lie over one communication, as in case of new members. If your by-laws require a different method, they are wrong. You are not bound to receive a dimit any way, except as evidence of the facts set forth therein, and, as such, to be deposited among the Lodge records. A Lodge has a perfect right to refuse membership, notwithstanding the dimit, if they so choose and the applicant is not worthy, and that without charges preferred."

The special committee on work and lectures, appointed to ascertain and report what they, after careful consideration, shall deem to be, as nearly as possible, the ancient and original work and lectures, as taught by Thomas Smith Webb, made a very elaborate report, occupying ten closely-printed pages. We should be glad to quote it all did not our limits forbid. The conclusion of the report sums up the result of the investigation in these words:

"Therefore your committee, after a careful and patient investigation of the facts presented and full examination of the corroborating testimony submitted to them, can come to no other conclusion than that Gleason, Snow, Cross, and Haswell, and Willson in his amended copy, have all made their own changes and interpolations, and that the original Barney lectures, as formerly taught previous to 1856 by Willson, are a transcript of the teachings of Thomas Smith Webb and the others; although in all essential points they agree, they are a mixture of the teachings of these several authors, compiled by each one to suit his own tastes and prejudices; and that the Mnemonics by Rob. Morris are but a review of these various authors, making, perhaps, Bro. Willson's amended copy the basis, prepared in accordance with his own taste and designs, and hence the great discordance which has arisen in the work in this jurisdiction.

"We therefore commend to the careful consideration of the Grand Lodge the original Barney lectures, as copied by the Assistant Grand Lecturer, believing from all the examinations, comparisons made, and proofs submitted, that it is the original work, as practiced in England and taught in this country by Thomas Smith Webb, and trusting that all preconceived opinions and prejudices will be thrown aside in the consideration of this question, and that the Grand Lodge will harmonize upon these lectures as taught to our fathers, and discard all others which, perhaps embodying the principles, yet are at the same time expressing in their variations the personal opinions and varied tastes of the several compilers.

"Your committee, after the performance of the laborious duty assigned them, in view of the facts and testimony which have been placed before them, having as thoroughly investigated the subject as can be done at this late period, when but a remnant of the men yet live who had knowledge of the introduction of the work and lectures as taught by Barney in Vermont, believe that the lectures of Thomas Smith Webb are contained in the original Barney key in the possession of Past Grand Lecturer Samuel Willson, and a literal copy of which, in cipher, is herewith submitted, was the ancient work in Vermont from 1817, and is the best standard that can be found, and that the work called Mnemonics, by Rob. Morris, is but a corruption, with such interpolations from other compilers, with additional changes by himself, and that the lectures presented by your committee should be adopted by this Grand Lodge as the standard in this jurisdiction. We believe that the further use of printed

keys or notes, under whatever name, should be abandoned at once by all good Masons and Lodges. We have endeavored, carefully and impartially, to arrive at facts and conclusions, having only in view the truth of history and the well being of Masonry in our own jurisdiction, leaving other parties to arrive at their own conclusions in the premises."

The report on foreign correspondence is a very comprehensive review of the proceedings of American and foreign Grand Lodges, our own among the number; but, as the review is of the proceedings of the year 1866, we consider it unnecessary to prolong this notice, already extending beyond ordinary limits. Leverett B. Englesby, Grand Master; Henry Clark, Grand Secretary.

1868.—The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Vermont was opened at St. Johnsbury, June 10, 1868, Grand Master Englesby presiding. His annual address is a model paper, principally confined, however, to matters of local importance and interest. He touches upon one topic in the following extract which may well be brought to the notice of Masons in other jurisdictions:

"It has been brought to my attention that the doings of the secular Lodges are known in the community to an extent incompatible with their best interests, and in a manner not to be tolerated; that the business and affairs of the Lodges are the subject of free conversation in the presence of those who are not members, and in many cases of those who are well pleased to make them the topic of neighborhood gossip, and thus matters and discussions, the echo of which should never be heard beyond the walls of the Lodge room, are freely canvassed, and with a coloring to which they are not entitled. This is all wrong. The ancient charges express your duty in this behalf more perfectly in a few words than all I might write on the subject. I quote: 'You shall be cautious in your words and carriage, that the most penetrating stranger shall not be able to discover or find out what is not proper to be intimated, and sometimes you shall divert a discourse, and manage it prudently, for the honor of the Worshipful Fraternity.' Words to be pondered upon and inscribed in letters of gold upon the walls of every Lodge-room; words of adaptation, too, to every life. It is as valuable a trait of character to know when to be silent as when to speak."

He reports the following decisions:

"DECISIONS FOR THE MASONIC YEAR 1867.—1. The effect of a refusal to ballot would be the same as a black ball. The ballot cannot be said to be unanimous unless all vote. A brother refusing to obey any proper requirement of the Master or the by-laws in this behalf is amenable to charges, trial, and, if found guilty, punishment.

"2. There is no way in which one can be a member of two Lodges at the same time. If his Lodge refuse a dimit for improper reasons, the remedy is in an appeal to the Grand Lodge.

"3. Never allow your Lodge to be imposed upon by false representations as to age, for the purpose of procuring admission, without taking such notice thereof as would deter others from in like manner offending.

"4. The change of time of meeting of the Grand Lodge would not affect your annual meeting. That is a matter of convenience for yourself, and in revising your by-laws your convenience might suggest a change to correspond.

"5. The rule in this jurisdiction now is, that one ballot entitles to the three degrees, unless good and valid objections are interposed. If your by-laws are not in unison with this rule, they should be changed. Under that rule the brother is entitled to the Master's degree, unless good cause is shown to the contrary. If charges are preferred against him, they should be tried.

"6. The officers of a new Lodge must be elected and installed as soon as may be after receipt of the charter, and the Lodge should be constituted in form.

"7. A petition, once presented and referred to a committee, becomes the

property of the Lodge, and cannot be disposed of, except by action of the Lodge thereon.

"8. The matter of objecting to the passing and raising of an initiate is, in a great measure, addressed to the discretion of the Master. There should be caution used that a man be sufficiently known before receiving the first degree. If charges are preferred against an Entered Apprentice for matters not known at the time of his initiation, they should be tried before progressing further, and, if sustained, would, of course, debar him. If the objections are not made in the form of charges, the Master must act his discretion as to ordering an investigation or proceeding, alway bearing in mind that the harmony of his Lodge must be preserved, if possible, at the same time having a care that the rights of candidates are not trifled with.

"9. A majority vote is sufficient on an application for leave to form a new Lodge, and the petitioners are voters, if they choose to exercise the right.

"10. An officer of a Lodge, having been elected at the regular annual communication, not being present, if, on being notified thereof, he declines to be installed, his place cannot be filled by election at a subsequent communication.

"11. Electioneering for office never has been, and never ought to be, tolerated in a Masonic Lodge. The sooner such a practice, if it exists, is checked the better.

"12. Taking dimitts from a Lodge for the purpose of forming a new Lodge, and obtaining a dispensation therefrom, gives the brethren no right to any portion of the property or furniture of the Lodge whence dimitted. Petitions having been received and acted upon in a Lodge having jurisdiction, it retains that jurisdiction for conferring the degrees, notwithstanding a new Lodge U. D. has been established within whose jurisdiction the candidate would fall.

"13. A request for a dimit should always be in writing, and state the purpose for which the dimit is asked, that the Lodge records may show the circumstances under which it was granted or refused.

"14. A dimitted brother, moving into and residing in the vicinity of a Lodge, should, within a reasonable time, become a member thereof, if possible. If he neglects so to do, unreasonably, he would not be entitled to the rights and privileges of the Lodge. The Grand Lodge by-laws in this State clearly recognize the duty of membership in some Lodge.

"15. An assessment for special purposes would not be considered Lodge dues within the meaning of the by-laws.

"16. Officers of Lodges under dispensation are not entitled to be installed.

"17. Sundry members of a Lodge having presented a petition thereto, asking that the Lodge and its property be divided, and two new Lodges formed therefrom, it is sufficient to say, that inasmuch as in the form in which the petition is presented action could not be had which would accomplish the purpose apparently contemplated, the best course for the Lodge to pursue is to give the petitioners leave to withdraw.

"18. If a Lodge cannot complete the business of its communication, it should not call off to another day more or less remote, but close, and a special communication be called for completing unfinished business.

"19. There is no rule in this State to prevent more than one regular communication in a month.

"20. The only members of a Lodge U. D. are the members named in the dispensation, and the Lodge U. D. cannot, therefore, affiliate members.

"21. In no case should Masonic trials be governed by technicalities. Such action should be endeavored to be had as to develop the existence of such conduct in the matter alleged, upon the part of the brother charged, as would render him unworthy of Lodge fellowship or the contrary.

"22. A Lodge should not force a brother to trial on the day fixed, when good reasons existed and were made to appear for a postponement. And while

in the ordinary business of the Lodge it should not be called off except for a few hours, in these cases I see no reason why a Lodge may not, and in many cases should, take a recess until such time as a trial can be properly had; this to be determined by a vote of the Lodge, and not in the discretion of the Master, inasmuch as the Lodge is convened to hear and try, and should have the power to take such action as would enable it fairly to do so.

"The time to which the recess is taken, or the special Lodge called off, is not necessarily to be within the time of office of the three first officers.

"Upon the question arising, all the members of the Lodge are to vote; it is not to be supposed that any member is actuated by other than the best motives, kindest feelings, and earnest desire to do his whole duty.

"The vote to convict or punish must be not less than two-thirds. In my address of last session my opinion upon this subject was indicated fully.

"The Junior Warden is, *virtute officii*, the proper person to have charge of the proceedings for the Lodge, and may call such assistance as is necessary. The Master, however, as the general guardian of the interests of the Lodge, should see that that duty is properly discharged. The Lodge should also give to the brother accused such opportunity of personal explanation as he may desire; and the secretary should keep such accurate minutes that the proceedings may be fully presented to the Grand Lodge in case of appeal."

The report on foreign correspondence is elaborate and able. It is chiefly devoted to a review of the proceedings of foreign Grand Lodges. Our own proceedings do not appear to have been received.

The following protest is of so much general interest that we reproduce it entire:

"PROTEST OF R. W. PAST GRAND LECTURER BRO. SAMUEL WILLSON, AGAINST THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON WORK AND LECTURES.—Although by its action the Grand Lodge at its session refused to publish this protest, yet the condition of Bro. Willson and his long service for the Craft, and his sensitiveness upon the subject, have brought the Grand Secretary, who was the author of the report, and Bro. Gamaliel Washburn, a member of the committee, to a consideration of the subject, and on consultation thought it proper to print in connection with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Secretary had no time to consult Bro. J. K. Egerton, the other member of the committee, before putting it to press, although we assume that he has no objections to its publication. Therefore the Grand Secretary, who is the individual attacked most violently, in a fraternal spirit submits it to the reading of the Craft, at the same time believing and knowing that most of Bro. Willson's positions are not as he thinks he stated them to the committee, for nearly every word and all the documents were taken down at the time, and are now in the possession of the committee. The following is Bro. Willson's protest:

"*To the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Vermont.*—The undersigned most respectfully begs leave to enter his protest to this honorable body against the report of your special committee, consisting of Brothers Clark, Washburn, and Egerton. He begs leave to enter his protest, because this report contains many false statements, and places Bro. Haswell and himself in an entirely false position before the Masonic world; but more especially because it strikes a death-blow to Vermont Masonry; and also because he believes it yet possible to retrieve the reputation we so recklessly threw away by publishing the second paragraph on the 54th page, provided this be done at the present communication.

"But before proceeding to make the specifications, he deems it necessary to make a few remarks, in order that this subject may be properly understood. Masonic writers and speakers have fallen into the habit of coupling together the words "work" and "lectures," as one compound word, having but one signification. He understands these words to have two distinct significations, namely: "Work" includes the opening and closing of Lodges and the confer-

ring of degrees. "Lecturés" include the unwritten ritual of Masonry, and is to govern the work under all circumstances. He begs it to be understood that what he may hereafter say alludes alone to the lectures, and not to the work.

"When your committee met him December 6, 1866, your committee, after a few preliminary remarks, mutually agreed that they had no occasion to make any inquiries relative to the work, notwithstanding that the resolution authorizing their appointment used the words, "work and lectures," and from this moment the subject of work was dropped, and was not afterward called up. This dropping of the subject of work out of their inquiries left but one single point on which the committee could possibly make any inquiries, viz: Did the cipher exhibited by the undersigned to your committee contain the true Webb lectures, as taught by Thomas Smith Webb in 1817? and was it the same cipher made by John Barney and the undersigned in 1817? and was it preserved by the undersigned entirely unchanged? and had the undersigned taught in conformity with this cipher from 1817 until the present hour?

"This, then, was the only possible question left for the investigation of your committee. After disposing of the subject, as heretofore stated, the undersigned, supposing that the history of the Webb lectures, together with all the circumstances therewith connected, was the only subject of inquiry, proceeded to give them a detailed history of the Webb lectures from the year 1817 up to that time; and strange to say, that notwithstanding this was the only important point of the committee's investigation, the report contains many errors. Some small portion of the documentary testimony the committee copied—some correctly and some otherwise. One important point in particular they give exactly the reverse of the written evidence which lay before them.

"After the undersigned had concluded his testimony, he asked each of the committee if they were entirely satisfied that the cipher he exhibited them was the original cipher made by John Barney and himself, contained the true Webb lectures, as taught by Thomas Smith Webb in 1817, and that it remained unaltered? He further asked them if, from the evidence before them, they fully believed that he had taught in accordance with these since 1817? Each one gave the most unequivocal affirmative answer.

"Since the publication of this unfortunate report, two of the committee, namely, Bros. Clark and Washburn, have separately visited the undersigned. To Bro. Clark he pointed out some of the objectionable parts of the report. Bro. Clark did not even attempt to justify any part of the report, but voluntarily promised that, as soon as the legislature arose, he would visit the undersigned and write a new report, which should be to the full satisfaction of the undersigned, and that he would publish a thousand copies, and distribute them wherever he had distributed the printed proceedings; to which the undersigned replied, that although that would not leave him as well off as it found him, yet, as it was all that could be done, it would be fully satisfactory. During this second visit the undersigned again asked him if he was still fully satisfied that the cipher and teachings of the undersigned had been strictly in conformity with that taught by Bro. Webb in 1817, and he again answered that he was, fully.

"The undersigned wishes it to be distinctly understood, that he has never for a moment supposed that any member of that committee had the least unkind feeling towards himself, and neither has he up to the present moment entertained other than the most friendly feelings toward each member of that committee.

"After the legislature had risen, the undersigned waited a long time for Bro. Clark to fulfill the promise which he believed to have been made in good faith. He then wrote him, to remind him of said promise; to this letter

Bro. Clark never deigned to reply. After waiting another interval he again took the liberty of reminding him of his promise, and of this he has taken no notice whatever. A short time since the undersigned wrote him requesting the return of a book loaned him on his official visit, and also notified him of his intention to present to the Grand Lodge a protest against the report, and of this he has taken no notice.

"On Bro. Washburn's visit to the undersigned, since the publication of this report, the undersigned called his attention to its inaccuracies. These he censured severely. The undersigned again asked him if he was yet fully satisfied with regard to the lectures he had taught since 1817. Bro. Washburn replied that he was fully and entirely, as to their accuracy; and added, that he might have been called upon to establish the fact that they had not been changed since about 1850, at which time he became acquainted with Bro. Willson's cipher and with Bro. Willson's teachings; at about that time he visited the undersigned for the purpose of learning the lectures, took a copy of the original cipher, and knows that no change has taken place since that date. The undersigned thinks this would fully disprove the committee's statement that the undersigned had recently made changes to suit his own fancy. The undersigned feels that the Grand Lodge, by publishing that report, so far indorsed it as to publicly accuse him of being an unfaithful custodian and a corrupter of the Webb lectures, thereby striking a fatal blow at the credit of Vermont Masonry, as having and teaching the Webb lectures pure. Had it not been for this unfortunate paragraph on page 54, the undersigned would never have troubled the Grand Lodge on this subject; but he felt that this suicidal act was altogether too much to be passed over in silence, and hence this protest."

"The undersigned will now proceed to specify some of the objectionable portions of this most singular report: On page 46, tenth line from the top, read October for "December." (Note.—This blunder would throw confusion over several other statements.) On the same page, fourteenth line from the top, read subsequently for "before." (Note.—The undersigned never knew Barney till he came to Vergennes to lecture.) Also sixteenth line from the top, read dictated for "gave." (Note.—Barney wrote but a small portion of the lectures on the three first degrees, which was pointed out to the committee. The most of it was written by the undersigned, at the dictation of Barney; some other portions of the work were entirely in his handwriting.) Page 47, in paragraph commencing twenty-seventh line from the top, strike out after the word "chairman," to the words "and that the manuscript." And in the following line, for mostly by Barney, read "partly," and for partly by Willson, read "mostly." At the close of the paragraph, after the words to instruct them, add "so far as the lectures were concerned." (Note.—The committee seem to have strangely misunderstood the undersigned in this whole paragraph. He told the committee that Barney made no changes in his lectures in Vergennes, because he came almost directly from Webb and Gleason, through the Grand Lodge, to his school in Vergennes, within a few weeks' time; consequently he had neither time nor opportunity to make any changes. He never told the committee that Barney made but two changes after he left Vermont. Bro. Tucker was constantly in the habit of referring those whose object was to acquire the lectures to the undersigned, while he as constantly referred all those who wished to obtain information on Masonic jurisprudence to him.)

"Page 48, thirteenth line from the top, after Barney, read "and himself." Twenty-sixth line from top read "our," for one. Page 52, first line, after worded, read "as those of Barney." (Note.—The undersigned has the original letter which contains those words distinctly.) Page 54, twenty-eighth line from the top, erase "practiced in England and." (Note.—The undersigned does not choose to be held responsible for what the committee say respecting our lectures corresponding with those of England. Previous to 1814, there were two Grand Lodges in England, which, after many years of difficulty,

united into one by compromise, each yielding a part of what they had long contended for. We adhere to the old York branch, and do not at present very closely resemble the English compromise.)

"If all these corrections, and very many more, were made, this report would fall very far short of expressing the views which the undersigned desired to impress upon this committee. But this cannot be wondered at, as the undersigned believes that your committee made very few, if any, notes on his oral testimony. The undersigned has noticed the foregoing errors, partly to put himself right on the record, but more especially to show with what carelessness this unfortunate report was written.

"The undersigned now comes to the second paragraph, on the 54th page, which reads as follows: "Your committee * * * can come to no other conclusion, than that Gleason, Snow, Cross, Haswell, and Willson in his amended copy, have all made their own changes and interpolations, * * * and that the Mnemonics by Rob. Morris are but a review of these various authors, making, perhaps, Bro. Willson's amended copy the basis." (Note.—This very remarkable paragraph is the crowning climax of our undoing. It was but committing downright suicide when the Grand Lodge published the report. It was but a repetition of what Moore and Reynolds said a few years ago, when they wished to damage the Webb lectures, in order to make room for their favorite Baltimore version. With all the brilliant talents of these two shining lights, they could never so completely have blasted our reputation as we have done by publishing this report. Moore and Reynolds could never have affixed the seal of the Grand Lodge of Vermont to anything they might have said on this subject. But this most saddening paragraph stares every Mason full in the face, under the sanction of that broad seal.)

"This whole charge of alteration, interpolation, emendation, or corruption of the Webb lectures, in any manner whatever, is false in every word, syllable, letter, and character; false as to the undersigned, and false as to Bro. Haswell, of whom he will speak elsewhere. The undersigned never had an amended or altered copy, and would have considered it sacrilege and forgery to have altered or changed the Webb lectures in any manner. There was no evidence whatever before the committee to justify this charge. It is true that he stated to the committee that he had sometimes taught an explanation of three prominent figures, always represented on the Master's carpet. These three figures represent different portions of King Solomon's Temple. He taught these, because he had heard them taught from his earliest recollections of Masonry. He taught them, because he thought it was necessary to keep up the explanation of these figures, or that they should be dropped from the Master's carpet. These have always been taught by experts, ever since he knew anything of Masonry. He taught these explanations in open Grand Lodge, but was there careful to explain that they constituted no part of the Webb lectures, and were not contained in his original cipher. He has always been careful, whenever, and wherever, and however he taught these explanations, to say that they constituted no part of the Webb ritual. He informed the committee that he had incorporated this explanation in a copy that he had made since 1856, but that he had there carefully enclosed it in parentheses, and had stated in his certificate that this was not contained in his original manuscript. All this he carefully explained to the committee, and induced them to examine the certificate alluded to. Near the commencement of the first lecture there are two short sentences, to which all the foregoing observations would apply with equal propriety. And this is the utmost that can be brought against the undersigned to sustain this very grave charge.

"Does the committee imagine that this constituted an emendation, or a corruption of the Webb lectures? If they do so, he thinks there is not another brother in this Grand Lodge who would for a moment entertain such an opinion. Why did the committee take the trouble to copy out those certificates,

if they believe in this disastrous alteration? The only object of these certificates was to prove that these were the genuine Webb lectures, that they never had been changed, and that he had always taught and practiced in strict conformity thereto. Why did the Grand Lodge procure a copy of this cipher for the government of Masonry in Vermont in all future time, if they believed it to have been corrupted? Why do two of this committee stand before the world as Grand Lecturer and Assistant Grand Lecturer to teach a corrupted ritual?

"The Masons of Vermont have long been in the habit of boasting of the purity of their lectures, and the world has very generally conceded this claim. But this report has put an end to all this. If any one should put forth the claim, he would be met at once with the declaration, that "your own Grand Lodge, in its published proceedings, declared to the world that your lectures are corrupted." What Vermont Mason can read this article without a tinge of shame and indignation, that his own Grand Lodge could have committed such a suicidal blunder? If there had been any truth in it, he might have been compelled to bite his lips and hold his peace; but, as it is simply a blunder, his mortification must be keen and unending.

"The undersigned does not believe for a moment, when your committee wrote the second paragraph on the 54th page, that they intended it to injure him. But he believes that their over anxiety to strike a covert but deadly blow at the Mnemonics induced them to overshoot their mark, thereby inflicting a deadly wound on Vermont Masonry, while the Mnemonics calmly stood by and did not even feel the shock. In this manner, what was meant for good resulted in most disastrous evil. He also believes that they said in their report many things which they ought not to have said, and that they left unsaid the very things which they should have said. He would therefore suggest, that the Grand Lodge appoint a new committee, who will at least make an accurate report, and one that will do away, as far as possible, the unfortunate report of the former committee. The undersigned believes that your committee utterly failed to accomplish what they most earnestly desired to accomplish—that is, to strike a damaging blow to the Mnemonics and its friends. He also believes that they most lamentably accomplished what they did not intend to do, the destruction of the credit of Vermont Masonry as to its long claim of having the pure Webb lectures.

"The undersigned believes that your committee made a grave mistake when they wrote the second paragraph on the 54th page, and that the Grand Lodge was nearly asleep when they published this unfortunate report, and that very many of its members have not yet waked up to a realizing sense of this all-important subject. Notwithstanding what the report says with regard to "the great discordance which has arisen in the work in this jurisdiction," the undersigned believes that there are not half a dozen States, perhaps not more than one, where the work is so uniformly practiced as in this jurisdiction.

"Many Masonic savans have visited him for the express purpose of investigating this subject; and some of them have traveled great distances for this purpose. He has never yet failed to entirely convince every brother who has taken the trouble to investigate the testimony. Nor did he fail to convince most thoroughly each member of your committee, for each one so expressed himself at the time, and the undersigned has now a certificate from two of this committee to that effect.

"BRO. WILLSON'S VINDICATION OF THE PURITY OF BRO. HASWELL'S LECTURES.—I am most happy, on this occasion, to be able to stand forth the champion of our much lamented Past Grand Master, Nathan B. Haswell. I am confident that there is no man living that knows all the circumstances which will clear the memory of Bro. Haswell from the false charge contained in this report so thoroughly as I do. I first became acquainted with Bro. Haswell in 1816, and soon after that period I very frequently met him at the

Grand Lodge. He being an acknowledged teacher in Israel, and I striving hard to become so, frequently met to discuss mooted questions in the lectures. He had a cipher made by himself at the dictation of Jeremy L. Cross, in 1815, and I one made by the aid of John Barney, in 1817. When we differed on any particular point, he referred to his cipher and I to mine. On referring to the ciphers; we frequently found that the ciphers agreed, and that the fault was our own. He always adhered to his reading and I to mine; thus in a few years I became quite familiar with his cipher. But between the years 1822-'26, while Bro. Tucker was making strenuous efforts to obtain a knowledge of Masonry, we had two or more such meetings in the presence of Bro. Tucker and in the Lodge room at Burlington, where several subjects were liberally discussed. In 1847, in an effort made by Bro. Haswell and Bro. Tucker to resuscitate suspended Masonry, they called in my aid. At that time neither of us three were able readily to read the cipher, but by mutual assistance and constant practice we soon became able to read it correctly, and had never afterwards any doubts on the subject. In all my intercourse with Bro. Haswell he never produced or alluded to any other cipher but this one; and I therefore consider it impossible that he could have ever made but one. This statement clears his memory from the blasting charge contained in that report.

"This cipher lay before the committee in their investigation, together with all the oral light that I was able to throw on the subject. This manuscript is now my property, and is carefully laid away among my archives for the benefit of coming ages.

"Bro. Haswell never had but one cipher; he never altered that; he never altered his lectures after 1815. Of these facts I feel very positive. No such changes could possibly have been made without their coming to my knowledge. As Bro. Haswell has no friend living who knows all the circumstances as I do, I think the Grand Lodge, under any circumstances, will feel itself in honor bound, in order to undo the injury that this unfortunate report has cast upon his memory, to publish this simple statement of mine.

"If I should die before a new report is made, I ask the Grand Lodge to publish this communication entire, that it may do something towards wiping out this stain, which unfortunately can never be entirely effaced.

"S. WILLSON."

"We leave this subject in the hands of the Grand Lodge on Bro. Willson's statement, and should they be disposed to revive the subject at the next annual communication, the chairman of the committee will be prepared to meet the discussion in all its points, leaving the decision to the Grand Lodge of Vermont. They supposed they were sent by the Grand Lodge to procure the evidence and draw therefrom their own conclusions, and not the conclusions of Bro. Willson. They have not the most remote ill feeling toward Bro. Willson because of this controversy, but do what he claims to be an act of courtesy to him in the publication of his protest. It will be remembered that up to the present time the Grand Lodge of Vermont has never listened to the full report of the special committee. Bro. Edgerton, one of the number to whom was assigned the duty of copying and reporting the lectures, has on two several occasions endeavored to report them to the Grand Lodge in full, and has as yet been unable to make his report. When that is fully made, if the Grand Lodge will listen as patiently to the report as the committee faithfully worked, they will more fully and better understand the printed report of the committee."

VIRGINIA.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Virginia was held in the city of Richmond, December 14, 1868, M. W. William Terry, Grand Master, presiding. There was a full attendance of officers and representatives.

The greater portion of the Grand Master's address is taken up with a discussion of the relations between the Grand Lodge of Virginia and that of West Virginia, which is marked by good temper and a spirit of conciliation. As the terms prescribed by the Grand Lodge of Virginia have been virtually accepted by the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, the controversy may be considered at an end. The return of the original charters to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, which was one of the conditions at first demanded, was not insisted on, in deference to the natural desire of the several Lodges to retain in their own possession documents so important to their historical archives.

At the annual election Bro. Terry was again chosen Grand Master and Bro. John Dove Grand Secretary.

The Treasurer of the Masonic Temple Association submitted a report, in which he expresses the belief that in May, 1870, the board of trustees of the association will be justified in taking active measures for the erection of a temple that will be creditable to the fraternity.

There is no report on foreign correspondence, but an acknowledgment of the receipt of the proceedings of forty-two Grand Lodges, which concludes as follows:

"The character, tenor, and increased size of these volumes prove a greatly advanced progress in the development of the beneficial influences of our time-honored institution in ameliorating and improving the moral condition of mankind, and in her capacity, as the humble hand-maid of religion, she shows her faith by her works in dispensing charity to the destitute, comfort and consolation to the afflicted, and a tender, kind, and useful nurture of the helpless. We respectfully ask a free and fraternal continuance of these communications."

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Eleventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the Territory of Washington convened in the city of Olympia, September 17, 1868, R. W. E. A. Light, Deputy Grand Master, presiding, and representatives from nine Lodges being present.

The proceedings are entirely of local interest. A report on foreign correspondence was submitted, but from prudential reasons was not printed. The receipt of our proceedings for 1867 is acknowledged.

M. W. Benjamin E. Lombard was elected Grand Master, and Thomas M. Reed Grand Secretary.

WISCONSIN.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin was opened at Milwaukee, June 8, 1869, M. W. Harlow Pease, Grand Master, presiding, and a full representation of Lodges in attendance.

In the opening of his annual address the Grand Master pays a feeling tribute to the memory of P. G. M. and P. G. Secretary William R. Smith, who died August 22, 1868, at the advanced age of 83.

In reference to the controversy between the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and the Grand Orient of France, Bro. Pease uses the following language:

"A controversy has arisen between the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and the Grand Orient of France, which has assumed such proportions as to demand the consideration and action of all other Grand Lodges in the civilized world, and which addresses itself with peculiar force to those existing on the American continent. A spurious organization, styling itself the 'Supreme Council of the A. and A. S. Rite in and for the Sovereign and Independent State of Louisiana,' has been established at New Orleans, which, disregarding some of the essential landmarks of our Order, assumes control over the symbolic degrees, and ignoring the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and setting at defiance

its authority, arrogates to itself the power to establish Lodges of Symbolic Masonry within that jurisdiction. This so-called Supreme Grand Council was established in 1858. Left to its own resources, frowned upon by all intelligent American Masons, and recognized by none of them, it languished into utter insignificance and soon would have sunk into oblivion. But, on the 5th of November, 1868, to the surprise of the universal Masonic world, the Grand Orient of France, actuated by motives which it is impossible to fathom, promulgated a decree, based upon a previous report of 'A. Hamitte, 33d, member of the Council of the Order,' recognizing the Supreme Grand Council of the A. and A. S. Rite of the Sovereign and Independent State of Louisiana, with all its usurpations of Masonic authority, establishing official and friendly relations with it, tendering aid and co-operation, and the assurance that the ties which henceforth unite these two Masonic powers will be intimately strengthened by the reciprocal appointment of representatives. By this course the Grand Orient of France is exerting her influence in aid of an unjustifiable attempt to invade and usurp the jurisdiction of a sister Grand Lodge, and to overthrow her legitimate authority. The facts briefly narrated present a case which calls for prompt and decided action."

The Grand Lecturer in his annual report says:

"It affords me pleasure to be able to report that most of the officers of the Lodges so visited are tolerably conversant with the ritual, and all of them manifest a commendable zeal in endeavoring to perfect themselves therein; but as the visit of the Grand Lecturer is limited by the Grand Lodge to a single day, it can scarcely be expected that a thorough course of instruction can be gone through with in so brief a period of time.

"Most of these Lodges have provided themselves with secure Lodge rooms, which are neatly and appropriately furnished, and appear to have exercised due care in selecting their material for membership, and claim to have been observant of the various regulations and requirements of the Grand Lodge and the general usages of the Craft."

Bro. G. Bouck submitted the report on foreign correspondence, reviewing the proceedings of forty Grand Lodges, our own among the number. The report occupies just three pages, and is very good—what there is of it! The following are the remarks of Bro. Bouck upon a subject which is now exciting much discussion among the Craft:

"PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS.—At the last Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, the chairman of which is the chairman of the present committee, gave it as their opinion that an initiate subsequently maimed could [not] be advanced. Said committee did not rest by simply saying that this was their opinion, but gave their reasons at length, and cited all the ancient landmarks and ancient regulations of the Order relating thereto to sustain them in that opinion.

"The question was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, who, during the last half hour of the last hour of the session, reported adversely to such opinion, without giving a single reason or citing a single authority. That report, from mere necessity, was laid over for action at this session.

"With all due respect to that committee, we adhere to the opinion given by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and would say that we have examined all the ancient landmarks and regulations upon the subject, perused the reports upon the subject in the proceedings of the different Grand Lodges, and we challenge that committee to cite a single authority from the ancient landmarks and regulations of the Order which sustains their opinion upon that report.

"And upon this question we occupy the same position that the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the State of Maine does, which makes the following reply to Bro. Norris, who, in his report in 1867, says: 'That he regrets

that the sanction of those great names (Lewis and Simons) is yielded to the advancement of maimed initiates.' You 'may count us with Bros. Lewis and Simons first, last, and all the time.'"

At the annual election, Bro. Gabriel Bouck was elected Grand Master, and Bro. W. T. Palmer Grand Secretary.

The report on returns shows 8,551 Master Masons in the jurisdiction; an increase of 1,048 since the previous year.

In reference to the controversy between the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and the Grand Orient of France, the committee on jurisprudence report as follows:

"Your committee are clearly of the opinion that the several Grand Lodges in this country have exclusive jurisdiction over the symbolic degrees of Masonry within their several jurisdictions, and that in such symbolic degrees none but the 'Ancient York Rite' is recognized by this Grand Lodge as legitimate, and therefore, in consideration of the invasion by the Grand Orient of the jurisdiction of a sister Grand Lodge, we deem it our duty to vindicate the cause of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana by the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

"*Resolved*, That all Masonic correspondence and fraternal relations between the Grand Lodge of the State of Wisconsin and the Grand Orient of France cease and be discontinued, and no Mason owing allegiance to that Grand body, or to any branch thereof, within the State of Louisiana or elsewhere, be recognized as such in this jurisdiction, during the continuance of their interference with the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, or while they shall claim any rights of jurisdiction over any matter pertaining to the symbolic degrees of Masonry in this country.

"*Resolved*, That a duly authenticated copy of the above report and resolution be transmitted to the Grand Orient of France.

Summary of decisions and opinions on Masonic law and usage from the reports of the various Grand Lodges for the year 1867, compiled from the New York report.

ALABAMA—"MASONIC LAW.—1. A Lodge need not wait for some other authority to try a brother charged with an offense, but should investigate for itself.

"2. When separate charges are preferred against two or more brethren, but tried separately, and the facts upon which the charges were based were the same, and all the defendants were involved in those facts, the accuser and accused should retire when the vote is taken.

"3. When charges are preferred by the Master, the Senior Warden should preside at the trial.

"4. When a Lodge obtains jurisdiction of a candidate, it may complete its work though the applicant had removed to another jurisdiction.

"5. A non-affiliated Mason visits by permission only, and should not be allowed to fill any office in the Lodge.

"6. When charges are preferred against a brother, they cannot be withdrawn except by unanimous consent of the Lodge, and not then unless the Master be fully satisfied that Masonry will not suffer thereby.

"7. A suspended brother, while under such sentence, may be tried and expelled.

ARKANSAS.—"1. That a Lodge cannot voluntarily surrender its warrant, while seven members vote to retain it.

"2. That a Junior Warden in charge may invite a visiting Past Master to preside, and even leave the Lodge in his charge.

"3. When a brother's name is attached to a petition for a new Lodge without his consent he is not responsible, and does not lose his first membership.

"4. That in Arkansas a Mason may be a member of more than one Lodge at the same time.

"5. When the rules of a church lead a Mason to renounce Masonry as a matter of conscience, it is not a matter for Masonic discipline.

"6. That an unfavorable report by a committee of investigation on a candidate is not equivalent to a ballot.

"7. That a member having cast a black-ball cannot withdraw it, nor can the Master order a new ballot at a subsequent communication.

"8. That a Mason cannot be disciplined for obedience to civil law, though such obedience acts against the temporal interests of a brother.

"9. That a Lodge, having commenced work on a candidate, has a right to complete it, though the candidate should, after presenting his petition, remove to another State.

"10. Lodges should not be made court-rooms to decide civil controversies.

"11. On the recommendation of the Committee on Law and Usage, the Grand Lodge resolved, that 'hereafter a dimit from a subordinate Lodge to a brother Mason shall be nothing more than a certificate of good standing and permission to join another Lodge; and, until the person to whom such dimit is granted affiliates with another Lodge, his membership and liability to dues shall continue with the Lodge from which he so dimit.'"

CALIFORNIA.—"1. That Lodges should do no work on Sunday.

"2. Every applicant for initiation must be able to sign his own name.

"3. That the right of a Master Mason to visit is not absolute, and that the Master of a Lodge is clothed with authority to say who of those hailing from other Lodges shall visit his.

"4. That it is not proper for the Master of a Lodge to receive a minority report from a committee on investigation and order a ballot thereon.

"5. A member of a Lodge is at all times entitled to be present and participate in its proceedings while he conducts himself with due order and propriety; and nothing short of a violation of such rules authorizes his being refused admission to his Lodge while he remains a member of it in good standing.

"6. That the right of a Lodge to original jurisdiction in the trial of its own members is indefeasible. In case of injustice, the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge is a sufficient remedy.

FLORIDA.—"1. The Grand Master has no power to set aside a provision of the constitution, or any of the rules and regulations of Masonry.

"2. That a person with a mutilated right hand is not a proper candidate for Masonry.

"3. That a Lodge cannot discipline a member for a political offense.

"4. That a Lodge may affiliate a Mason made in a military Lodge, when satisfied that he has regularly received the degrees, even though he have no dimit.

IOWA.—The decisions of Grand Master Peck, as reported, make an addenda of some twelve pages to his address, all of which, with one or two exceptions, were approved by the Grand Lodge. We copy only such as appear to us most noteworthy:

"1. No Lodge should confer the first section of either degree on more than one candidate at a time.

"2. Consent to waive jurisdiction over a candidate must be given with unanimity.

"9. A Mason who insists upon dimiting to become a non-affiliate should be allowed to do so, but he should also be deprived of the rights and benefits of membership.

"10. An applicant for advancement has no claim upon the Lodge for the remaining degrees beyond what is guaranteed by his moral and mental fitness to receive them.

"11. Evidence that a petitioner is a Master Mason must precede the ballot upon his application for affiliation.

KANSAS.—The Grand Master reported fourteen decisions on questions submitted, from which we select these:

"1. A Lodge cannot reconsider the vote by which a brother had been expelled, but at a meeting called for the purpose it may restore him.

"2. An expelled Mason, in whose case a new trial had been granted, is not entitled to a seat in the Lodge, except during the progress of the trial.

"3. A petition for initiation must lie over one month.

"4. A Lodge has a right to levy a tax on its members for legitimate Lodge purposes.

"5. The conferring of either of the degrees upon several candidates at the same time is an innovation upon the ancient usages of the Craft.

"6. A Fellow Craft, moving into the jurisdiction and receiving the Master's degree, becomes a member of the Lodge of which he signs the by-laws.

LOUISIANA.—"1. No one made in a clandestine Lodge can be affiliated with or healed by our Lodges, but must come in as a profane, or by a special dispensation from the Grand Lodge in each case as it may arise.

"2. Every Mason in this jurisdiction is strictly forbidden to display Masonic emblems on sign-boards, business cards, or advertisements; and the Lodges are hereby directed to discipline any brother who continues to do so after being duly warned to discontinue the same.

"3. All Lodges are strictly forbidden to confer the first section of the first and second degrees, and the first and second sections of the third degree, on more than one candidate at the same time.

MAINE.—"1. A Senior Warden cannot dimit. It would be equivalent to a resignation of his office, which is not permissible by our regulation.

"2. Masonic halls should not be used for any other purpose, and especially if they have been dedicated.

"3. A Lodge should not receive and refer to the committee of inquiry a petition for degrees from any rejected candidate, unless accompanied with the consent of the Lodge in which he had been rejected.

MICHIGAN.—"1. A candidate cannot be rejected by a Lodge without a ballot.

"2. A Lodge may try a suspended Mason for offenses committed subsequent to the suspension, and need not reinstate him for that purpose.

"3. A member who declares that no more members shall be admitted, and puts his threat into action by indiscriminate use of the black ball, should be disciplined.

"4. It is the privilege of any member, at any stage of advancement of a candidate, to secretly cast a black ball when the ballot is passed. He need not assign his reason for so doing, and ought not to disclose who cast the black ball. Here ends the law.

"5. The Worshipful Master ought not to entertain frivolous charges, or such as do not show clearly, if proven, a Masonic misdemeanor against one of the members of his Lodge.

We take the liberty of commending this decision as especially sound.

"6. An appeal does not restore a suspended or expelled Mason pending the appeal.

"7. A brother may be disciplined for disclosing the proceedings of the Lodge to a profane.

MINNESOTA.—"1. A Lodge U. D. cannot try its members.

"2. A Lodge U. D. cannot admit members.

"3. A petition for initiation, after being referred, cannot be withdrawn, but a petition not regularly before the Lodge, as in the case of want of jurisdiction, may be withdrawn.

"4. A dimit can only be granted at a stated communication. The vote of the Lodge granting the dimit is conclusive, with or without a certificate.

"5. A non-affiliated Mason, who has lived six months within the jurisdiction of a Lodge without applying for membership, cannot visit.

"6. That a virtual or Chapter Past Master cannot install the officers of a Lodge.

MISSOURI.—"1. A Warden cannot delegate power to preside to a Past Master, save only while the Warden remains present.

"2. A Master Mason may affiliate in the Lodge most agreeable to himself, without regard to residence.

"3. A Master or Warden cannot dimit during the official term.

"4. Examination of candidates for proficiency must be had at a stated communication.

"5. An expelled Mason cannot be restored at a called meeting.

"6. The degrees of Masonry cannot be conferred on any one who is unable to comply literally with the ancient landmarks of physical perfection.

MISSISSIPPI.—"1. All matters of law and jurisprudence were referred to a committee on that subject raised for the first time in this Grand Lodge, and given till next annual communication to make their report.

"2. The Grand Master reported in his address that he had spent a number of days in conference with the District Deputy Grand Masters, and found them in possession of the 'adopted work.'

NEVADA.—The Committee on Jurisprudence report on a number of questions, from which we select:

"1. Possession of the degree of Past Master is not necessary to qualify a Warden to preside or confer degrees.

"2. That where the initiating Lodge gives consent to an Entered Apprentice to obtain the remaining degrees in any Lodge at convenience, jurisdiction is waived, and the candidate belongs to the Lodge conferring the third degree.

"3. That a rejected petitioner, obtaining the degrees in some other jurisdiction, cannot be recognized in Nevada until the aggrieved Lodge has received full satisfaction.

"4. That a fugitive from justice, against whom charges have been preferred, may be served with a summons in prison, and, if he choose, appear by attorney. A majority of the commissioners can act. All the evidence needed is the record of his conviction in a civil court.

"5. On the recommendation of this committee, it was declared inexpedient to grant a warrant to a Lodge in Great Salt Lake City, on account of the unsatisfactory state of society there, and the improper spirit manifested by the officers of the Lodge. This is the same Lodge referred to in the transactions of Montana.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—"1. That the practice of suffering a candidate to withdraw his application before a ballot, to avoid being rejected, is wrong and unmasonic.

"2. That candidates cannot be initiated out of the jurisdiction where they reside without the consent of the Lodge nearest the place of residence.

"3. That army-made Masons are regular, and stand on the footing of other non-affiliates.

NEW JERSEY.—The following decisions, reported by the Grand Master, appear to us to be eminently sound:

"1. If a candidate for affiliation presents a regular dimit, but is not vouched for, and is unable to prove himself a Master Mason, he cannot be balloted for and elected.

"2. A subordinate Lodge has the power to try a Past Master, after the expiration of his term of office, for offenses committed while he was Master, provided that the charge is not for a breach of his official duties. For his official conduct as Master he is responsible only to the Grand Lodge.

"3. No dimit can be granted without the affirmative vote of the Lodge. A majority has therefore the power to deny a dimit. Having the power, the question of right is, for the consciences of the members.

"4. A candidate presents his petition for membership and the degrees. Upon the petition being read, the Master states to the Lodge that the candidate is poor, and cannot afford to pay the initiation fee, but if the Lodge will appropriate out of its treasury a sum sufficient to pay the initiation fee, he (the candidate) will repay the amount to the Lodge by his services as organist. The appropriation is made and the candidate is elected. I decided that the proceedings were irregular, as being a palpable evasion of the 8th general regulation, which requires the payment of a certain sum by a candidate as an initiation fee, and of that decision of the Grand Lodge which declares that no promise to pay shall be received in lieu of that fee.

"5. In the absence of the Master, the Senior Warden is authorized to occupy the East, and do all work appertaining to that station, including the conferring of degrees.

"6. A brother who has been elected, installed, and served in the South, is eligible to the East. It is not necessary that he should have served in the West.

"7. In the trial of a brother under charges, the affidavit of a profane, taken under oath before a civil officer authorized to administer oaths, but taken in the absence of the committee, the accused, and his counsel, cannot be admitted as evidence against the accused. The accused has the right to be confronted with and to cross-examine the witness.

"8. A Lodge cannot temporarily suspend the operation of a by-law.

"9. To render a brother eligible to the office of Master, it is necessary that he should have served as a Warden. It makes no difference whether such service as Warden was within or without the limits of this jurisdiction.

"The Grand Master submitted this question for decision by the Grand Lodge: 'A candidate declares himself conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath; can he be legally made a Mason by affirmation?' The Committee on Jurisprudence replied that he could not.

NORTH CAROLINA.—"1. That an Entered Apprentice receiving a maim after his initiation is thereby prevented from advancing.

"2. A Master may properly reject a petition when the petitioner, unable to write his name, appends his mark.

OHIO.—"1. An Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft is not entitled to a certificate from the Lodge conferring the degrees, setting forth that the degrees have been conferred on him.

"2. A Lodge cannot by its own wrongful acts acquire any right. When, therefore, a Lodge confers the Entered Apprentice degree upon a person residing within the jurisdiction of another Lodge, it does not acquire the right to finish the work thus wrongfully begun.

"3. When a dimitted brother applies for membership in a Lodge and is rejected, the Lodge should return to him the dimit which he deposited with his petition.

"4. Every member of a Lodge in good standing and not in arrears for dues is entitled to a dimit, and the Lodge is bound, on proper application, to grant it. Membership from first to last is voluntary.

RHODE ISLAND.—"1. An affirmation can be administered instead of an oath to any person who refuses, on conscientious grounds, to take the latter.

We respectfully dissent, insisting that an affirmation does not make a Mason.

"2. A brother declaring his intention to stop the work of his Lodge can be punished therefor.

"3. A petition must be presented to the Lodge within whose jurisdiction the applicant resides.

"4. The Master of a Lodge can open or close it at his own will and pleasure.

"5. By-laws are not absolutely necessary for the work of a Lodge.

"6. A brother when raised in a Lodge is, or is not, a member of the Lodge, according to the decision of the members thereof.

TENNESSEE.—"1. That an Apprentice maimed subsequent to his making cannot be advanced.

"2. That a brother exposing his ballot and declaring unworthy motives may be disciplined.

"3. Where a person has practiced fraud upon the Lodge, and concealed his true internal qualifications or his crimes, such past offenses, when they become flagrant, are subjects of Masonic jurisdiction.

TEXAS.—"1. That subordinate Lodges are authorized to make such regulations as are necessary, or they deem proper, to enforce attendance of their members.

"2. The Master has the power to decide when the minutes are correct; any brother dissatisfied can appeal to the Grand Lodge.

"3. When a judgment of expulsion or suspension by a subordinate Lodge is appealed from in due time, and is reversed by the Grand Lodge, such reversal, in the absence of a regulation to the contrary, entitles the party to his membership in the Lodge; but the Grand Lodge has power to regulate the subject, and hereafter the reversal of a judgment of expulsion or suspension shall not entitle the party to claim membership in the Lodge, unless it be so specially ordered by the Grand Lodge, which should only be done when it is apparent from the facts that palpable wrong has been done on the merits of the case.

VERMONT.—"1. When the state of the ballot-box has been declared adverse, there is no reconsideration, by unanimous consent or otherwise, until the expiration of the time provided by law.

"2. An Entered Apprentice may be tried for unmasonic conduct.

"3. A brother having cast a black ball by mistake, and so declaring, the ballot may be passed again at the same communication, notwithstanding the state of it may have been declared.

"4. In case of the death of a Master, an election cannot be had until the regular time of choosing.

"5. The spirit that dictates slanders or libels, or seeks in an underhanded manner to injure a brother's character, professional or otherwise, is not a Masonic one, and should not be tolerated in a Lodge, as it directly interferes with its harmony.

"6. It is the duty of the Master to see that his Lodge is protected against improper propositions or propositions presented with undue frequency.

"7. A Lodge in this State has jurisdiction over a person who has taken the Entered Apprentice degree in another State, for the purpose of conferring the remaining degrees, provided he has come here to reside permanently, and the Lodge in this State is satisfied that the degree has been conferred, and the person is a suitable one to be advanced, both by information and actual observation.

"8. A Master has power to suspend the declaration of the ballot until next communication, and then order a new ballot. The members present at the time of the first ballot should be present at the second.

VIRGINIA.—"1. To waive jurisdiction over a candidate a Lodge must give unanimous consent by ballot.

"2. Applicants for initiation must have resided at least twelve months within the jurisdiction of the Lodge applied to.

"3. It is contrary to Masonic law and usage to confer degrees upon persons so maimed that they cannot conform to the ritual and are incapable of pursuing their worldly avocations.

WEST VIRGINIA.—"1. It is not expedient for Masons to hold joint-occupancy of rooms with other societies.

"2. A Lodge has a right to try a suspended Mason on a new charge for unmasonic conduct.

"3. After a petition for initiation has been received and read, it cannot be withdrawn.

"4. Petitions for initiation or membership can only be acted upon at stated meetings.

"5. A Lodge cannot be called off from one day to another.

"6. It is not proper to confer the degrees on more than one candidate at a time.

"7. No authority can compel a Lodge to admit to membership against its will.

"8. No Lodge or Master of a Lodge has power to declare the case of a candidate for initiation to be one of emergency.

WISCONSIN.—From the reports of the Committee on Jurisprudence we take the following:

"1. In determining jurisdictional limits between Lodges, geographical lines should be observed.

"2. That rejected petitioners made in foreign jurisdictions are non-affiliated Masons in good standing; but all such cases should be reported to the Grand Lodge."

We abridge from the New York proceedings the following report on European Grand Lodges:

FRANCE.

"The Annual Communication of this Grand Orient was held in the city of Paris on the 10th day of June last, two hundred and eighty-two subordinate bodies, of various grades, being represented by two hundred and sixty-nine brethren.

"Grand Master Mellinet presided and opened the session by a brief address.

"The finances are declared to be in a most satisfactory condition.

"He refers to the disposition made manifest by some Lodges to admit atheists to initiation, and invites such a formal declaration on the subject as shall forever set the question at rest and maintain the true character of the institution.

"The Grand Orient gave the required vote.

"On the 15th, the Legislative Assembly having been closed, the international banquet was held, at which there were present the representatives of thirty-two foreign Grand Lodges and Grand Orientes, besides many visiting brethren having no official character.

"After the customary honors had been rendered these brethren, and acknowledged in their behalf by one of their number, Bro. Battaille, from the Committee on 'Recompenses,' made a report worthy in every sense of its distinguished author. After a glowing and brilliant tribute to the labors of Masonry in general, and a statement of its undying principles, he proceeded to name the several recipients of the medal of honor awarded by the Grand Orient to those who had deserved well of Masonry. Each award was accompanied by a statement of the act or acts which had led to its presentation.

"We may remark that these awards are made periodically—once in ten years, we believe—and are held up by the Grand Orient as an inducement to all its disciples to illustrate by practice the teachings of our Craft.

"We know of no reason why a similar institution might not furnish incentives to our brethren to merit its awards, and leave to their generations the medal of honor as a precious inheritance.

"Then followed the banquet, at which about one thousand brethren sat down, but which, beyond the fact of so many nations being represented, presented nothing of note.

"Among the memorials referred to the Grand Council for future action were two praying the Grand Orient to use its influence to cause a change in the

laws of foreign Grand Orients where the initiation of persons of Israelitish faith is forbidden.

"To those unacquainted with the social condition of France, a correct estimate of the difficulties under which the Masonic institution labors could hardly be arrived at. Opposed, harassed, and misrepresented at every turn by the representatives of a religious body drawing a part, at least, of its support from the State, and thus from the toil of Masons themselves, the infirmities of human nature may plead for them if occasionally they forget Masonic inspiration and turn upon those who seek to rend them. Generally throughout France the religious institution alluded to refuses the rite of sepulture to Masons except upon condition of *ante-mortem* renunciation, and it forbids its temples to the brethren who would fain pay the last tribute of respect to the fraternal dead. In other cases, and when this obstacle is not interposed, they are obliged to obtain a permit from the civil authorities to surround the grave of a brother and bid adieu to his remains with the accustomed formalities of the Craft. The lack of educational facilities among the people, and the inviting field thus left to superstition and prejudice, add to the difficulties in the way of the Craft, and make the devotion of the brethren an act of true heroism. It is always easier to criticise the faults and shortcomings of others than it is to resist temptation when we ourselves are exposed to it; and we, secure in the popular esteem, enjoying our portion of popular freedom of thought and speech and action, and safe in this strong defense against the futile envy of fanaticism, may well find a large share of allowance for those who seek to maintain our cause and uphold its banners in a land where men have conscience keepers fed by the State to torture and misrepresent the acts and designs of their fellows. Our brethren in France, fortunately for themselves and for the institution in their charge, perceive that the strong point of their enemies is in the want of education among the masses, and they wisely seek to counteract it, not by a weak resort to vituperation and abuse, but by disseminating intelligence among the people, and thus preparing them to resist error and become disciples of the truth. In due time they will succeed, and then Masonry will flourish, as it always flourishes where mind is untrammelled by superstition.

GRAND LODGE OF SAXONY.

"The enlightened and true Masonic spirit displayed by our sister of Saxony is in glaring contrast with the narrow-minded sectarian ideas pursued by some of her immediate neighbors. It is fully and truly illustrated in an occurrence which took place on the 17th of February, 1868, in the Lodge *Zu den drei Schwertern und Asträa zur grunenden Raute*, at Dresden. On that day a Mohammedan, by the name of Gatha Sadik, a merchant of Dresden, was made a Mason. True to the faith of his fathers, the candidate appeared in his national dress, and after answering the three questions usually propounded in a satisfactory manner, in the Arabic language, he was initiated.

"We rejoice that our brethren of Saxony are so fully in accord with ourselves. For one of our own daughter Lodges has a similar instance on record. It seems that a Mohammedan, by the name of Mamoun Jumah, first lieutenant of a frigate of the Imaum of Muscat, lying at anchor in the harbor of New York, petitioned St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of New York, to be made a Mason. He was initiated on the 11th of June, 1839. It was impossible to procure a Koran for the occasion. The candidate, on being informed of this, inquired whether the book used by the Lodge contained the doctrine of a belief in a Supreme Being. Assured of this, he expressed himself satisfied, remarking that that was a good enough Koran for him.

"The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge took place September 15, 1867. Fourteen Lodges were represented by their Masters.

"The Lodges have resolved that an annual communication of the Grand Lodge shall take place in future.

"A proposition to abolish the right of jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge was unanimously voted down.

"The Grand Orient of Italy, at Florence, Grand Master. Frapoli, has expressed the desire, in a letter of August 21, 1867, to enter into closer relations with the Grand Lodge of Saxony. The Grand Master remarked that it was to be feared that, with the present political and church movements in Italy, there might be danger that the Italians would not be able to steer clear of entanglements. A fundamental principle of Masonry would be violated thereby. It was also desirable that further information should be obtained as to the relations which the two Grand Lodges of Italy bore to each other. He also remarked that Grand Master Frapoli had replied to the questions in the second number of the Grand Lodge Bulletin, as follows:

"In regard to the questions which you propound, we will answer frankly:

"1. That the Lodges affiliated with the Grand Orient of Freemasons in Italy are strictly forbidden to occupy themselves with political debates; but that in our writings we accord the same liberty of the press that is conceded to our citizens by the laws of the State.

"2. That inasmuch as we have not succeeded, after weeding out the irregular elements of Milan and Palermo, in forming one National Grand Lodge with the desirable part thereof, we have to acknowledge the necessity of keeping our Lodges from contact with irregular brothers, the more so as those few Lodges were not sufficiently careful in the selection of their material.

"The so-called Masonic Lodges, formed by speculators or imposters at Naples, we need not mention here.

"We shall be very happy to enter into a closer alliance with your brethren, as it seems to us to be the principal aim of Freemasonry to bring together all nations in brotherly relationship."

"The Grand Lodge resolved to ask the Lodges for instructions in the matter. Protocol No. 81, however, informs us that the Constitution of the Grand Orient of Italy, at Florence, has been received, and, the principles therein laid down being deemed satisfactory, the Grand Lodge entered into closer relationship with the Grand Orient of Italy by mutual representation.

"Peace and harmony prevail with our sister of Saxony, and her daughter Lodges appear to be in a prosperous condition.

GRAND LODGE ZUR SONNE, AT BAYREUTH.

"This Grand Lodge met May 28, 1867. The Lodge *Zum Morgenstern* offered a resolution, 'that the Grand Lodge should use its influence to induce the three Grand Lodges at Berlin, and also the Grand Lodges at Hanover and Darmstadt, to declare themselves in favor of the initiation of non-Christians.' The presiding officer remarked, that however well-intentioned this proposition might be, and however much in consonance with that of the Grand Lodge, as well as his own, yet, from existing circumstances, the effort would prove futile. The Grand Lodge of Hamburg had formerly made numerous efforts in that direction, and lately the occasion of the introduction of a representative of the Grand Lodge *Zu den drei Welt-Kugeln*, in the Grand Lodge of New York, had called out a similar motion in the latter body. So far, the efforts made had only resulted in the admission of non-Christian brethren as visitors to the labors of the Prussian Lodges. He doubted, however, whether the unanimously-adopted motion of this Grand Lodge would meet with any better success, and thought that it would be preferable to modify the motion, so as to recommend it warmly to the consideration of the sister Grand Lodges of Berlin.

"The indefatigable Dr. Leutbecher, of the clandestine Lodge *Licht, Liebe, Leben*, is continually vibrating between the Grand Lodges *Zur Sonne* and *Zur*

Eintracht for recognition. No sooner does he receive his quietus in one than he turns up in the other. In a letter of March 3, 1867, he again repeats the question, whether, and under what conditions, the Grand Lodge would be inclined to grant to his irregular association a charter as a regular Lodge. The matter was laid before all daughter Lodges, which declared that they were opposed to recognizing him and his associates as a lawful Lodge, inasmuch as the three principal officers of that clandestine body, who had been dishonorably discharged from a Lodge years ago, could have no authority to form a Lodge; that they were not under the tongue of good report, and their association did not rest upon the indispensably necessary moral foundation. The request was refused.

"There remains, therefore, but one way open to the persevering applicant: let him apply to the Grand Master of Hamburg.

GRAND LODGE ZUR EINTRACHT.

"We are not in possession of the protocols of this Grand Lodge. The only subject of interest that reaches us from other sources is in reference to an agreement which this Grand Lodge endeavored to enter into with the Grand Orient of France.

"It seems that the Grand Lodge last year adopted a resolution expressing its desire to enter into an arrangement with the Grand Orient of France relative to the initiation of strangers in French Lodges. M.: W.: Bro. Leykam reported that he had addressed a letter to M.: W.: Bro. Mellinet, the Grand Master of France, on the 25th of May, 1867, at the same time transmitting to him a draft for the agreement. On the 20th June he received an answer, in which Bro. Mellinet states that he was fully aware of the evils resulting from the initiation of strangers in various French Lodges, and that his views on the subject fully coincided with those of Bro. Leykam, but that, to his regret, the proposition could not be carried into effect in France, as he had no power to prohibit the initiation in French Lodges of persons from the Duchy of Hesse or the city of Frankfort, without previous inquiry into their character at their place of residence. The French Lodges would consider such a prohibition an attack on their liberties, but that he would not fail to enjoin officially upon the Lodges the necessity of an inquiry, and he had no doubt a satisfactory result would be arrived at.

"The Lodge *Ludwig zu den drei Sternen*, at Friedberg, has petitioned the Grand Lodge that she, like the newly-instituted Lodges at Bingen, may be permitted to suspend section 116 of the constitution, which interdicts the initiation of non-Christians, and at the same time make a corresponding change in her ritual. The Lodge places herself on the platform of the ancient regulations, and deems the abolition of the so-called Christian principle the more necessary, as the civil government has long ago recognized as equal people of all religious confessions.

MOTHER GRAND LODGE OF THE ECLECTIC UNION, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

"This Grand body was in session December 8, 1865, January 12, February 23, March 11, May 25, August 31, December 7, 1866, and February 22, March 18, May 31, 1867.

"At the session of May 31, G.: M.: Bro. Danker made the following remarks in regard to the publication of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge in Masonic journals:

"Of late the transactions of the Grand Lodge have found publicity through the Masonic press. However well-intentioned this may be, and although the Grand Lodge does not feel called upon to explain and correct officially publications of the kind, in order to remove erroneous impressions of existing relations and facts, she cannot omit declaring:

"1. That the constitution of an Eclectic Lodge in the Orient of Berlin has nowise been the subject of discussion in this Grand Lodge.

"2. That up to the present time no movement has been deemed necessary on the part of the Eclectic Union to secure its continued existence, as it has not been endangered or in any way questioned.

"3. That the private and confidential correspondence which the then presiding officer of the Grand Lodge of Hanover had requested would not lead to an endangering of the eclectic principle or to an eventual discontinuance of her activity, and that the publication of an isolated sentence leads to altogether erroneous conclusions.

GRAND NATIONAL MOTHER LODGE ZU DEN DREI WELTKUGELN, (THREE GLOBES,) AT BERLIN.

"The protocols of this Grand Lodge in our possession are dated March 22, May 2, June 24, September 5, November 2, 7, and 22, and December 5, 1867.

"The meeting of March 22 was for the purpose of celebrating the birthday of the King of Prussia, the protector of the Order in his States. The regular quarterly assembly of May 2 was opened by the Grand Master, Bro. Messerschmidt, who expressed his gratification at meeting in Grand Lodge the Masters of Lodges located outside of Berlin. The Grand Lodge, on the 7th of March, had expressed the desire that the legal representatives of her daughter Lodges, (Masters or Deputy Masters,) when they had received the fourth degree, should be present at the session of the Grand Lodge in May of every year, in order to take part in the discussion and vote upon any proposed changes of the general laws. He remarked that past experience taught them that correspondence with the Lodges and explanations were of little use, and that the representatives of the Lodges, chosen from the members of the Grand Lodge, were rarely in possession of sufficient information to speak understandingly of the affairs of the Lodges they represent.

"For the clearer understanding of the present mode of representation of the Lodges in the Grand Lodge, we will state, that the latter is composed of the members of the four daughter Lodges at Berlin, who have attained a higher degree than that of Master Mason, and, if elected as representatives by daughter Lodges outside of Berlin, are obliged to accept the same. Any Lodge affiliating with the national mother Lodge, *Zu den drei Weltkugeln*, must choose a representative from the members of the four Berlin daughter Lodges, proposed by the Grand Lodge. The Lodge, in all probability, has never seen its representative, and is unacquainted with his views. Nor is he acquainted with the affairs of the Lodge he represents, except by correspondence. To effect a change in this defective system of Lodge representation, a proposition was offered at the session of the Grand Lodge, December 6, 1866.

"The *Suprême Conseil* of Louisiana, at New Orleans, communicated to the Grand Lodge, by letter dated May 2, 1867, that it had resolved to admit negroes, who had been initiated in lawful Lodges, as visitors to their labors, and that it was its desire to open more intimate relations with the Grand Lodge by the appointment of mutual representatives. The Grand Lodge approved the proposition.

"The Lodge *Ernst zum Compass*, at Gotha, has forwarded a number of propositions to amend the constitution of the Grand Lodge, one of them as follows:

"The Lodge *Ernst zum Compass* is convinced that the requirement of a confession of faith is not in accordance with the spirit or history of Freemasonry. She desires that all daughter Lodges may take this question into serious consideration, and moves that the question may be brought up for discussion in the Grand Lodge.' The Lodge '*Georg*,' etc., at Arolsen, made similar propositions.

"On the 22d of November the Grand Lodge celebrated its Seventieth Anniversary. M.: W.: Bro. Von Messerschmidt delivered an address, giving a condensed history of the Grand Lodge."

"The address is accompanied by the reports of the different Grand officers. The Grand Stewards' Lodge has charge of the economical department of the Grand Lodge. It is divided into four departments, which have charge of the following branches:

- "1. The care of the table and its utensils.
- "2. Supervision over the furniture.
- "3. Providing and distributing the dresses of the Order and of wine.
- "4. Providing light and playing-cards.

"To meet expenses, the Treasurer of the Stewards' Lodge draws upon the funds of the Grand Lodge. But as the duties of the Stewards' Lodge became more and more extended, several of its duties, such as the charge of the Grand Lodge library, etc., were transferred to separate commissions. In 1807 its expenditures amounted to 828 thalers; in 1810, to 1,612 thalers; whilst the present estimate, made triennially, is 14,850 thalers

"A Grand Censorship is also one of the features of the Grand Lodge.

"Its duties are to settle disputes between brethren. An insult to the Grand Censors is deemed equivalent to one offered to the Grand Lodge itself. In 1865 their duties were still further defined, and they now are—

- "1. To see that the laws of the Grand Lodge are supported.
- "2. To keep watch over the moral conduct of the brethren.
- "3. To try Masonic offenders and pronounce judgment.

"One of the Grand Censors is in duty bound to be present at the meetings of the Lodges. The Grand Censorship, however, has charge of the four Berlin Lodges only.

"The report of the Grand Librarian is very interesting. The plan for establishing a library originated in 1773 by twenty-four Masons. In 1776 the Grand Lodge issued the first catalogue. The number of volumes then on the shelves was 756. In 1834 the library contained 4,213; in 1855, 6,047; and at present, 7,266 volumes. The last acquisition is that of a part of the collection made by F. Nicolai, comprising 1,640 works in 1,150 volumes, and 95 manuscripts treating on Masonry, including Knights Templar, Rose Croix, Illuminates, Cabala, etc.

"The Grand Almoner reports on the charities dispensed by the Grand Lodge. At present he disburses 2,000 thalers annually. Up to 1866, 155,953 thalers were distributed in charities.

"Orphans are under the charge of another department. The aim is to give to orphans of deceased brethren a proper education.

"From January, 1857, to July 1, 1867, thirty-seven children were supported. At present there are twenty children of deceased brothers remaining with their mothers, and for their support 500 thalers are set aside. It is stated that this has proved to be the most efficient way of granting support."

"There is also a pension fund, to aid students. This branch of the fund is supported by collections in the four Berlin Lodges. Besides this, there are funds created by donations, etc., which have the same aim."

"With its protocols the Grand Lodge transmits to us a handsomely printed octavo volume of three hundred and sixty-four pages, containing a complete and valuable history of that body from its origin to the close of the year 1866. The first portion of this history was written by Bro. O'Etzel, a former Grand Master, and printed in 1840, to commemorate the centenary existence of the Grand Lodge. In issuing the second edition, the Directory of the Grand Lodge revised the original of Bro. O'Etzel, and brought the history down to the close of the year 1866. The history contains the origin of the 'Three Globes of Berlin,' and possesses some very interesting information on this point.

"In Prussian Lodges the character of candidates of the Jewish faith is inves-

tigated, their names are placed on the lists of candidates, and occasionally they are very warmly recommended for initiation to Lodges outside of Prussia, whilst they themselves refuse to bring them to Masonic light. They admit them as visitors, yet make a distinction between those whom they treat as brethren, and those whom they recognize as such in name only. They do not concede to them the right of initiation and affiliation in their Lodges, and refuse to be just and practice tolerance.

"But ancient prejudices must give way before education and the enlightenment of the age. The Prussian Government now admits its Jewish subjects to seats in its Parliament, and in liberality and enlightenment, in freedom from prejudices, Masons should lead and not follow. They should not be sons of light in name merely. We look, at no distant day, for a change in the views of our sister Grand Lodges of Prussia. Already the signs prognosticating this change appear here and there on the horizon. We will only refer to the circular letter issued on St. John's day, 1867, by the Lodge *Ernst zum Compass*, at Gotha, a daughter Lodge of the Three Globes. Gladly would we transfer the whole of it to our pages, but our limits forbid. Let the following points, offered as amendments to the constitution, therefore suffice to show the sentiments of that enlightened Prussian Lodge:

"1. The right of an unrestricted vote by the Lodge in the Grand Lodge is asked for.

"3. The requirement of a confession of faith as a condition for the reception of a candidate is not in accordance with the principles of Masonry, does not rest upon an historical foundation, and should therefore be abolished.

"We do not at all doubt that the propositions of this Lodge will be looked upon by many, and perhaps by a majority, of the Prussian Lodges as having a de-christianizing tendency, whilst those of liberal and cosmopolitan views will regard them as a sign of the revival of pure Masonry, as transmitted to us all by our common mother, the Grand Lodge of England. The propositions of the Lodge at Gotha are unquestionably of vital importance to Masonry in Prussia. A profession of religion; the excessive control of the Prussian Grand Lodges over their daughter Lodges, extending itself heretofore even to the approval of the officers elected by the Lodges; no voice or vote in legislation or the election of Grand Lodge officers, except through representatives appointed from the Berlin Lodges by the Grand Master; in fact, a complete control in every respect, falls with strange effect upon the ears of an American Mason. The sun of enlightenment is already piercing the clouds that overhung the sky of Prussian Masonry. The indications are encouraging. We have it, although not from official sources, that the Grand Lodge has it under serious contemplation to repeal that part of its constitution which requires a profession of Christianity of the candidate. Let them remember the memorable words on religious belief of their king, Frederick the Great, whose memory is deeply venerated by every Prussian, and who is the father of Masonry in that country: 'Let every one be happy after his own fashion.' In the spirit of Masonic kindness, we can only wish our Prussian brethren God speed.

GRAND LODGE OF PRUSSIA, ROYAL YORK ZUR FREUNDSCHAFT, BERLIN.

"This Grand Lodge held its quarterly meetings January 21 and March 4, September 2 and December 2, 1867.

"In regard to the recognition of the Grand Orient of Belgium, the Grand Lodge declares itself in accord with the other two Grand Lodges of Berlin, to the effect that 'if the Grand Orient would see fit to readopt the clause in her laws prohibiting the discussion of religious and political questions in the Lodges, the Grand Lodge would be willing to resume brotherly intercourse with it, and admit the members of that Orient as visitors to her daughter Lodges.'

"The 'Manifest to the Grand Lodges of the world,' issued by the *Verein deutscher Freimaurer*, and the fundamental laws adopted by it, were placed on file.

"The exchange of representatives asked for by the *Suprême Conseil* of Louisiana, at New Orleans, was disposed of by a motion to ascertain from the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, with which a mutual representation already exists, what relations the *Suprême Conseil* occupies to the latter.

GRAND LODGE OF HANOVER.

"After an active existence of forty years, the Grand Lodge of Hanover has ceased to exist. It held its last session on the 28th of March, 1868.

"The war of 1866 between Austria and Prussia resulted in the annexation of the kingdom of Hanover to Prussia, and in its train followed the question of the future existence of the Grand Lodge. According to an edict issued by a former king of Prussia, October 20, 1798, three Grand Lodges only are permitted to exist in his dominions. It was supposed by many, however, that, inasmuch as Hanover possessed an independent Grand Lodge before its annexation to Prussia, its quiet continuance would be permitted, particularly as the edict before alluded to seemed to have been modified in 1848, by the enactment of a law permitting Prussian subjects to assemble without arms, in closed rooms, and form societies not prohibited by law. This anticipation was not realized. The Grand Lodge of Hanover was swept away by a cabinet order of February 17, 1867, whether justly or otherwise, or how much the dissensions which sprang up in the Grand Lodge itself contributed to this deplorable result, we will not undertake to discuss, but will confine ourselves to a brief recital of the circumstances attending the event, so far as they have come to our knowledge.

"It appears that the first Deputy-Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, Bro. Kruger, had taken steps for the recognition of the Grand Lodge by the Prussian Government. The exiled King of Hanover, who was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, received information thereof, and felt greatly displeased, as he still considered himself Grand Master. He attempted to supplant Bro. Kruger by Bro. Boedeker, second Deputy Grand Master. The Grand Lodge, at a special session of December 8, 1866, resolved to abstain from all action for the present, so as not to endanger its future existence.

"At the session of February 2, 1867, the Senior Grand Warden informed the Grand Lodge that both the first and second Deputy Grand Masters had resigned their offices, and Bro. Bokelberg was appointed Deputy Grand Master by the ex-king. On the 17th of April, 1867, sixteen of the twenty-four Hanoverian Lodges met for consultation, by representatives, at Hildesheim, on the invitation of four Lodges. The question of the preservation of the Grand Lodge was discussed, and it was resolved to request the Grand Lodge, which was to meet on the 4th of May in regular quarterly assembly, to petition the King of Prussia to permit the independent continuance of the Grand Lodge of Hanover as the fourth Grand Lodge of Prussia, and assume the protectorate over it; to return brotherly thanks to the exiled king, George V, of Hanover, now residing at Hietzingen, for the warm love he ever evinced to the Masonic institution as Grand Master, and urge upon him the necessity of resigning the Grand Mastership in the interest of the Craft. Bro. Bokelberg, dissatisfied with these proceedings of the Lodges, in the following letter, addressed to the Grand Lodge of Hanover, resigned his office:

"To the R. W. Grand Lodge of Hanover: When, in January, at the request of the M. W. Grand Master, I assumed the office of Deputy Grand Master, it was with the firm determination to justify the confidence reposed in me by strict fidelity to my duties, and to act for the best interest of our

institution under all circumstances, strictly, conscientiously, and with the greatest circumspection, according to the laws of the Grand Lodge.

"I perceived the great difficulties and perils which surrounded me. Animated, however, by the best motives, I relied not only on the protection of the Great Architect of the Universe, but also hoped that the confidence which I had asked of the beloved brethren at the time of my installation would at least procure for me brotherly treatment.

"I am fully conscious that I have remained faithful to my vow, but the known action at Hildesheim proves that my hopes and anticipations were not realized.

"If I find comfort and consolation in the conduct of the Lodges *Friedrich zum weissen Pferde, Cedar, Walo zu den drei Thürmen*, &c., yet, from the occurrences which have taken place, there is no prospect of executing the plan which I had laid out; and, as it would be temerity and violation of duty to sacrifice myself aimlessly, and without any tangible advantage for Masonry and our Lodge Union, and as I deem the dignity of the M.: W.: Grand Master greatly insulted and violated by the proceedings at Hildesheim, I consider myself in duty bound, not only to resign my position in the Grand Lodge, but also to withdraw from the Lodge. In my estimation the one cannot be severed from the other, and I have no desire to leave room for doubt what impression these proceedings have made upon me.

"Every true Mason will perceive what effort this has cost me, with my known veneration and love for the royal art.

"It is, indeed, not easy, in the quiet evening of an eventful life, to renounce suddenly a joyful hope which had been erected upon a foundation heretofore deemed solid during a Masonic activity of more than twenty years, attended by many sacrifices.

"But honor and duty stand above such hopes, and the call of these I must obey.

"I will justify myself to the M.: W.: Grand Master for the step I have taken, and those worthy and beloved brethren who have not withdrawn their confidence from me I entreat to receive the following short explanation of my action as Deputy Grand Master as a token of my sincere thanks and of my brotherly love and esteem.

"As known, the Grand Lodge, in the special assembly of December 8th last, after mature deliberation, adopted a resolution:

"To take no positive steps in its affairs for the present, "and by this a passive position had been assumed.

"According to section 80 of the laws, this resolution had to be carried out by the officers of the Grand Lodge, until it was either repealed or amended, while views and propositions advanced by Lodges and brethren differing therefrom could be of no avail, as the circumstances which caused the adoption of that resolution remained essentially unchanged.

"The Directory had to keep in view the whole, and remain faithful and just to the majority—the more so as the wishes, subsequently expressed by the Lodges who were in a large minority, were partially opposed to each other.

"But when a movement, effected and nourished by extraordinary means, seemingly increased to an extent that conclusions of the wishes and efforts of a forming majority might be drawn therefrom, I deemed it necessary to adopt the most honorable and surest method to prepare for a further legal consultation. This necessitated direct reports of the state of affairs to the M.: W.: Grand Master, and to await the disclosure of the determination at which he would arrive. This determination was communicated to me on the 20th inst. After its receipt, I intended to call a special communication of the Grand Lodge, when the proceedings at Hildesheim interfered therewith.

"For a correct knowledge of the facts of the case it is necessary to state,

that the invitation of the four Lodges which led to the convention at *Hildesheim* appears to be dated April 6, up to which time only five of the twenty-four Lodges had called for an extra communication of the Grand Lodges, to which (with some exceptions and modifications) I replied that I had to await the direction of the M. W. Grand Master.

"All other propositions received by me I have taken in consideration, as far as my limited constitutional authority permitted, the particulars of which are on file. The greater my responsibilities became by the importance of the serious questions which arose, the less could I presume to exceed my authority. I have avoided no danger to effect quickly, in a Masonic way—by truthfulness, frankness, and duty—what, according to my own and other brothers' convictions, was best adapted under existing circumstances.

"While actively progressing in this direction I am accused of indolence, and distrust is created against me, without the least inquiry into my motives.

"Words fail to express how these proceedings have cut me to the heart; brethren of kindly feelings will comprehend it, however, without further explanation on my part.

"For myself I forgive those who have misjudged and persecuted me, although they should have thought better of a Mason. My heart, however, is filled with anxiety and misgivings for what has taken place and for the future of the Grand Lodge.

"The apparently prevailing over-estimation of external, changeable, and transitory Lodge affairs, and the confounding them with the sublime spirit of the eternal principles of Masonry, have greatly imperiled the latter. May the Great Architect of the Universe graciously avert this danger with His love, wisdom, and omnipotence.

"With this sincere wish I depart from your midst, in deep sorrow, but with internal peace.

"Saluting you all, my right worshipful, worshipful, and beloved brethren, I remain your faithful brother.

E. BOKELBERG.

"HANOVER, April 26, 1867."

"This address was followed by the following circular letter from the rest of the Grand officers:

"P. P.—The steps taken by the majority of the daughter Lodges of the Grand Lodge have compelled us to discontinue our connection with the government of the Grand Lodge for the future. In resigning the offices which we have heretofore filled in the Grand Lodge, we deem it our duty to make the following remarks, in justification of the resolution we have arrived at:

"At the special communication of the Grand Lodge, December 8, of last year, a resolution was adopted to desist from taking any positive steps in order to secure the future existence of the Grand Lodge. This resolution was adopted by the Grand Lodge for weighty reasons. These reasons have since proved to be well founded, as the edict of October 20, 1798, renewed by the ordinance of January 6, 1816, to prevent and punish secret societies which might become dangerous to general security, although, according to the opinion of some eminent lawyers, it remained in force in the old Prussian provinces, formed no part of the Prussian constitution, and it would require a special act from October 1 of the present year to make it binding on the former kingdom of Hanover. The weight of these reasons seems to have been recognized at the communication of the Grand Lodge on the 2d February, at least by a majority of the daughter Lodges. Single Lodges, after that date, addressed the Grand Lodge, requesting the resumption of the subject considered on the 8th December of last year.

"The first proposition came from the Lodge *Zur Eintracht und Standhaftigkeit*, at Cassel. This Lodge at the same time invited all other Lodges to join with her in this request. In consequence of this ten other Lodges united in the call for the assembling of the Grand Lodge to consult on the state of

affairs, whilst one Lodge determinedly resisted it. The R. W. D. G. M., Bro. Bokelberg, answered the letter of the Lodge at Cassel in a proper manner, submitting for consideration, whether it would not be better to withdraw the proposition or essentially modify the same. He also replied to the letters of the other daughter Lodges, with the exception of one, to the effect, that a decision of a proper authority should be awaited before a special communication of the Grand Lodge should be called. The decision, however, arrived too late for the assembling of the Grand Lodge in special communication before its regular meeting on the 4th instant. In the usual regular letter of invitation, as well as in a special letter of the R. W. Deputy Grand Master to all daughter Lodges, the request of the eleven daughter Lodges to consult on the present situation of the Grand Lodge was made the special order. After all this had been done we received information of the resolutions adopted by sixteen Lodges to meet on the 17th of last month at *Hildesheim*. This changed the aspect of affairs, inasmuch as we were now forced to take into consideration our position with reference to a majority of the Lodges. We all coincided, however, that the steps taken by the majority of the Lodges was evidence of a decided mistrust in the government of the Grand Lodge resting in our hands, as was stated by a prominent participator in the convention at *Hildesheim* without contradiction. We were also fully convinced that the conduct of a majority of the Lodges was incompatible with an effectual and successful government of the Grand Lodge. If a government, as prescribed by section 50 of the Grand Lodge constitution, is to exist, it must remain with that Grand Lodge to assemble the representatives of the Lodges for consultation on Lodge affairs. According to section 58 of the constitution, the Grand Lodge must be the medium through which all subjects for the welfare of all the Lodges must be discussed and the propositions of Lodges and individual brethren received and decided upon. If it is permissible that representatives may adopt resolutions in the name of their Lodges and submit them for a mere formal approval, then the government of Grand Lodges is at an end. The assemblies of Grand Lodges then become a mere matter of form, as is fully evidenced in the remarks of a participator in the convention at *Hildesheim*, who pointed out that the convention in session represented a majority of the Grand Lodge. The Grand officers were of the unanimous opinion that they could not lend themselves to such a degradation of the Grand Lodge. Whilst the R. W. Deputy Grand Master was of the opinion that the mistrust toward the Grand Lodge, and the degradation to which it was subjected by the convention at *Hildesheim*, of which the occurrences that took place there were sufficient evidence, and deemed it necessary to resign the gavel, as is expressed in his address hereto annexed, the undersigned believed that it required formal proof that the Lodges themselves were represented at *Hildesheim*, and that they considered themselves authorized to hold conventions of that kind. The letter of the 25th of last month was therefore addressed to the daughter Lodges. Thirteen of them replied in the affirmative, two evasively, and one not at all. But even of those Lodges which did not participate in the convention of *Hildesheim*, several have expressed themselves that they considered themselves authorized to hold conventions of that kind. We are informed that a second convention like that at *Hildesheim* had already taken place.

"The time therefore had arrived, in view of the mistrust evinced by a majority of the Lodges, and in order to preserve the position of the Grand Lodge and the dignity of the offices intrusted to us, that we should resign our several stations. We do this in full consciousness that we have labored for the welfare of the Grand Lodge of Hanover, and with the sincere wish that the Lodge Union, which for the future will not be embarrassed by the Grand Lodge, may attain the object which, in our opinion, might have been arrived at by a calm, dispassionate consideration of the circumstances, and a quiet awaiting of events.

"Finally, we will say, that inasmuch as the Grand officers who have not attached their signatures to this address have already resigned their offices, and the Grand Lodge therefore would remain without any organ whatever, we have requested the oldest Lodge, *Friedrich zum weissen Pferde*, to take charge of the Grand Lodge inventory and the archives.

"Commending the beloved Lodges of the Hanoverian Lodge Union to the protection of the Great Architect of the Universe, etc.

"F. WEHNER, *Senior Grand Warden*.

"F. HAASE, *Junior Grand Warden*.

"SCHOW, *Grand Secretary*.

"C. MARBACH, *Grand Treasurer*.

"L. NOLTE, *Grand Archivist*.

"I. HAASE, *Grand Steward*.

"KRIEGER, *Grand Steward*.

"E. KNIEP, *Grand Sword Bearer*."

"These manifestoes, however, did not terminate the existence of the Grand Lodge, as must have been the intention of its authors. Seventeen of the Lodges met at Hanover, elected temporary officers, who issued the following circular:

"As must be known to you from letters of the former Grand officers of April 26 and May 20, the singular case has occurred in the Grand Lodge of Hanover, that all its Grand officers who had not already withdrawn resigned their offices without providing for the constitutional election of their successors, at the same time declaring that the Grand Lodge had no longer any organ. Bros. Kruger, Menge, and Noldeke, who had already been chosen by the confidence of the brethren to look after the interest of the Lodges, issued a call for the assembling at Hanover of the representatives of the daughter Lodges on the 6th of the present month.

"Seventeen daughter Lodges were represented at this meeting. It was the unanimous opinion that the exceptional steps taken by the Grand officers did not dissolve the compact which was the foundation upon which the Grand Lodge rested, (section 50 of the constitution,) and that according to section 70 of the constitution, the representatives of the Lodges, properly accredited, were authorized and in duty bound to elect new organs as the agents of the Grand Lodge.

"The following motion was adopted by sixteen votes: "In consideration of existing circumstances, the representatives of the Lodges of Hanover resolve, in order to insure the endangered position of the Grand Lodge, to elect provisionally, and until its affairs are properly regulated, a presiding officer and two Grand Wardens, and to invest the former with the powers of a Grand Master."

"The choice fell upon the undersigned brethren, who at once assumed the conduct of the affairs of the Grand Lodge. A petition, signed by sixteen Lodges, was drawn up and forwarded to his majesty the King of Prussia and protector of Freemasonry in his States, asking for the recognition of the Grand Lodge.

"As soon as recognized we will cause a definite reconstruction of the Grand Lodge, and we beg that you will, until then, preserve the kindly, brotherly good-will heretofore evinced toward us.

"Any communications you will direct to the Grand Secretary, Dr. Noldeke.

"We salute you, etc.

"The Grand Lodge of Hanover.

"KRUGER, *President*.

"MENGE, *Senior Grand Warden*.

"KISTNER, *Junior Grand Warden*.

"NOLDEKE, *Grand Secretary*."

"The following is from the protocol of the session of the Grand Lodge held September 7, 1867:

"The Grand Lodge was opened by Bro. Kruger, presiding officer, who delivered the following address: 'My first duty is to lay before this worshipful assembly, and by protocol before all sister Grand Lodges, an official statement of what has occurred in this Orient since the last session of the Grand Lodge, February 2, of the present year. In this statement I will confine myself strictly to a recital of facts, leaving the conclusion to be drawn therefrom to the judgment of the brethren and the Masonic world.'

"The worshipful brethren will remember, from protocol No. 40, of February 2, that Bro. Bokelberg was appointed Deputy Grand Master by his majesty King George V, the patent of which was then read. The impression which this appointment created upon all present was exceedingly painful, in view of existing facts. They felt themselves placed in the alternative which they expected would be spared them, and this is the only explanation why none gave expression to their feelings. The great question, what position the Grand Lodge was to occupy in regard to the newly-formed political condition, was passed over in silence.

"Several Lodges, among them the Lodge *Zum schwarzen Bär*, and others, asked the Grand Lodge for a copy of the document which appointed Bro. Bokelberg, as it was not printed in the protocol. After repeated requests, the then presiding officer of the Grand Lodge, Bro. Bokelberg, replied that the demand of the Lodge *Zum schwarzen Bär* should be laid before the Grand Lodge at its next communication, which would lay it over until the month of May at least.

"In the meantime several Grand Lodge officers, who found their position in that body incompatible with their duties in the newly-formed government, resigned their offices, and several Lodges urged at once that a meeting of the Grand Lodge should be called, for the purpose of devising means to secure its threatened independent position.

"Relying on the resolution adopted December 8, 1866, 'not to take any positive steps in the matter,' Bro. Bokelberg refused all requests in relation to this subject, and the brethren were forced to seek a remedy for what they had petitioned the Grand Lodge in vain.

"For this purpose four Lodges united. They authorized Bro. Luckhard to invite the daughter Lodges to meet in convention at Hildesheim on the 17th of April, to consult upon steps to be taken. Sixteen Lodges were represented. After a long discussion, the following resolutions were almost unanimously adopted:

"1. To request his majesty King William to acknowledge the Grand Lodge of Hanover as the fourth Grand Lodge of Prussia, and assume the protectorate over it.

"2. At the same time to request the Grand Master, his majesty King George V, to resign the office in the interest of the Hanoverian Lodge Union.

"It was resolved that these two requests, which were laid before the convention and approved by it, were to be transmitted to the Grand Lodge, for the purpose of inviting the Lodges to meet in Grand Lodge on the 4th of May, and consult thereon.

"Bro. Noldeke was intrusted to carry the last-adopted resolution into execution. He discharged his trust on the 21st of April, by handing Bro. Bokelberg a copy of the protocol kept during the session at Hildesheim and of the two petitions. On the 24th April he was enabled to inform all daughter Lodges that Bro. Bokelberg had acknowledged the receipt of the documents on the 23d April, and that he had expressed himself 'that he had no doubt the matter would be brought up for discussion in Grand Lodge on the 4th of May.'

"The hope incited by this communication that the affair, which was becoming more urgent day by day, would be satisfactorily disposed of, was to end in bitter disappointment. Bro. Bokelberg suddenly changed his views.

He withdrew the already issued call for a regular session of the Grand Lodge to take place on the 4th of May, and on the 24th April addressed, in conjunction with the rest of the Grand officers, a letter to all daughter Lodges, in which he requested them to express themselves whether they approved the resolutions adopted at Hildesheim, and whether the "pretended representatives had been really deputized, and whether they considered that convention constitutional." Only after these questions were fully disposed of further steps could be taken.

"A great many of the neighboring Lodges replied in a proper manner to these questions and imputations, for which there could be no other object than to gain time, in order to defer the decision of what steps were to be taken to secure our independence. They also again petitioned the Grand officers to call a meeting at the latest on Saturday, May 18, and invite the Lodges to be present by their representatives to discuss the proposed resolutions. When the Grand officers turned a deaf ear to this petition, fourteen of the Lodges again met, on the 18th of May, at Hanover, and concluded to charge Bros. Kruger, Menge, and Noldeke with the drawing up of a petition to his majesty King William, in which, after a condensed statement of the present relations of the Grand Lodge, he was to be solicited to assume the protectorate of the Grand Lodge, and grant his sanction on the basis of her statutes of 1839. It was also resolved that the petition, signed by the officers of the different Lodges, should be forwarded to Berlin, and that his majesty should be solicited to grant an audience to Deputies Bros. Kruger, Menge, and Noldeke.

"On the 23d May the three brethren named forwarded the printed petition to the daughter Lodges, and requested them to return the same, signed, by the 1st of June. Almost at the same time the Lodges received two very surprising letters.

"The one was a letter from Bro. Bokelberg, forwarded at a very late day, dated April 26, three days after he had informed Bro. Noldeke "that he had no doubt the propositions of the convention at Hildesheim would come up for discussion on the 4th of May," in which he declares that the position assumed by a majority of the Lodges induced him to resign his office. The other letter of May 20 was signed by the other eight Grand officers, in which it is stated that they also, considering the position assumed by a majority of the Lodges, and after all other Grand officers had resigned, were forced to cease their functions. As the Grand Lodge "now had no organ at all," they thought proper to deposit with the oldest Lodge the archives and properties of the Grand Lodge.

"If it was the intention of the Bro Grand Wardens Wehner and Haase, and their associates, by their withdrawal, to make nugatory all steps taken by the Lodges in order to induce his majesty King William to preserve the Grand Lodge, they had forgotten that, according to the particular constitution of the Grand Lodge of Hanover, the Grand Lodge does not exist through the Grand officers, but the Grand officers through the Grand Lodge; the daughter Lodges not by the will of the Grand Lodge, but the Grand Lodge through a free stipulation, resting on the will of the daughter Lodges. The Grand officers, the organ of the Grand Lodge, had ceased their functions. The Grand Lodge continued to exist, as heretofore, through its natural members, and it was their duty and right to create at once new organs, according to the letter of the statutes, as the Grand officers, particularly the two Grand Wardens, who were elected by the Lodges, and who, unmindful of their duty, had abandoned their positions without taking proper steps for the election of successors.

"The call made by the brethren, duly authorized by the statutes, was answered by seventeen Lodges, who met on the 6th June, at Hanover, for the purpose of electing three Grand officers, without giving heed to a letter dated June 4, and issued by the Lodges *Friedrich zum weissen Pferde* and *Zur Cedar*,

which, in complete contradiction of the declaration of the former Grand officers, "that all other Grand officers had resigned their positions," and that the Grand Lodge "had no organ," at once declared that the M. W. Grand Master was not included therein, and that the Grand Lodge, which those two Lodges still considered as existing, could hold no session without a call from its Grand Master. The protocol of the session of June 6 contains a forbearing review, by Bro. Menge, of the steps taken by the Grand officers and of the two sister Lodges, whose course was diametrically in opposition to the interest of Hanoverian Lodges. Resting upon section 50 of the statutes, which clearly explains the rights and duties of the daughter Lodges to resuscitate by covenant the Grand Lodge when dissolved, the representatives of the Lodges present united in the resolution "to elect provisionally a presiding officer and two Grand Wardens, the former to possess the powers of a Grand Master, in order to secure the endangered existence of the Grand Lodge, and until the affairs of the Grand Lodge had been definitely arranged."

"Bro. Kruger was elected presiding officer, and Bros. Menge and Kistner Grand Wardens. Bro. Noldeke was intrusted with the Grand Secretaryship. These brethren at once assumed the conduct of affairs, and informed the friendly Lodges of the fact in a circular letter of June 22. If this communication was not received by all sister Grand Lodges in a friendly spirit, as might have been expected, the reason may be looked for in the fact that Bros. Wehner and Haase, as came to our knowledge through the protocols of the mother Grand Lodge of the Eclectic Union, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, declared in a letter of May 20 that, as the Grand officers had resigned, the Grand Lodge of Hanover was left without an organ, and was therefore unable to continue her intercourse with the Grand Lodge at Frankfort. This letter, aside from the fact that the two brethren had ceased to exercise their functions, is illegal, according to section 86 of the statutes.

"On the 14th of June the Grand officers transmitted to his majesty the king the petition signed by eighteen daughter Lodges, with a full explanation of the Grand Lodge affairs, at the same time praying that his majesty, before giving a decision, would condescend to grant an audience to the brethren.

"On the 20th August they addressed to the general government here a petition to intercede with his majesty's government to permit the existence and independence of the Grand Lodge.

"A decision has not as yet come to hand."

GRAND LODGE OF HAMBURG.

"At the session of May 4, 1867, the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, only six daughter Lodges outside of Hamburg were represented by their Masters. The resolution adopted August 5, 1865, (see Transactions, New York, 1866, p. 186.) was repealed, against which Franklin Lodge, No. 2, of New York, entered a protest.

"At the quarterly communication, August 17, 1867, a letter dated May 2, 1867, addressed to the Grand Lodge by the *Suprême Conseil* of Louisiana, at New Orleans, was laid before the Grand Lodge, asking for recognition and mutual representation. The letter, similar to the one addressed to the Grand Lodge of Saxony, stated that the *Suprême Conseil* had adopted a resolution to admit as visitors to her daughter Lodges brethren of lawful Lodges, without reference to race and color. A declaration was inclosed, dated May 1, 1867, in which a Bro. Dunn, Grand Master, and Bank, Deputy Grand Master, of the (colored) Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and twenty-six other (colored) brethren of various Lodges, certify that they were invited by Bro. Chassignac, Grand Master of the *Suprême Conseil*, and Master of the Lodge *La Liberté*, No. 19, to visit that Lodge, and that they had been received in a most brotherly manner. Dr. Buek remarked that this was very gratifying, inasmuch as

it was the first instance of a recognition of colored Lodges and brethren by a Masonic authority in North America. It therefore should incline them favorably toward that Grand body. Nevertheless, he felt some hesitation in recommending a closer alliance. The proposition did not come from the Grand Lodge of Louisiana which is recognized by all American Grand Lodges, but from a body of which we have no knowledge; that they were not informed whether it and its daughter Lodges are universally acknowledged, particularly as there existed in North America several *Suprême Conseils*, which did not consider each other legitimate. Our Grand Lodge had reason to be cautious in her conduct toward American Lodges. He therefore recommended that the Grand Lodge should express its regret at being compelled to decline the alliance, which was assented to.

"Heretofore the conduct of the Grand Master of Hamburg has not been remarkable for caution, if he thought his ambitious schemes could be advanced thereby. The colonization of his two clandestine Lodges in New York is evidence thereof. With age, perhaps, his bump of caution may become more fully developed. We can wish him no greater enjoyment than to meet his twenty-eight above-mentioned 'colored brethren' in a close room, during the summer solstice, in New Orleans. The worthy doctor of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg declines for the present to enter into any relationship with the *Suprême Conseil* of Louisiana, for fear that that body may not be universally recognized by the North American Grand Lodges. He, however, has not the least compunction in associating with the clandestine negro Lodges of North America, not one of which was ever recognized by any regular Lodge of white Masons in these United States. 'Consistency, thou art a jewel,' but thy name is not Buek. We have always insisted, and it now becomes more apparent day by day, that it was neither philanthropy nor principle that induced him to take the clandestine negro Masons under his protecting wing. There are other reasons for the course pursued by him. If we had recognized the two clandestine bodies he has planted in our midst—if we were to throw open the territory we Masonically occupy as a Grand Lodge to his machinations and colonization schemes—the benign smile of the M. W. doctor would never have gladdened the heart of the clandestine negro Mason.

"In protocol No. 118, of May 3, 1867, of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, we find the following report:

"Doctor Barthelmess, of Brooklyn, who attended that Grand Lodge session, made the following remarks:

"Two reasons impelled him to speak:

"1. He desired to express his sincere thanks to the members of the Grand Lodge, who had shown him attentions beyond his expectations.

"2. To meet the prejudices which had occasionally manifested themselves in the Masonic press, as well as in private, in regard to the position of Pythagoras Lodge, No. 1, and Franklin Lodge, No. 2, in America, and also in Europe. Especially was he informed by Bro. Rose, Past Master of Pythagoras Lodge, that he had found very erroneous impressions prevailing, particularly in Dresden. It had been reported there that it was merely stubbornness on the part of Pythagoras Lodge that she had not reaffiliated with the Grand Lodge of New York. The idea also prevailed in some places that the position of Pythagoras Lodge was very disagreeable, onerous, and retarding her prosperity. He, however, could give the assurance that the Lodge was perfectly happy and contented with the position she occupied, and for that reason had no desire to take the step indicated. The enmity which had manifested itself against her was based only upon the opinion of a portion of the Masonic press hardly to be noticed, or upon the attacks of a few members of the Masonic fraternity in America. The majority of the brethren, as well as a portion of the officers of the Grand Lodge there, were, although not strictly Masonically, yet in personal friendly accord with the members of Pythagoras

Lodge. As far as it was possible for him to predict the future, Pythagoras Lodge would never return to the Grand Lodge of New York. That was a matter of conviction with her members, of which they were now even more firmly convinced than they were sixteen years ago. It can no longer be deemed stubbornness on the part of the Grand Master, or a blind persistency in the course taken. If a change should ever be deemed necessary, that change will be made in another direction than by an affiliation with the Grand Lodge of New York.

"The presiding officer returned his thanks to Bro. Barthelmess for the joyful communication, which only confirmed the favorable view which he had for a long time entertained of the relations in New York. He could assure the beloved Lodges, Pythagoras No. 1, and Franklin, No. 2, that the Grand Lodge of Hamburg would never abandon her two beloved daughters in New York, provided they themselves did not desire to withdraw from her. He begged Bro. Barthelmess, on his return, to make this assurance of the Hamburg Grand Lodge known to the beloved brethren in Brooklyn and New York."

"We owe it to the indefatigable exertions of our faithful and esteemed representative of Dresden, R.: W.: Bro. Von Mensch, that the machinations of the Hamburg Grand Master and his consort on this side of the ocean are so well understood by the Grand Lodges of Germany, and we again express to him our grateful acknowledgments for his labors."

"The addresses were gotten up, as Dr. Barthelmess himself states, for the purpose of changing the settled opinions of all Grand Lodges of the United States and of an overwhelming majority of those of Europe. The Masonically demagogic tendencies and efforts of the supervisor of the New York daughters of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and of the presiding officer of the latter body, are too well understood on both sides of the Atlantic, and it will take something more than the uttering of the word "presto" by Dr. Barthelmess to produce a change. His assurances will be taken for what they are worth, and that is little indeed."

"The rabid reformers and uprooters of established and universally acknowledged laws will, however, unhesitatingly approve them. Dr. Barthelmess' remarks may leave the impression that the Grand Lodge of New York had extended an invitation to him and his Lodges to return to the fold of the Grand Lodge of New York, which certainly is not a fact. He expresses himself perfectly satisfied with the position they occupy, and the Grand Lodge of New York has no reason to be less contented with her own. Dr. Barthelmess' assurance that the course pursued by the Grand Master of Hamburg was only condemned by a very small portion of American Masons is singularly void of truth; Hamburg Masons are not recognized by any of the *legal* Grand Lodges in this country. He also seems to lay great stress upon the fact, that in common life Hamburg Masons hold friendly intercourse with American Masons. It would be strange were it otherwise. Masonically, Hamburg Masons are dead to us; outside of Masonry our laws permit an interchange of courtesies and civilities. Dr. Barthelmess also asserts that, as far as his power of prophesy enables him to look into the future, in case of a separation from Hamburg by her two New York Lodges, they will not rejoin the Grand Lodge of New York. The meaning of that assurance has since become more apparent; for a resolution has been adopted by the so-called *Verein deutsch-amerikanischer Freimaurer* (Society of German-American Freemasons,) which has its seat in New York, to the following effect: 'The officers of the Society are directed to prepare a manifest, inviting all German Lodges and all German brethren to attend a Masonic Congress by deputies, for the purpose of consulting on the formation of an independent Lodge Union for the United States,' which, if successful, will be guided and governed by Dr. Barthelmess. It remains to be seen whether the German Masons of America are

willing to assume an isolated position in this country. We have too much faith in the good sound sense of the great majority of our German brethren to believe that they are willing to do the bidding of the rabid reformers, or that they can be cajoled to forward the designs of a few ambitious leaders.

"In the protocol No. 122, of November 16, 1867, Dr. Buek acknowledges the receipt of the transactions of the Grand Lodge of Texas with the remark, 'that this brotherly advance made by that Grand Lodge deserves to be the more gratefully acknowledged by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, as it was unexpected on the part of a Grand Lodge in the United States.' He was satisfied that the Grand Lodge would consent, in acknowledgment of this act of friendship, to forward, with its thanks, to the beloved sister at Houston, the list of the Grand Lodge.

"We are satisfied that the Grand Lodge of Texas will, sooner or later, discover the iron hand, at present so carefully concealed in a velvet glove.

"In the same protocol Dr. Buek also acknowledges the receipt, through Dr. Barthelmess, of several numbers of the 'Reform,' organ of the *Verein deutsch-amerikanischer Freimaurer*, from which he is rejoiced to learn that among the seven newly joined members some belong to the Grand Lodge of New York, and also a Bro. Ray, the Master of a colored Lodge at Brooklyn. We are only surprised that the Triangle, heretofore the organ of Dr. Buek, has been so very unceremoniously discarded.

"The same protocol also acknowledges the receipt of a letter from Pythagoras Lodge, No. 1, Brooklyn, in which it is stated that she has unanimously approved the fundamental laws adopted by the *Verein deutscher Freimaurer*, at Worms, June 8 and 9, 1867, and that the Lodge would be guided by them in its future actions. They therefore propose that the Grand Lodge of Hamburg should also express herself in favor of the same fundamental laws.

"It is certain, however, that both the happy New York daughters of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg do not look upon these fundamental laws of the Worms convention through the same spectacles, as appears from the following abstract, which we do not find mentioned in the Hamburg protocol.

"Franklin Lodge, No. 2, of New York, adopted the following resolutions at her meeting of October 21, 1867:

"In consideration of the fundamental Masonic law projected at the Masonic Congress of June 8 and 9, 1867, at Worms, and the manifest addressed to all Grand Lodges of the world which accompanied it;

"In consideration that we also are called upon to indorse the said manifestation;

"In consideration that the present prevailing rhetorical-declamatory tendency of the Masonic institution is one of the chief causes of its decay, and of its limited influence on the practical life of the present time;

"In just surprise that the *Verein deutscher Maurer*, in contradiction to its antecedents and its heretofore pursued course, in order to carry out its intended reforms, has addressed itself to Masonic institutions, the absolute abolition of which must be the first effective and real problem of honest reform efforts;

"With regret that by means of that manifest the Masonic world of Germany is to be made tributary to the prevailing deceptive syllogism, to effect a unity at the expense of liberty, by a centralization alike objectionable in principle and in experience;

"In view of the frequently, clearly, and definitely expressed opinions of our Lodge in regard to necessary and indispensable reforms in Masonry;

"With particular reference to sections 4, 5, 10, 15, and 16 of the mentioned plan, which are diametrically opposed to the fundamental idea of liberty and sovereignty to Lodges;

"With the conviction that the course taken by the *Verein deutscher Maurer*, at Worms, will not lead to agreeable, practical reform results;

"The Lodge Franklin, No. 2, resumes the order of business.'"

"There certainly exists, to say the least, a great inconsistency between the profession and practice of Franklin Lodge. Considering as she does the rhetorical-declamatory tendency of Masonry one of the chief causes of its decay and its limited influence on practical life, it would be difficult to produce a set of resolutions of a higher bombastic order than those above quoted. Considering as she does the abolition of Grand Lodges the first and greatest aim of the reformers, she adheres with peculiar tenacity to her connection with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, disregarding even the gentle hints so frequently thrown out of late by Dr. Buek that his daughters of New York might depart in peace as soon as they pleased.

"The protocol of Hamburg contains the letter of Pythagoras Lodge approving the fundamental laws and manifest of the *Verein deutscher Maurer*. Why does it omit this 'hifalutin' production of Franklin Lodge, disapproving the same? Perhaps the diversity of views in the happy New York family of the M. W. Doctor of Hamburg is the cause of his wish for a quiet and peaceable separation?

"We must confess that we have just the slightest curiosity to learn how the Grand Master of Hamburg will relish being 'abolished' by his daughter Lodge.

"The Grand Lodge has appointed a representative near the Grand Orient of Italy, at Florence.

VEREIN DEUTSCHER FREIMAURER (SOCIETY OF GERMAN FREEMASONS) OF GERMANY.

"We have received the report of the *Verein* for the year 1867. The political occurrences in Germany prevented the meeting of the society in 1866. On the 8th and 9th of June, 1867, it held a session at Worms, adopted what they call fundamental laws, and at the close of the session issued the following

"MANIFEST TO ALL THE GRAND LODGES OF THE WORLD.—*Most Worshipful and Beloved Brethren*: If Freemasonry, to which we are all attached with enthusiasm and love, has not to its full extent succeeded in fulfilling its exalted mission, to ennoble and conciliate mankind, and to make it happier, and crown with success all that is good, it is mainly to be attributed to its imperfect organization.

"Freemasonry is universal, and all Lodges, wheresoever dispersed around the globe, constitute but one Lodge. This clearly and distinctly expresses the exalted idea that our union is a unit, which as yet awaits realization.

"However great and manifold may be the merits due to the first Grand Lodge—that of England—for her Masonic labors, and however much entitled to our gratitude, still it cannot be denied that she has not sufficiently guarded the general unity of the institution. It therefore could not fail that the institution, in the course of its expansion and development in various countries, would to some extent assume not only other forms and laws, but also different characteristics, according to the spirit of nationality and the peculiar necessities and tendencies of the age.

"In the course of the last century a centrifugal movement took place, which more or less led to a formation of the Grand Lodges, according to geographical and political boundaries. In its train followed divisions and isolations; the various Grand Lodges adopted different constitutions, doctrines, usages, and systems, and are not at all, or at best but loosely, united to each other.

"Freemasonry must be a unit, a confederation of and for humanity. This, however, is not yet the case in the full sense of the word; neither will it be so long as its unity, as heretofore, is only an ideal produced by the ties of a spirit of brotherhood and the form of its rites; nor until it has received exter-

nally a corresponding expression by a formal representation through universal laws and regulations.

"The *Verein deutscher Freimaurer*, animated by a desire to reunite the Order in freedom and love, according to the organic nature of the institution and the progressive idea and tendencies of the times, has industriously occupied itself for years with a draft of universal laws for the institution, and, after conscientious deliberation, has adopted the same at the annual meeting held at Worms, on the 8th and 9th of June, in the form accompanying this. The undersigned officers have received the honorable commission to lay before you, honored and beloved brethren, these fundamental laws for examination and adoption. It cannot escape your attention that a unity in essentials only is aimed at, uniting with what already exists, and aiming at that which is attainable. In other respects it absolutely adheres to the Masonic principles of freedom, equality, and brotherly love, self-administration, and universal priesthood; and this every Grand Lodge may adopt.

"It would be unnecessary for us to point out in particular how desirable and beneficial in its consequences for the institution and the human race the result would be, if all Grand Lodges would unite in a call for an international Masonic Congress, and the formation of an administrative committee for the whole union—Universal Grand Lodge. Bold as this idea may appear, its realization is no longer chimerical; since communication has become so extended everywhere, since nations have drawn closer to each other by international industrial exhibitions, it already is a reality. And what has been possible for material interests, can and must also be attainable for the spiritual and moral interests of the human race. It is only necessary that every individual and every corporation should manifest the good will so proper in view of so great and good a cause, to go to work courageously, and free from prejudice, and to sacrifice willingly personal inclinations and opinions.

"If, therefore, the influence of the Lodges has been generally beneficial—and if, wherever they have labored in the true spirit, they have promoted and extended morality, brotherly love, and the welfare of the human race—how much more will this be the case if the single links of the union are drawn closer to each other; if they shall improve their internal arrangements, breathe new life into the Masonic body, keep step with the progressive tendencies of the times, and labor everywhere according to one plan and in the same spirit.

"Under the full expectation that you, honored and beloved brethren, will willingly unite with us to produce, as far as possible, an internal and external unity, and an organic bond of the union, and thereby call into existence the golden age of Masonry, we confidently ask you to accept and favor the following, in the spirit of and resting upon the fundamental laws of the ancient charges of 1723, which would serve to produce an internal bond between all Lodges and Masons of the world.

"In this hope we salute you with respect and brotherly love.

"By order of the *Verein deutscher Maurer*.

"WORMS, June, 1867.

(THE OFFICERS.)

"To give the laws adopted by the society, and alluded to in the foregoing manifest, *in extenso*, would require too much of our space; we will, therefore, merely give what appears to us to be their principal points:

"Every association adopting these fundamental laws for its guidance becomes a recognized part of the Masonic union; that is to say, a just and perfect Lodge, as soon as the officers of a confederation of Lodges, (Grand Lodges,) or three recognized Lodges, have examined their laws and regulations and certified to their Masonic correctness.

"Isolated Lodges should not exist. Lodges and Grand Lodges should be organized into National Grand Lodges, and assemble periodically. These should be composed of representatives of all the Lodges, and elect their own officers. Wherever this cannot be carried out, all Grand Lodges who have

adopted the same fundamental laws should assemble in one body. In the latter case every individual Lodge of the nation must belong to one of these Grand Lodges.

"By means of this national confederation all Lodges become a part of the universal Grand Lodge, which receives its vitality in the universal (international) Masonic Congress, and the supreme college of officers to be elected therein.

"Even where National Grand Lodges exist confederations of Lodges, as above described, may exist, if they adopt the laws of the National Grand Lodge. In the same manner the national, as well as every other Grand Lodge, is subject to the laws of the Universal Grand Lodge, and every individual Lodge to those of the Lodge confederation to which it belongs.

"Special laws are enacted in individual Lodges by its members, in the Lodge confederations by the assembled deputies of the Lodges composing the same.

"Every five or seven years the National Masonic Congress, or the Grand Lodge occupying that position, elect deputies to the International Masonic Congress. The latter has the sole right to change any laws which may have been adopted by a two-third vote.

"The International Masonic Congress, under direction of its elected officers, whose powers it prescribes, enacts special laws, etc. It is the supreme court, enforces the general laws, and has power to punish violations of the same by censure or by withdrawal of Masonic recognition. This Congress is also the supreme court of appeals in case of differences between the subordinate parts of the confederation.

"Every part of the union is subject to the laws of the confederation and to those of the State government in which it is located."

"This, then, is the result of the labors of the *Verein*, or rather of its recognized leaders. The first meeting of the *Verein* was held in May, 1861, and others were held annually thereafter, excepting in 1866. This self-constituted body proclaimed at its birth that it aimed at the abolition of Grand Lodges, and at a change of all ritualistic forms, which latter would necessarily result in a change of the spirit of the Masonic institution. Having placed itself at first upon a level with Lodges and Grand Lodges, it now even takes a step in advance of that position, issues a manifest to all Grand Lodges of the world, and calls upon them to adopt its proposed fundamental laws.

"A self-constituted Masonic Lodge has ever been deemed clandestine, and communication with it interdicted. Single members or a congregation of them cannot act independently; they must have the approval of constituted authority, and every effort that does not rest upon a legal foundation must be held to be uncalled for and unlawful. The position of this body, claiming to be Masonic, is, to say the least, anomalous. The annual assemblies of Masons of former times was superseded by formation of the Grand Lodge of England, the peculiar features of which are generally engrafted in some form upon almost all the Grand Lodges of the world.

"Whilst, however, the Grand Lodges of the United States are composed of the representatives (Master and Wardens) of the daughter Lodges, who annually elect the officers of the Grand Lodge from among their own number, this is not the case in all the Grand Lodges of Europe. In some of the Grand Lodges of Germany, for instance, Lodges are denied the privilege of direct representation from among their own members. They are compelled to nominate their representatives from the members of a Lodge located at the seat of the Grand Lodge. The defects of that system it is unnecessary for us to point out. If the reformers had confined their efforts to bring about a change in that system by lawful means, they would have had a plausible pretext for their movement. But having, like all reformers, aimed at the uprooting of all that has been heretofore held sacred and inviolable, a total failure of their

plans could have been foreseen. Discovering that the great body of the fraternity in Germany remained aloof, they have changed base. Their former watchword, 'abolition of Grand Lodges,' is changed to 'confederacy of Lodges, Grand Lodges, national Grand Lodges, and universal Grand Lodges.' Instead of depriving Grand Lodges of all power, they propose to create a universal Grand Lodge, with power of making laws to govern and control the Masonic fraternity of the world. To speculate upon the result which the realization of this chimerical and impracticable idea would produce, we consider a waste of time. And if the plan could be carried into effect, what position would this universal Grand Lodge occupy in regard to the three Prussian Grand Lodges and their king protector? Would or could he or they submit to an 'authority' over them? And how would an edict of this 'supreme Grand Lodge' be respected in France, in case of disagreements among the brethren in that country, such as have occurred within the last decade, when Napoleon the Third forced upon them as Grand Master a man who was not then even a Mason? And as to the adoption of the plan in this country, we can only predict its utter failure. The formation of a general Grand Lodge of the United States has been as often defeated as it was attempted. Neither the Grand Lodges of this country nor those of Europe are ready or willing to renounce their independence and subject themselves to a superior authority.

"The *Verein* now has about three hundred members, comparatively a small number, when we consider that it has existed seven years, and that Germany has twenty-five thousand Masons. It has selected Elberfeld (Prussia) as the place for its meeting this year. This, however, we are now informed, has been vetoed by the Grand Lodges of Prussia.

ITALY.

"Masonry in Italy seems still to be in a somewhat unsettled condition. There exist in that country four Grand Lodges, viz, at Turin, Milan, Palermo, and Florence. The Grand Lodge at Florence, the largest of the four, has one hundred and thirty-nine Lodges under her jurisdiction, which includes those located in Turkey, etc.; that at Palermo thirty-nine Lodges; and the other two a small number only. A desire for a union of some of the Italian Grand Lodges had manifested itself, to which we alluded in our report of 1866, which, however, seems to have been frustrated. Dissensions sprang up, and publicity was given to these animosities in the papers of the day, which furnished rich materials to the enemies of Masonry. Not a voice seems to have been raised to correct the wrongful impressions created thereby.

"The *Bolletino del Grande Oriente della Massoneria* in Italy contains a circular letter of the first Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Frapoli, of the Grand Orient of Italy, in which, among other things, he says that the aim of Masonry is threefold: 1. The study of nature, and the peaceable promotion of universal progress. 2. The brotherhood and solidarity of the peoples. 3. The instruction and welfare of all members of the national family.

"The Grand Orient has entered into closer relations with foreign Grand Lodges, by the appointment of mutual representatives. In a letter addressed to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, Bro. Frapoli says: 'In answer to the questions which you propound, I will freely state: 1. That the Lodges affiliated with the Grand Orient of Italy are strictly prohibited to discuss political questions; but, in writing, we permit the same freedom that is conceded to every citizen by the State. 2. That after the late failure to form a united national Grand Lodge, by excluding the irregular elements of Milan and Naples, we are of necessity obliged to guard our Lodges from contact with irregular brethren, the more so as these Lodges, although not numerous, are too indifferent in regard to the reception of material that offers itself. The

Lodges formed by speculators or imposters at Naples and elsewhere we need not mention here.

"The following, in regard to the Grand Orient at Florence, is from the protocols of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg:

"The Grand Orient of Italy, at Florence, called together by Garibaldi and De Lucca, met in convention of all Italian Lodges on the 24th June, at Naples.

"Several important resolutions were adopted, among which are the following: A reduction of the members of the Grand Lodge from forty to twenty-four; the election of a Grand Master for five years; a reformation in the ritual; prohibition to all daughter Lodges to discuss politics and church affairs; and an interdict to print Masonic articles without the sanction of the Grand Orient.

"Bro. Garibaldi was elected Honorary Grand Master for life, and De Lucca for the year 1867. Bro. Th. Cordova was elected Grand Master, and Bro. Ludovico Frapoli First Deputy Grand Master.

"At the annual communication of July 15 and 16, 1867, at Milan, the proposition for a union of all Italian Grand Lodges into one body was discussed, but a union with the Grand Orient at Florence and the Scottish Rite was declined.

"A Lodge has sprung into existence whose members belong to different Italian Lodges. They propose to remain independent from all Grand Lodges. Their aim is expressed in the name they have selected for themselves, 'Propagandists of Masonic Unity.'

GRAND LODGE OF THE NETHERLANDS.

"The annual assembly of that Grand body took place on the 25th November, 1866. The fiftieth Masonic anniversary of the Grand Master, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, was celebrated by the Grand Lodge with great splendor on that day. Deputations from forty-two Lodges participated therein. To commemorate the event, the Grand Master presented to the Grand Lodge his rich collection of Masonic works, manuscripts, etc., formerly the property of Bro. Kloss, deceased.

"A provincial Grand Lodge of South Africa was instituted at Cape Town. Four new Lodges were chartered in South Africa.

"From the report of the Grand Lodge of June 16, 1867, it appears that the Grand Master has appointed Bro. Van Lennep as Deputy Grand Master, in place of Bro. Van Rappard, deceased.

"The Grand Lodge has affiliated with her fifty active and sixteen dormant Lodges, from eighteen of which no information has been received for some time past.

"From the decennial report of Bro. Willekes, Macdonald, it appears that during that time the membership in the Netherlands has increased by 400. In the Netherlands, excepting therefrom, however, the colonies, there were on the 31st March, 1866, 1,862 Masons; and according to the latest information they had increased to 1,907.

"According to a report from Alexandria, a Lodge has been instituted in the valley of the Nile by the name of 'Abraham Lincoln,' working under a charter of the Grand Orient of Italy.

"The Grand Lodge exchanged representatives with the Grand Lodge of Lusitania, Portugal.

"The *Buitenland'sche Correspondentie* discusses the allocation of the Pope very thoroughly, and winds up the article as follows: 'If the question is asked how the allocation was received in different countries, the answer may be given as follows: In Italy with derision, in France with an apology, in England with contempt, in Germany with grief.'

GREECE.

"Whilst we deeply regret the discontinuance of the Grand Lodge at Hanover, we rejoice over the formation of a Grand Lodge in ancient Greece. Athens was heretofore the seat of a Directory under the Grand Orient of Italy, with the following eight Lodges under its jurisdiction: 1. Panhellenium, at Athens; 2. Possidonia, in Pereo; 3. Scufas, at Calcio; 4. Corcyros, at Corfu; 5. Archimedes, at Patrasso; 6. Figli di Leonida, at Syra; 7. Rhigas de Pherréen, at Lamia; 8. Progresso, at Argos.

"The Directory and Lodges petitioned the Grand Orient of Italy to assent to a severance of the connection, to which the latter gave its consent on the 7th April, 1867, at the same time granting permission to form a Grand Lodge.

"A constituting assembly of the Greek Freemasons accordingly met on the 18th day of May, and continued in session until the 2d of June. A constitution was formed, which is soon to be published. Bro. Nicolas Damashino was elected and installed Deputy Grand Master, to conduct the affairs of the Grand Lodge until a Grand Master is elected. An exchange of representatives was effected with the Grand Orient of Italy.

"The pleasure with which we greet this news is marred by occurrences which have since taken place in that country. A letter dated June 17, 1867, at Patras, brings the sorrowful news that on the 16th June, after the close of divine service, incendiary placards against Freemasonry, invoking God's wrath against them, were distributed among the people. At twelve o'clock m. a rabble, numbering two or three hundred, attacked the house of a quiet, peaceable man, a photographic artist by occupation, because he was supposed to be the head of Freemasons. Windows, furniture, etc., were smashed, and his house, with the one adjoining, burned to the ground. By the greatest exertions only, and with the aid of faithful friends, the photographer succeeded in making his escape from the daggers of his persecutors. He was hunted for in every direction, and would have undoubtedly fallen a victim to the wrath of the mob had he not succeeded in reaching a foreign steamer lying at anchor in the port. Half an hour after the occurrence the police and armed men made their appearance on the scene of the riot, whereupon the mob dispersed. It was the intention of the rabble to fire the dwelling of every Freemason in the place. On the day following a demonstration was made to raze the house of another Freemason, which, however, was frustrated by the timely arrival of the police. A young man was most brutally beaten in his own house, and another escaped a similar fate by presenting a pistol and threatening to shoot down the first man who attempted to lay hands upon him. Since then the foreigners have called upon their consuls for protection for themselves and their property. The police also took precautionary measures, and peace has not since been disturbed. The chief mover in this persecution of Freemasons is said to be the son of a Greek ex-minister of State, because he was rejected by a newly constituted Lodge on account of his notoriously bad and immoral character. It is also stated that incendiary articles published in a public journal in Athens, and the fanaticism of a physician and a lawyer, contributed to incite the populace. They insist that the Freemasons were in league with the devil, that they were conspiring to overthrow the orthodox church, etc. The authorities are said to have taken the matter very coolly, and it is reported that an officer of high position has expressed himself 'that he greatly regretted that one house only was burned to the ground.'

"If scenes like these had occurred when Greece was under the heel of the Turk, it might have been attributed to the barbarism of the people. But what palliation is there for regenerated Greece? They are a disgrace to the nation. Even the authorities looked on apparently with complacency, and mob-law

was rampant and supreme. The laws of the land and of society are violated with impunity, and the rabble stride through the streets with murder and arson inscribed upon their banner.

"But if it is claimed that the rioters were the dregs of the town, what explanation can be made of the following article, which appeared in a public journal of the day, and which reads as follows:

"I assume that the people of Patras have burned the Lodge and killed all the Masons. Where is the law that condemns him who has killed the wolf? Has not Christ himself said of those who give offense to their brethren, 'that it would be good for them if a mill-stone was tied around their neck, and they were drowned in the depths of the sea.' Would they not have benefited humanity and performed a work of love if they had done what Christ has taught? Such a work, according to Christ's teachings, would have been wholesome for the Masons themselves, because it stops their bad acts, that are a vexation to the souls of the brethren, and which will be the more punishable in the judgment to come."

"Can it be believed that the above is written in the present age of civilization? The *auto-da-fés*, the rack of the inquisition, never proclaimed murder and rapine with more boldness. But where such doctrines are openly and boldly proclaimed and taught, where the mob is permitted to walk about unpunished and unmolested, and where it is unblushingly asserted that such acts are not crimes, but God-pleasing deeds, and that it is a religious duty to burn down the dwellings of their neighbors who differ with them in opinion, where it is proclaimed that murder resounds to the glory of God and truth, can it be said that justice exists? Deep must be the social degradation of a people that upholds such a government and such doctrines. Its moral sense is at a low ebb.

BRAZIL.

"The Grand Lodges *Dos Benedictinos* and *Do Lavradio*, at Rio de Janeiro, are still occupying their former antagonistic position. The Grand Lodge *Dos Benedictinos* has published a report, in which she states that she is now recognized by the Grand Orient of France, the Grand Lodge of Lusitania and Hannover, and the Supreme Councils of New York and Cuba. She has thirty-five daughter Lodges under her jurisdiction, of which seventeen are at Rio, and eighteen in the provinces.

"Bro. Joaquim Saldanha Morinho is Grand Master; Bro. Joaquim Joze Ignacio, Deputy Grand Master; and Bro. Joao Soverino da Silva, Grand Secretary. At a festival Lodge, held by the Grand Lodge on the 16th May, 1865, the Grand Master addressed the brethren. In the address he alluded to the aims which the Grand Lodge had set before itself, among which is the abolition of slavery in Brazil, and the education of the masses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"In closing our report upon European Grand Lodges, we desire to mention a part of the Masonic family with which heretofore our acquaintance has been very slight. In Wallachia and Roumania, the country which lately chose a new ruler in Prince Charles, of the house of Hohenzollern, we are informed, considerable agitation is perceptible among the members of Lodges now working under the Grand Orient of France. The brethren of the Lodges *Les Disciples de Pythagore*, at Galatz, and *Le Phare Hospitalier*, at Braila, are agitating the question of severing their connection with the Grand Orient of France, and forming a Grand Lodge of their own, under the name of *Grand Orient de Roumaine*, with its seat at Bucharest, now the capital of the country. The German brethren at Galatz, said to number about forty, have it under consid-

eration to apply for a charter to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. It is, however, stated that the German element is at present too weak to promise success.

"Upon the whole, the tidings that come to us from that region are not very encouraging. The brethren, as a body, residing there, lack the zeal necessary to promote the interest of the institution. The attendance of the Lodge meetings is reported to be very slim, and the diversity of opinions prevailing among the brethren seems to be retarding the development of sociality and the progress of Masonry.

"Some of the government officers, particularly in the telegraph offices, who were Masons, have been dismissed. It is, however, reported that this is done without the knowledge and against the wishes of Prince Charles. Let us hope that Masonry will also there find a genial soil.

"From Egypt the news comes to us that the Lodge *Luce d'Orient*, at Cairo, has called a convention of Lodges. The following responded to the call: *Les Pyramides*, *Regeneration de la Grèce*, *Cujo Graces*, *Ecossais*, and St. John's of Alexandria, Bulwer, Sphinx, *Grecia* and *Luce d'Orient* of Cairo, and *Mont Sinai* of Suez.

"The object of the convention was to effect a closer alliance among the Lodges of that country, and to advance the interest of Masonry.

"A number of resolutions were adopted, some of which, according to our ideas, are foreign to the spirit of Masonry.

"Whilst Masonry in Europe during the past year has been generally prosperous, it has not escaped vituperations and persecutions. Ancient Rome, the metropolis of a priestly hierarchy, sounds the key-note as usual. Untiring in its efforts to bring to servitude the free spirit of God-worship, it encompasses the world with its emissaries, for the purpose of retarding the efforts made for the education and enlightenment of the people. But its days are numbered; it must crumble to ruins. Not the Rome with its palaces and art treasures; but Rome the seat of a hierarchy, whose success lies in the ignorance of the masses. Papal bulls and anathemas have lost their terror. No longer do they shake thrones, no longer do they draw pilgrim penitent potentates in ashes and sackcloth to the feet of the Pope, and no longer does he dispense crowns, no longer make and unmake emperors and kings. The spell is broken and dispelled.

"In Italy, where Masonry, but a few years ago, was prohibited under the severest penalties, and where our rites were practiced in secret, it has found a permanent abiding place, and the Masonic gavel resounds even within hearing of the Vatican.

"Portugal and Greece have now their Grand Lodges. The annexation of Hesse to Prussia has opened that country also to our royal art. Austria, where from 1780 to 1790 Masonry enjoyed great prosperity, but where in 1795 the Lodges were closed by the imperial government, is now compelled to make concessions to its people. It has already enacted laws regulating the right of associations and the assembling of societies, and the day is not remote when that country will again see prosperous Lodges within its boundaries. Already the organ of the Archbishop of Vienna expresses the fear that the radicals of that city are determined to establish Masonic Lodges.

"Russia and Spain cannot much longer remain so far in the rear of progressing enlightenment. And although the Belgian Senator Baron Della Faille, the presiding officer of a Catholic Congress that met at Mecheln, proclaims in his harangue to that body that 'they are the sons of the crusaders, they also must undertake a crusade against the damned unbelievers,' comparing the Freemasons to the Mohammedans and Masonry to the Islam, thereby showing that the old hatred is still rankling in the bosom of some who should rise above it by means of their education; it is, on the other hand, not without interest to know, that under the Prussian Government slanders against Freemasonry will no longer go unpunished. For we are informed that the

rector of a Catholic church at Cologne was condemned by the correctional court to pay a fine of 25 thalers and imprisonment for ten days for an article insulting to Masonic Lodges, which he published in his paper, and for spreading falsehoods that would expose them to the hatred and contempt of the public.

"The prophet says: 'Watchman, what of the night?' The watchman replies: 'It is still night, but the morning is dawning.' And the morning is dawning for Masonry in those countries."

CONCLUSION.

Nothing is more remarkable, in view of the vast extent of territory covered by the jurisdictions of the Grand Lodges whose proceedings we have just passed in review, than the harmony and good feeling which, with scarce a noticeable exception, prevail between Masonic brethren everywhere. The few differences that do exist have generally grown out of contrariety of opinion as to the nature and limits of Grand Lodge jurisdiction. Such are the differences between the Grand Lodges of New York and Hamburg, between that of Louisiana and the Grand Orient of France, and between our own jurisdiction and some other Grand bodies. We hope these will all be reconciled by the adoption of a uniform rule on the subject.

The questions which now agitate the minds of committees on correspondence are such minor ones as the physical qualifications of candidates for initiation and advancement; the causes and remedies of non-affiliation; the propriety of keys and ciphers; the status of lady Masonry; Masonic life insurance; the propriety of Masonic bodies being incorporated; Masonic educational institutions; the advisability of a national Masonic congress and a national Grand Lodge; the relations of Masons to the civil government; the negro question; Masonic processions, jewelry, and advertising; and a national Masonic university. When we remember the character of the issues which, not many years since, divided the Order, and the spirit in which they were discussed, we may well congratulate ourselves on the milder subjects of discussion that now present themselves, and the improved tone in which the debate is carried on. The tendency to uniformity of opinion is every year becoming more marked, and to this end the committees on correspondence have in a great measure contributed, notwithstanding the acrimony with which their views are occasionally expressed. The reasoning remains and has its effect, when the wounds caused by sharp writing have long been healed. The return to the old fraternal feeling between brethren estranged by war and the non-intercourse which ensued upon it is very marked in all quarters, and more particularly at the South. No utterances are more conciliatory, more truly Masonic in spirit, than those which come to us from most of the southern jurisdictions. Who can estimate the result, if the three hundred thousand Masons of this country were to unite in using all their influence, inside and outside of their Lodges, to bring about a restoration of good feeling? It is the appropriate and worthy work of American Masonry.

In closing our labors, we tender our thanks to the brethren everywhere for the pleasure they have afforded us in the perusal of their interesting and, for the most part, able reports. In behalf of our own Grand Lodge, we extend to them all an affectionate and fraternal greeting.

CHARLES F. STANSBURY,

For the Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 26, 1869.*

Bro. Searle, Grand Visiter and Lecturer, submitted his annual report, which was received and ordered to be printed in the proceedings, as follows:

*M. W. Grand Master, Officers, and Members of the
Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia:*

BRETHREN: I have to report that, since the last Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, I have visited the different Lodges in this jurisdiction as often as within my power. The most of them I have visited much oftener than the Constitution of the Grand Lodge requires. There are some few, however, that I have not been able to visit as often as I would have been pleased to.

During the last Masonic year I have devoted the greater part of my time, during the evenings, to the Craft, either in visiting the different Lodges or imparting instruction to officers and members at my place of residence.

I am pleased to say that the officers generally, and especially the Masters, have made themselves quite thoroughly familiar with the work, as authorized by this Grand Lodge; and I have no hesitancy in saying, that there is existing at the present time a degree of uniformity in the work throughout this jurisdiction which excels that of any previous year, and I believe unsurpassed in any other jurisdiction. There are some few exceptions, however, and these are generally with the Wardens, who do not seem to have a sufficient desire to learn the work and qualify themselves for the performance of the duties pertaining to the office to which they are elected. This should not be. No one should accept an office, unless he has an inclination to study and obtain Masonic knowledge; to make himself thoroughly familiar with the workings of the institution; to perfect himself in the ritualistic lectures and Masonic ceremonies, that he may thereby be able to do credit to himself and do honor to the office to which he is chosen. Neither should he accept the office, unless he is satisfied that his business will allow him sufficient time to devote and attend to the duties of the office. If he fails to make himself acquainted with the lectures of the degrees, to qualify himself for the administration of the obligations and duties of the office, he disappoints the expectations of the members who reposed that confidence in him, he does himself a great injustice, and, not only that, but it works a material injury to the Lodge. An officer who fails to qualify himself for the office to which he is elected lowers himself in the estimation of his brethren who selected him, makes the meetings uninteresting, and the members consequently remain away. The prosperity, harmony, success, and interest of every Lodge depends almost wholly upon the fitness of the officers for the important trust committed to their care. It is a duty that every one owes to himself, and to his Lodge, not to aspire to or accept any office, unless he can give it such attention as the duties of the office demand. The members elect him in full confidence that he will render himself deserving of the honor, by perfecting himself in the ritual, and obtaining such an amount of knowledge and information concerning the laws and regulations of the institution as will enable him to discharge his duties with propriety; if he does not, he proves himself totally unworthy of the faith and confidence reposed in him. Such an officer is out of his proper sphere, out of the circle of all his duties, and away, far away, from the purposes for which he was elected.

If, on the other hand, an officer qualifies himself for the important trust committed to his care; if he studies that which will disclose and bring to light the sublime teachings of our Order; if he studies that which will enable him to readily impart light and truth to the uninformed brethren and guide them direct in their several paths, he thereby enjoys the high esteem of his brethren, and the proud satisfaction of knowing that he has faithfully discharged his duties to the Craft. When his labors are over, when he has finished the work on his trestle board, it will be said of him by his brethren that he worked well, stood by the Craft, and kept the faith.

It has been my earnest desire that all, and more especially the officers, to whom the members look for instruction and guidance, should become thor-

oughly familiar with the work; that they should become active and bright workmen, thoroughly familiar with all that pertains to our noble Order, that they may not be found wanting when called upon to impart light and truth to the uninformed Mason; and my own conscience bears me witness that I have done all my limited ability and experience would enable me to do for the promotion of this object.

At the request of Bro. Gibbs, W. M. of No. 5, I organized a school of instruction at Potomac Hall. These meetings were well attended, the officers and members manifesting great interest in them, and seemed to feel the importance of perfecting themselves in the work. These meetings have been a complete success; the officers and members have made great attainment, and the result is, that the manner in which the work is conducted at the present time in that Lodge will compare favorably with the other Lodges in the jurisdiction. For the prosperity of that Lodge, the very creditable and satisfactory manner in which the work has been done during the last Masonic year, which far exceeds that of any previous year within my knowledge, great credit is due to the zeal and energy of our worthy brother Dr. Gibbs, who has proven himself very worthy of the important trust committed to his care.

George C. Whiting Lodge, No. 22, chartered at the last December Communication of this Grand Lodge, I have not been able to visit as often as I would have desired to, but from what I have seen, I am satisfied, and take pleasure in saying, that the work has been done in a very satisfactory manner, and that the affairs of the Lodge have been so conducted as to entitle the officers of the Lodge to great credit; and while the work is as well done as under the administration of its present officers, this Grand Lodge will have no occasion to regret its action in granting the charter, and inscribing thereon the name of our noble, eminent friend and brother George C. Whiting. I doubt not but what their work will be good work, true work, and square work; that it will be fair in the South, clear in the West, and bright in the East, and that when they have finished the work on their trestle-board, and been called from labor to refreshment, they will join their dear brother whose honored name their charter bears, and who will extend to them that same brotherly grasp, when the Lion of the Tribe of Judah shall recognize his own.

Pentalpha Lodge, No. 23, chartered at the last Semi-Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, I have visited frequently, and I have only to say, that the work of the Lodge has been so admirably performed, and the fact so well known among the fraternity, that words of commendation seem to be unnecessary. Its able and faithful officers have proven themselves very worthy of the important trust committed to their care.

Anacostia Lodge, No. 21, chartered at the last December Communication, I have been able to visit but twice; and not having been present when any work was being done, I am unable to judge of the manner in which it has been performed.

At the last Semi-Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge a committee, consisting of Bros. Daniels, Hancock, MacGrotty, Cramer, and myself, was appointed by the Grand Master to revise the work of the third degree, and propose such changes for the consideration of the Grand Lodge as we deemed proper. The committee had several meetings, and, after considerable labor and very careful consideration and study, agreed upon certain changes which they proposed to recommend and offer for the consideration of the Grand Lodge. These proposed changes were very few, consisting principally in avoiding some of the repetitions which occurred in the lecture of the third degree.

The Grand Lodge was called together on two occasions to receive and act on the report of the committee, and, after considerable discussion, a few changes, the most important of those proposed were adopted. This occurred just previous to the commencement of the "Annual Grand Visitations," con-

sequently I have not been at liberty to visit and exemplify the work, as changed, in the different subordinate Lodges.

I cannot close my report without making mention of the fact that there seems to be a greater desire among the body of Masons than ever before to obtain Masonic light, to study that which will disclose and bring to light its hidden treasures, its more sublime principles, and obtain that true knowledge which extends beyond the ritual and reaches the spirit and intent of the Order. I hope this desire will continue, and, to those who are not already conversant with the several lectures, remember that if you apply yourselves with double diligence, you will soon be able to make yourselves so, and you will find that your labors have not been in vain, neither will you spend your strength for naught. I say let this desire to obtain Masonic light continue, let us endeavor to obtain Masonic knowledge which comes near the heart, and at all times, and on all occasions, to practice that which Masonry inculcates. If this principle was carried out, such a realization of high morals would be seen among the fraternity as we have never yet beheld, and as the world has never known among the members of any society. Holiness to the Lord would be engraven on every heart, and its beauties would be so resplendent, that those who looked upon us could not fail to adopt the great and fundamental truths of this doctrine into their reason and affection.

In conclusion, my brethren, permit me to express my sincere thanks for the honor that you have been pleased to confer upon me, and for the uniform courtesy with which I have always been received in my visitations to the different Lodges. I would further remark, that while I appreciate the honor, and while I am pleased to serve the Craft, still I do not feel that my private business will allow me to devote that attention to the duties of the office during the next year that it requires.

I therefore hope that the brethren will not consider me a candidate for reelection.

Bro. Grand Secretary, from the committee appointed to prepare a suitable burial service for use in this jurisdiction, submitted a report, which was received, and the consideration of the same postponed to a future communication.

Bro. Daniels, from the committee appointed to investigate and report the facts relating to the mutilation of the body of our deceased brother McNamara, of South Carolina, reported progress and asked for further time, which was granted.

The amendment to the constitution, submitted at the Semi-Annual Communication in May, 1869, providing for another Communication of the Grand Lodge, to be held on the second Tuesday of January in each year, was adopted, and the consideration of the other amendments to the constitution, submitted at the same time, was postponed until the January Communication.

The Grand Secretary laid before the Grand Lodge a communication from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Canada, giving notice of the unauthorized formation of a Grand Lodge in the province of Quebec, which was referred to the committee on jurisprudence.

A communication was received from the Secretary of Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14, transmitting an amendment to the by-laws of said Lodge for approval, when, on motion, the amendment was approved.

A communication was received from the Secretary of Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14, transmitting copy of charges and evidence against Bro. Isaac Newton, who was expelled by said Lodge, October 21, 1869, which was

referred to a special committee, consisting of Bros. M. C. Baxter, Goods, and Yates.

The Grand Secretary laid before the Grand Lodge commissions from the Grand Masters of Missouri and Illinois, appointing M. W. Bro. B. B. French Grand Representative of their respective Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia; also one from the Grand Master of the State of Nebraska, appointing R. W. Bro. J. H. Russell Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, which were received, and the brethren recognized as such.

The Grand Secretary announced the appointment, by the M. W. Grand Master, of Bro. John Frizzell as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia near the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, and of Bro. C. F. Catlin Grand Representative near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

Brothers MacGrotty and Mitchell offered a resolution relating to visiting brethren, which was referred to the committee on jurisprudence.

The M. W. Grand Master stated that Bro. R. Clarke, having removed from the jurisdiction, a vacancy existed in the committee on jurisprudence, and appointed P. G. Master Stansbury on said committee.

On motion, Bro. J. Lockie was elected corporator in the Masonic Hall Association.

The following bills were presented and ordered to be paid:

Joseph Gawler, for funeral expenses of P. G. M. W. B. Magruder, \$202 25.

National Intelligencer, for advertising, \$15 37.

French & Richardson, for stationery, \$6 50.

Yates & Wisewell, for aprons, &c., \$5 75.

L. Stoddard, washing gloves, \$3 36.

Alexander Gardner, portrait of P. G. Master Magruder, \$10.

Nailor Brothers, for omnibus hire, \$30.

J. L. Pearson, printing, \$9 50.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing Masonic year, when the following brethren were elected:

BRO. R. B. DONALDSON, re-elected.....M. W. *Grand Master.*

J. H. RUSSELL.....R. W. *Deputy Grand Master.*

G. B. CLARK.....R. W. *Senior Grand Warden.*

M. C. BAXTER.....R. W. *Junior Grand Warden.*

N. D. LARNER, re-elected.....R. W. *Grand Secretary.*

C. CAMMACK, Sr., re-elected.....R. W. *Grand Treasurer.*

J. DANIELS.....W. *Grand Visitor and Lecturer.*

W. V. TUDOR, re-elected.....W. *and Rev. Grand Chaplain.*

J. T. POWELL, re-elected.....W. *Grand Marshal.*

J. H. MILLS.....W. *Senior Grand Deacon.*

J. J. CALLAHAN.....W. *Junior Grand Deacon.*

W. J. STEPHENSON.....W. *Grand Sword Bearer*

S. N. THORNE.....W. *Grand Pursuivant.*

BRO. R. W. DOWNMAN, } *W.: Grand Stewards.*
 W. MIDDLETON, }
 L. STODDARD.....*Grand Tiler.*

There being no further business, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 18, A.: L.: 5869.*

A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of F.: A.: A.: M.: of the District of Columbia was held at Central Masonic Hall, corner of Ninth and D streets, at 7 o'clock p. m.

PRESENT:

M.: W.: R. B. DONALDSON *Grand Master.*
 R.: W.: G. B. CLARK *as Senior Grand Warden.*
 " M. C. BAXTER *as Junior Grand Warden*
 " N. D. LARNER..... *Grand Secretary.*
 W.: T. B. CAMPBELL..... *Senior Grand Deacon.*
 " W. SHEPHERD..... *as Junior Grand Deacon.*
 " W. MERTZ..... *Grand Steward.*
 Brother L. STODDARD..... *Grand Tiler.*

Past Deputy Grand Master A. G. HALL.

Past Senior Grand Wardens A. GLASS and A. T. LONGLEY.

And Representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, and 23.

The Grand Lodge having been opened in ample form, the M.: W.: Grand Master stated that he had called the Grand Lodge together for the purpose of laying before it a petition he had received from the officers elect and other members of the Grand Lodge, requesting that the installation of the Grand officers be held in public, on the 27th instant, in the large hall of the New Masonic Temple.

The petition having been read, the M.: W.: Grand Master requested that the Grand Lodge take action upon the petition.

After a full and free expression of opinion by the brethren, it was, on motion of Bro. Whallon, voted that the installation ceremonies be held in the large hall of the New Temple, and that none but Master Masons and their ladies be admitted to the hall.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Bros. Larner, Russell, and G. B. Clark, was appointed to make all the necessary arrangements for the installation.

The Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

INSTALLATION COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, December 27, A. S. L. 5869.

The Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia met in the parlor of the New Masonic Temple, corner of F and Ninth streets, at 7 o'clock p. m., and was opened in ample form.

PRESENT:

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. J. B. CRAMER.....	<i>as Deputy Grand Master.</i>
“ J. H. RUSSELL.....	<i>Sr. Grand Warden.</i>
“ W. J. STEPHENSON.....	<i>as Junior Grand Warden.</i>
“ N. D. LARNER.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
“ C. CAMMACK, Sr.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W. J. DANIELS.....	<i>as Grand Vis. and Lecturer.</i>
“ W. V. TUDOR.....	<i>Rev. and Grand Chaplain.</i>
“ J. T. POWELL.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
“ T. B. CAMPBELL.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
“ J. J. CALLAHAN.....	<i>as Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
“ G. B. CLARK.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
“ S. N. THORN.....	<i>as Grand Pursuivant.</i>
“ W. MERTZ,	}
“ W. MIDDLETON,	
Brother L. STODDARD.....	<i>Grand Stewards.</i>
“ L. STODDARD.....	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

Past Grand Masters B. B. FRENCH and J. E. F. HOLMEAD.

Past Deputy Grand Masters G. A. HALL, J. LOCKIE.

And Representatives from all the Lodges, except No. 21.

On motion, the reading of the proceedings of previous Communications was dispensed with.

The Grand Treasurer submitted the following statement of the financial condition of the several Lodges of the jurisdiction, which was ordered to be published with the proceedings:

A statement of the financial condition of the several Lodges in this Grand jurisdiction.

LEBANON LODGE, No. 7.

1868. *Grand Visitation, October 1, 1869.*

Oct. 2.—The Lodge owned Masonic Hall stock.....	\$3,000 00	
" " " Washington city corpora-		
tion stock.....	500 00	\$3,500 00
But overdrawn to pay for Masonic Hall stock	\$1,050 00	
Received since.....	1,118 19	
Expended during the year.....	741 77	
Showing a saving beyond the expenses during		
the year.....	376 42	
Due to the Treasurer.....	672 02	
Amount expended for charity.....	203 58	

WASHINGTON NAVAL LODGE, No. 4.

1869. *Grand Visitation, October 2, 1869.*

Oct. 2.—On hand last Grand visitation.....	\$51 23	
Received since.....	2,458 34	
	<hr/>	\$2,509 57
Expended, as per vouchers.....		2,486 88
		<hr/>
		\$22 69
Expended for charity.....	204 03	
		<hr/>

B. B. FRENCH LODGE, No. 15.

1869. *Grand Visitation, October 4, 1869.*

Oct. 4.—On hand at last Grand visitation.....	\$6,916 62	
Received since.....	2,394 11	
Cash certificate of stock.....	1,600 00	
		\$10,910 73
Amount expended, as per vouchers.....	\$2,751 03	
Amount loans received	540 00	
	<hr/>	\$3,291 03
		\$7,619 70
Assets Masonic Hall stock.....	\$6,400 00	
United States bonds.....	1,050 00	
Note Bro. Myers.....	100 00	
Cash.....	69 70	
	<hr/>	\$7,619 70
Expended for charity.....	\$384 58	
		<hr/>

PENTALPHA LODGE, No. 23.

1869. *Grand Visitation, October 4, 1869.*

Oct. 4.—Amount received from February 10 to Sep- tember 20, 1869.....	\$269 50	
Expended, as per vouchers.....	233 40	
	<hr/>	\$36 10
		<hr/>

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 3.

1869. *Grand Visitation, October 6, 1869.*

Oct. 6.—On hand at last Grand visitation.....	\$437 59	
Received since.....	420 30	
	<hr/>	\$857 89
Expended, as per vouchers.....		513 63
		<hr/>
		\$344 26
Masonic Hall stock.....		160 00
		<hr/>
		\$504 26
Assets.....		
Expended for charity.....	\$68 58	
		<hr/>

WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL LODGE, No. 14.

1869.	<i>Grand Visitation, October 7, 1869.</i>		
Oct. 7.—On hand last Grand visitation.....	\$635 19		
Received since.....	861 13		
	<hr/>	\$1,496 32	
Expended, as per vouchers.....		871 65	
		<hr/>	
Masonic Hall stock.....		\$624 67	
		400 00	
		<hr/>	
Expended for charity.....	\$306 23	\$1,024 67	
		<hr/>	

HOPE LODGE, No. 20.

1869.	<i>Grand Visitation, October 8, 1869.</i>		
Oct. 8.—On hand last Grand visitation.....	\$102 80		
Received since.....	556 82		
	<hr/>	\$659 62	
Expended, as per vouchers.....		531 88	
		<hr/>	
		\$127 74	
		<hr/>	
Expended in charity.....	\$71 00		
		<hr/>	

DAWSON LODGE, No. 16.

1869.	<i>Grand Visitation, October 11, 1869.</i>		
Oct. 11.—On hand last Grand visitation.....	\$707 04		
Received since.....	736 20		
	<hr/>	\$1,443 24	
Expended, as per vouchers.....		1,270 97	
		<hr/>	
Masonic Hall stock.....		\$172 27	
		1,600 00	
		<hr/>	
Assets.....		\$1,772 27	
Expended for charity.....	\$260 58		
		<hr/>	

NATIONAL LODGE, No. 12.

1868.	<i>Grand Visitation, October 12, 1869.</i>		
Oct. 12.—On hand last Grand visitation.....	\$294 76		
Received since.....	232 15		
	<hr/>	\$526 91	
Expended, as per vouchers.....		515 73	
		<hr/>	
Masonic Hall stock.....		\$11 18	
		720 00	
		<hr/>	
Assets.....		\$731 18	
Expended for charity.....	\$260 48		
		<hr/>	

NEW JERUSALEM LODGE, No. 9.

1869. *Grand Visitation, October 14, 1869.*

Oct. 14.—On hand at last Grand visitation.....	\$357 01	
Received since.....	848 94	
		<u>\$1,205 95</u>
Expended, as per vouchers.....		833 20
		<u>\$372 75</u>
Invested in United States bonds.....		1,000 00
		<u>\$1,372 75</u>
Assets.....		
Expended for charity.....	\$337 83	

HIRAM LODGE, No. 10.

1869. *Grand Visitation, October 15, 1869.*

Oct. 15.—Received from Oct. 16, 1868, to Oct. 1, 1869...		\$1,392 89
Expended, as per vouchers.....		1,294 66
		<u>\$98 23</u>
Expended for charity.....	\$33 94	

ANACOSTIA LODGE, No. 21.

Grand Visitation, October 18, 1869.

No returns.

FEDERAL LODGE, No. 1.

1869. *Grand Visitation, October 19, 1869.*

Oct. 19.—On hand last Grand visitation.....	\$3,610 58	
Received since.....	1,583 98	
		<u>\$5,194 56</u>
Expended, as per vouchers.....		1,667 39
		<u>\$3,527 17</u>
Assets as follows:		
United States bonds.....	\$1,000 00	
Masonic Hall stock.....	1,600 00	
Gold bonds.....	1,000 00	
		<u>\$3,600 00</u>
Leaving a balance due to the Treasurer of...		72 83
Expended for charity.....	\$310 58	

HARMONY LODGE, No. 17.

1869. *Grand Visitation, October 19, 1869.*

Oct. 19.—On hand last Grand visitation.....	\$1,326 87	
Received since.....	912 99	
		<u>\$2,239 86</u>
Expended, as per vouchers.....		860 97
		<u>\$1,378 89</u>
Invested in Masonic Hall, \$400 00, two notes, \$100 00....		500 00
		<u>\$1,878 89</u>
Assets.....		
Expended for charity.....	\$99 08	

LAFAYETTE LODGE, No. 19.

1869. *Grand Visitation, October 21, 1869.*

Oct. 19.—In the Treasurer's hands last Grand visitation, in currency and bonds.....	\$874 51	
In Masonic Hall stock.....	1,500 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,374 51
Received since.....		1,694 42
		<hr/>
Expended, as per vouchers.....		4,068 93
		2,552 32
		<hr/>
Bonds in Treasurer's hands.....		1,516 .61
		1,500 00
		<hr/>
		\$3,016 61
		<hr/>
N. B.—The Lodge is owner of stock in Masonic Hall to the amount of \$3,500 00, all paid. This, with stock and bonds (\$1,500 00) makes, with stock and bonds owned by La Fayette Lodge.....		\$5,000 00
Expended for charity.....	\$508 20	
		<hr/>

SAINT JOHN'S LODGE, No. 11.

1869. *Grand Visitation, October 22, 1869.*

Oct. 22.—On hand last Grand visitation.....	\$480 11	
Received since.....	1,051 23	
	<hr/>	\$1,531 34
Expended, as per vouchers.....		1,332 19
		<hr/>
		\$199 15
Masonic Hall stock \$1,200 00, loans, \$600 00.....		1,800 00
		<hr/>
Assets.....		\$1,999 15
Expended in charity.....	\$482 29	
		<hr/>

ACACIA LODGE, No. 18.

1869. *Grand Visitation, October 26, 1869.*

Oct. 26.—On hand last Grand visitation.....	\$716 19	
Received since.....	479 89	
	<hr/>	\$1,196 08
Expended, as per vouchers.....		618 13
		<hr/>
		\$577 95
Masonic Hall stock invested		532 00
		<hr/>
Assets.....		\$1,109 95
Expended in charity.....	\$257 08	
		<hr/>

GEORGE C. WHITING LODGE, No. 22.

1869. *Grand Visitation, October 28, 1869.*

Oct 28.—Received from January 28, 1869, to October 14, 1869...	\$520 77
Expended, as per vouchers.....	175 50
	<u>\$345 27</u>
Expended for charity.....	\$10 00
	<u><u> </u></u>

POTOMAC LODGE, No. 5.

1869. *Grand Visitation, November 1, 1869.*

Nov. 1.—On hand last Grand visitation, including		
\$500 stock.....	\$647 67	
Amount received since.....	1,583 31	
	<u> </u>	\$2,230 98
Expended, as per vouchers.....		1,628 45
		<u> </u>
Including \$500 stock.....		\$602 53
Expended in charity.....	\$293 84	
		<u><u> </u></u>

Respectfully submitted.

C. CAMMACK, Sr.

Amount expended in charity.

Lebanon Lodge, No. 7.....	\$203 58
Washington Naval Lodge, No. 4.....	204 00
B. B. French Lodge, No. 15.....	384 58
Columbia Lodge, No. 3.....	68 58
Washington Centennial, No. 14.....	306 23
Hope Lodge, No. 20.....	71 00
Dawson Lodge, No. 16.....	260 58
National Lodge, No. 12.....	260 48
New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9.....	337 83
Hiram Lodge, No. 10.....	33 44
Federal Lodge, No. 1.....	310 58
Harmony Lodge, No. 17.....	99 08
Lafayette Lodge, No. 19.....	508 20
Saint John's Lodge, No. 11.....	482 29
Acacia Lodge, No. 18.....	257 08
George C. Whiting Lodge, No. 22.....	10 00
Potomac Lodge, No. 5.....	293 84
Total.....	<u><u>\$4,091 37</u></u>

The Grand Lodge was then formed in procession by the W. Grand Marshal, and proceeded to the main hall of the Temple, where had previously assembled several hundred Master Masons and ladies, to witness the ceremonies of

the Installation. The officers of the Grand Lodge having assumed their stations, the exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Grand Chaplain; after which the Masonic choir and orchestra, under the direction of Bro. E. S. Holmes, performed one of their beautiful choruses.

Bro. Past Grand Master B. B. French then assumed the East, and delivered the following address:

Brethren of the Grand Lodge and fellow-citizens:

At the request of my worthy and Most Worshipful Grand Master, who is, for the second time, about to assume, by the unanimous suffrages of the Grand Lodge, the exalted position so worthily and satisfactorily filled by him during the past year, I have assumed the chair for the purpose of installing him into office.

But, before proceeding to perform that most agreeable duty, it is befitting this public occasion that I should address a few remarks to this large and respectable audience.

The ancient and honorable Order of Free and Accepted Masons has existed, as all will admit, for centuries. The cause, the manner, and the exact time of its formation, are not known; hence we have all sorts of theories in relation to those points. But the true Freemason, who loves the Order, and believes in its purity and goodness, regards them of little importance, so long as the great principles avowed as the very landmarks of our Order, "brotherly love, relief, and truth," are practically regarded and actively lived up to.

"Brotherly love," what is it? It is that bond of union between man and man which insures every exertion necessary on the part of either to aid his fellow. And but for the unfortunate occurrence soon after our first parents were expelled from the garden of Eden, I should say that it was an instinct wrought into man's nature for the protection of the human race from the very beginning.

The quarrel between the two first born of mankind took place before Freemasonry was established, and while the arch enemy of the human race seemed to be permitted to exert a mighty influence within the primeval home of the progenitors of a world of human beings; so, Freemasonry being wanting, and the devil on the rampage, it is not to be wondered at that, following the earliest of sacrifices, the earth was profaned by the shedding of human blood.

Having, as I hope to your entire satisfaction, explained why that early tragedy was suffered to take place, I come back to the assertion of the fact that brotherly love is an instinct wrought into man's nature for the protection of the human race.

* This natural emotion of nature, if I may so express it, we see exemplified daily. We see it in the respectful salute of man to man, although but the slightest acquaintance may exist between those casually meeting, and perhaps none whatever. We see it in the rush of a crowd to aid a fellow being who is in danger. Amid the smoke and flames which surround a burning building, you may see men rushing, at the imminent risk of their own lives, to rescue from death human beings whom they never saw or heard of. And on occasions of great peril to human life by storm and flood, you shall see not only strong brave men, but also feeble brave women, exerting every physical power and facing every danger to save from destruction persons to them entirely unknown.

Such is brotherly affection in the broad sense in which the world views it, and in which the Evangelist endeavored to enforce it when he said, "He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of stumbling in him;" and when he again and again so gently admonished his hearers, by saying, "love one another."

This grand feature of human nature we endeavor to intensify by making it one of the characteristics of our Order, and impressing it as strongly as possible upon the neophyte, so that it becomes a landmark of Freemasonry, and never should be lost sight of on any occasion, or in any possible event, among the Craft.

"*Relief*," the next member of the Masonic trio, is but a correlative of brotherly love. It is the natural result of the exercise of that divine attribute, for the active exertion of brotherly love is always intended to lead to relief, and the two are so intimately connected, that when one has been illustrated, an attempt to illustrate the other must necessarily lead to tautology.

But *truth*, although representing, in the form of the phrase, the last angle in the triangle, is, in fact, the very base of the whole superstructure. "To be good and true" is the first lesson we are taught, and on this sure foundation is erected the entire Masonic edifice.

If the Freemason heeds the lessons that are impressed upon him, we will never, in the various walks of life, forget the sublime principle of truth.

He must be true to his God, to his country, to his family, to his brethren, and to himself. What he believes to be right that he must do, unmindful of any consequences that may follow.

These are the great principles on which the Order of Freemasonry is founded, and the general observance of them is the *secret* of the success and prosperity, for so long a series of years, of the institution.

The public know about as much of *real Freemasonry* as do the initiated. The latter know that through certain ceremonies they entered the Masonic sanctuary; and they also know that certain moral lessons were taught them; which are not known to the world at large. They were, in fact, furnished with the keys with which to unlock the door of entrance into the Lodge-room. They were taught modes of recognition among the brethren, unknown to those who never beheld the mystic lights of Freemasonry, or

"That hieroglyphic bright
Which none but craftsmen ever saw."

Beyond this we have no secrets. All mankind can see and appreciate our acts, and can approve such as are good and condemn such as are evil.

During the recent civil war, while the general brotherhood of man was recklessly disregarded, hundreds, probably thousands, of instances occurred where the brotherhood of Freemasonry saved the lives of man, gave consolation to the dying who could not be saved, and preserved, with sacred care, little memorials of love and friendship, left by those about to depart, to be given, when opportunity might present, to the dear ones at home. And, although the amenities of the Craft were recognized on either side, I have never heard of a soldier Freemason who swerved from the strict duties of a soldier in battle or in camp. But when the fight was over, and the victors and the vanquished came together among the dying and the dead, the relationship of the Masonic brotherhood was sacredly recognized, and the relief that was eminently necessary was readily accorded. Numerous instances of such relief have been related to me that did honor to the Craft, and softened the asperities of civil war.

A brother of this jurisdiction, a gallant soldier, who fought through the entire war, and who served in the same regiment with Grant in Mexico, believes that he owes his life to the fact that he was a Freemason.

He was a cavalry officer, stationed on one of our frontiers, and was sent out with a small squad of the command to reconnoiter or to forage. The squad was surprised and surrounded by a large force of the enemy, and of course all were captured. It was at a time and place where little regard was accorded to the ordinary laws of humanity, and an order was at once given to a guard of the victors to march off the vanquished. The officer of whom I speak thought himself that perhaps the officer in command of the enemy might be

a Freemason, and he hastily made a sign that would not be observed by those not of the Craft, but which could not be overlooked by a brother. It was recognized, and the commander, without any apparent reason, directed that the Yankee officer should be conducted to his quarters, and there held until his arrival. The order was obeyed. The two officers met in camp, and the captured brother was soon after released on his parole of honor. He came to this city, told me the story as I have related it, remained until he was regularly exchanged, and then returned to his regiment and fought on gallantly through the war. He is now a captain in the regular army.

This is only one of the many instances of which I have heard of the humanizing power of Freemasonry amid that terrible scourge of our country, the late civil war! when

"Man's inhumanity to man made countless thousands mourn."

The acts of the brotherhood are not secret; the principles they profess are not secret; the world may know all that they do outside of the Lodge-room, and very much might be made known, without discredit to the Craft, that is done inside.

But, like charity, Freemasonry "vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up," * * "rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth." Freemasonry makes no display of its charities; they fall quietly and noiselessly like the gentle rain from heaven. And when it is seen in the annual report of the proceedings of our Grand Lodge that, in this jurisdiction, thousands of dollars are annually given by the Masonic Lodges to relieve the distressed, no one knowing, but those who give and those who receive, the exact purposes for which the money is given—to which is added a very large amount of individual Masonic charity, dispensed in like manner, of which the world is ignorant—can it be said with any justice or with any truth that Freemasonry does no good?

When the good and charitable brother goes forth amid the darkness and storm of a winter's night to visit the sick bed of a brother, or to administer relief and consolation to the poor widow and orphans of one departed, he publishes not his charity on the house-tops nor at the corners of the streets. Although it is no secret, the world knows nothing of it, unless it be made known by the grateful recipients of charity.

When a brother labors night and day for weeks, and perhaps for months, to advance the interests, either pecuniarily or otherwise, of a brother or a brother's family in distress, it is done quietly and unostentatiously, and the world is, perhaps, none the wiser for it. Still the record of this goodness is made by the recording angel in the chancery of heaven, where it shall stand forever!

Freemasonry is, in fact, humanity intensified. Its aim is to do good. And in striving to do it, it inculcates generosity, morality, a high reverence for religion, temperance in all things, a proper respect for the laws of the land and for all civil institutions and authorities—a determined purpose to defend the right and to crush out the wrong! And during the thousands of years of its existence it has been constantly striving to exert those benign influences in the world that tend to accomplish all these purposes.

Notwithstanding all this, there has scarcely been a time during its existence when it has not been attacked by those malcontents who are never weary of striving to convince mankind that everything they cannot control is wrong and wicked. That Freemasonry, of which they either know nothing, or, if they do, they wickedly misrepresent, is but little, if any, better than blasphemy or atheism. Like Satan in the kingdom of heaven, they desire to direct everything or to overthrow all the goodness that exists!

There are those in "this vale of tears" who seem to be born with a disposition to fight, as Don Quixote is represented to have done, not only every wind-mill they come across, but everything else. Like the deacon's ram, who beat his brains out against a stone wall, they *must have* something to

butt against; but the marked difference between them and the poor beast is, that they seldom have any brains to lose!

We fight no battle against such, but let them fret and fume, knowing that they will perceive, ere long, that they can accomplish nothing.

This brief address, written *currente calamo*, during the past few days, at such moments as I could snatch from the business in which I was engaged, is not such a one as I wished to deliver here. Indeed, it is not such a one as I had arranged in my mind to write; but, finding it impossible to consult the books I intended, to procure the desired information, I trusted entirely to my own mind and memory, and wrote what I have read.

You will, I know, pardon its imperfections, and receive it, as you always have what has fallen from my lips, with that charity which the apostle has said "never faileth," and which I have never known to fail when I have asked it at your hands.

Past Grand Master French then installed M. W. Bro. R. B. Donaldson as Grand Master, who addressed the Grand Lodge as follows:

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

My induction into office for a second term as your Grand Master has been accompanied with the solemn and impressive formalities usual upon these occasions. I have again assumed the great responsibilities that are attached to this position, and you have greeted me with the appropriate Grand honors. I feel now, as I have ever felt when honored by the choice of my brethren for any office, whether in Grand or subordinate Lodge, animated with a sincere desire so to discharge the duties pertaining to it as to secure the approval of those who have reposed so much confidence in me.

Sustained and encouraged by your approval of my general course as your Grand Master during the past year, as evidenced by my re-election, I shall enter upon the labor of the ensuing year with renewed earnestness and zeal, pledging myself anew to discharge my various duties to you and to the fraternity at large to the very best of my ability. For any imperfections or shortcomings which may have marked my administration during the past year, and for those which may appear in the future, I crave from you a generous indulgence and a true Masonic charity, whose mantle should cover some errors of the head, when the intentions of the heart are pure, and the efforts to follow the right are earnest and persistent. I cannot expect to give *universal* satisfaction by the manner in which I shall discharge all the duties of my office. There will doubtless be presented for my decision questions upon which there will naturally be a diversity of opinion. However they may be decided, there will surely follow dissatisfaction in the minds of some of the brethren; for Grand Masters' decisions are not always considered infallible, and I certainly do not claim infallibility for my own, although I have not given a decision upon a question of any importance during the past year without a full consideration of its various bearings, aided by all the light I could obtain upon it; and such shall be my course in the future. You will always, I am sure, act in accordance with the official decisions of your Grand Master in any particular case, no matter what your individual opinions may be as to the correctness of the position assumed by him. This implicit obedience to constituted authority the Grand Master has a right to expect, because it is essential to the unity and harmony of the jurisdiction, and is in accordance with the laws of our fraternity. But with your individual views upon any question of Masonic law or Masonic propriety I have neither the right nor the wish to interfere. Nor do I object to your free criticism, among yourselves, of any official act or decision of mine, provided such criticism be made without bitterness, and in a fraternal spirit. A due and proper regard for the

office should induce every true Mason to refrain from giving utterance to harsh or discourteous expressions, regardless of time or place, directed against the Grand Master, because of some official act or decision of that officer. Such a course tends to lessen, in the minds of the brethren generally, the respect and consideration which should pertain to the highest office within the gift of the fraternity.

With the aid of the experience gained during the past year, the counsel and assistance of the brethren whom you have chosen to fill the other offices in the Grand Lodge, and your fraternal co-operation and support, I shall endeavor to fulfill your just expectations, and at the expiration of my present term of office I hope to be able to place this jewel, with which your partiality has invested me, untarnished upon the breast of some brother more competent than myself, whom you may elect to succeed me.

My brethren, we enter upon the duties and labors of the year before us under the fairest auspices. "Peace dwells within our borders, and prosperity sheds its bright influence around our mystic circles." With our hearts filled with high aspirations for the welfare of each other and of our fellow-men of the world at large, with purposes grounded in love to God and love to the neighbor, with justice tempered by charity controlling our actions, and truth for our panoply, we, as Masons, should look to the year before us as a period within which we may so carry out the great purposes of our institution, as to secure the approval of our own consciences, and command for Masonry the respect and good-will of the community around us.

We sometimes hear from members of our fraternity the expression, "Masonry is becoming too popular." I cannot assent to such a proposition. Nothing that is in itself good can be too popular; and our aim should be to make Masonry still more popular, not by engaging in argument with those who oppose or who fail to appreciate it, but by the quiet and unobtrusive practice of the principles we profess. When everything that is as good as Masonry becomes popular with the world, "the world will be the better for it."

It is true that increasing popularity may bring to the doors of our Lodges still greater numbers of those who would use Masonry as a means by which to advance their own selfish and unworthy purposes; and who, if admitted within our Temple, would create discord among the workmen, and would reflect from their own characters some discredit, not only upon the Lodge which would admit them, but upon the fraternity as a whole.

But we have means at our command which, if properly applied, will serve to ward off this danger. Faithful examining committees will do much in this direction; and I would here suggest to the Masters of the subordinate Lodges the propriety of always calling the special attention of the brethren appointed on such committees to the necessity of a full and careful investigation in the particular case assigned to them. Especially should this be done when this important duty is assigned to young and inexperienced brethren. Too often they may fail to realize the importance of the trust thus confided to them, and, resting content with the fact that the applicant is recommended by a brother older and more experienced than themselves, they may make a favorable report without due inquiry in the case.

There is a necessity for the exercise of extreme care in the admission of candidates. A single unworthy member may disturb the harmony and impair the efficiency of any Lodge. But using proper precaution in the case of every applicant for our mysteries, we need have no fear that Masonry will become "too popular!"

While we urge none to come among us, we may welcome all who seek to do so from pure motives. We may open wide our doors for their admission, with the assurance that each additional worthy member will tend to make our fraternity still stronger and more useful. We have evidences that the day is fast approaching when Masonry shall be universally recognized as the most

powerful and efficient for good to mankind of all organizations of purely human origin. We do not claim for it an equality with a religion specially revealed to man by his Maker; but we can point to evidences of its usefulness in disseminating those great moral truths which underlie and form the basis of that higher spiritual life to which the church would lead all men. And not only does it aid in extending a knowledge of these truths, but it is also powerful in enforcing, among its votaries, a life in accordance with them.

But, my brethren, it is not my intention to extend my remarks in this direction. The distinguished and eloquent brother who has preceded me in addressing you has spoken more fully and acceptably of the character and designs of Masonry than I could hope to do. But eloquent and convincing as his words have been, when presenting its beauties to you upon this and on other occasions, yet still more eloquently, with yet greater power, has he exemplified its beautiful teachings in the acts of a daily life fruitful of those virtues which adorn the true Masonic character! And so, my brethren, will the actions of each one of us speak more powerfully for or against Masonry than will any words we may use, even though we were possessed of the eloquence of angels!

I cannot close my remarks, brethren, without offering you my congratulations upon the pleasant circumstances under which we meet at the commencement of another Masonic year.

The fact that we are now enabled to hold a meeting of our Grand Lodge in a magnificent building, erected for Masonic purposes through the enterprise of the fraternity in this jurisdiction, is, in itself, a sufficient matter for congratulation; though I make but a passing allusion to it, for the reason that the subject may be more appropriately enlarged upon when the time shall arrive for a formal dedication of our new Temple.

Aside from this, the presence here to-night of so many of those "whose love makes Masons' homes like that above," is a source of gratification and pleasure to us all. I think we may feel that they come among us as well to cheer us by their countenance and approval as to witness our installation ceremonies. And this belief will serve to lighten our labors, and incite us to renewed exertions in the good cause in which we are engaged.

It is not surprising that woman, who is ever foremost in all works of charity and kindness, should look with favor upon an institution specially designed to aid in promoting such works. But, in addition to this claim upon her favor, let me here say, that although not permitted to labor within our organization, yet is she a partaker of its benefits. She is the object of our tenderest care, of our most earnest and prayerful solicitude. Of her innocence and purity, we, as Masons, are the sworn defenders. To her comfort all our labors are subservient, and she is ever placed foremost among those whose claims upon our charity or good offices, of any kind, are never ignored!

Standing here, within the ennobling sphere of her presence, we may, as men, bow before her superior purity and goodness. But if our minds are elevated to a true conception of our duty as Masons, and our hearts are warmed with a genuine love for the principles we profess, we will strive to emulate all that is pure and noble and good in the character of woman, and thus will we bring ourselves nearer and still nearer to the perfect standard of a true Masonic life!

The M. W. Grand Master then installed the other Grand officers, except Bro. J. H. Mills, Senior Grand Deacon, who was not present, as follows:

Bro. J. H. RUSSELL.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" G. B. CLARK.....	<i>Sr. Grand Warden.</i>
" M. C. BAXTER.....	<i>Jr. Grand Warden.</i>
" N. D. LARNER.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>

" C. CAMMACK, Sr.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
" J. DANIELS.....	<i>Grand Vis. and Lecturer.</i>
" W. V. TUDOR.....	<i>Rev. Grand Chaplain.</i>
" J. T. POWELL.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" J. J. CALLAHAN.....	<i>Jr. Grand Deacon.</i>
" W. J. STEPHENSON.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" S. N. THORNE.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" W. MIDDLETON }	<i>Grand Stewards.</i>
" R. W. DOWNMAN }	
" L. STODDARD.....	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

The ceremonies of installation being completed, the Grand Lodge retired to the parlor of the Temple, when the M.: W.: Grand Master announced the appointment of the following standing committees:

On Examination—

C. H. MOULTON,
T. MITCHELL,
E. J. SWEET.

On Grievance—

J. B. GIBBS,
J. H. JOCHUM,
I. L. JOHNSON.

On Foreign Correspondence—

P.: G.: M.: C. F. STANSBURY,
P.: D.: G.: M.: P. H. HOOE,
WILLIAM A. YATES.

On Accounts—

E. B. MACGROTTY,
S. HOUSTON,
E. B. BURY.

On Jurisprudence—

P.: G.: M.: B. B. FRENCH,
P.: G.: M.: J. E. F. HOLMEAD,
P.: D.: G.: M.: J. LOCKIE.

On Library—

C. CAMMACK, Sr.,
N. D. LARNER,
D. B. SEARLE.

Report of Committee on Accounts.

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1869.

To the Grand Lodge F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia:

The undersigned, Committee on Accounts, respectfully report, that they have examined the books of the Grand Treasurer, and find them to have been properly kept, and the disbursements supported by proper vouchers.

There was a balance on hand at commencement of the year..... \$765 65

There has been received during the year, as per report of Grand

Secretary and the Grand Treasurer's book, the sum of..... 1,660 50

Total..... \$2,426 15

There has been expended, as per vouchers..... 1,795 78

Leaving a balance on hand of..... \$630 37

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WM. MIDDLETON,
For Committee.

There being no further business, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

DE.	NOBLE D. LARNER, Grand Secretary, in account with the Grand Lodge of the D. of C.	CR.
1869.		
Jan. 14	To cash from Geo. C. Whiting Lodge, No. 22	\$25 00
Feb'y 8	" " Pentalpha Lodge, U. D.	15 00
March 8	" " Anacostia Lodge, No. 21	25 00
May 7	" " Pentalpha Lodge, " 23	25 00
Oct. 28	" " La Fayette Lodge, " 19	142 50
" 29	" " Geo. C. Whiting Lodge, " 22	31 50
Nov. 2	" " Lebanon Lodge, " 7	120 50
	" " Federal Lodge, " 1	132 50
	" " Columbia Lodge, " 3	37 00
	" " Naval Lodge, " 4	61 00
	" " Potomac Lodge, " 5	77 50
	" " New Jerusalem Lodge, " 9	73 00
	" " Hiram Lodge, " 10	95 00
	" " St. John's Lodge, " 11	110 50
	" " National Lodge, " 12	64 50
	" " Centennial Lodge, " 14	96 50
	" " B. B. French Lodge, " 15	165 50
	" " Dawson Lodge, " 16	112 00
	" " Harmony Lodge, " 17	83 00
	" " Acacia Lodge, " 18	70 00
	" " Hope Lodge, " 20	45 50
	" " Anacostia Lodge, " 21	7 50
	" " Pentalpha Lodge, " 23	45 00
		<u>\$1,660 50</u>
	By cash to Grand Treasurer.....	\$90 00
	" " " ".....	174 00
	" " " ".....	120 50
	" " " ".....	1,208 50
	" " " ".....	67 50
		<u>\$1,660 50</u>

DR. C. CAMMACK, SR., in account with M. W.: Grand Lodge, F. A. A.: Masons of the District of Columbia. CR.

1868. Dec. 28 1869. June 3 Oct. 29 Oct. 30 Nov. 4 Nov. 12	Balance on hand.....	\$765 65	1868. Dec. 30 1869. Jan. 18 Feb. 6 " 9 " 20 Mar. 9 Apr. 27 May 17 " 31 June 1 " 2 " 3 " 11 Nov. 3 " 3 " 3 " 3 " 3 " 3 Dec. 16 " 16	Paid B. B. French for postage.....	No. 298	\$10 00
	Received from Grand Secretary...	90 00		" L. Stoddard for G. Tiler.....	" 299	62 00
	" " " "	174 00		" J. L. Pearson for printing.....	" 300	352 50
	" " " "	120 50		" W. H. Johnson case for G. Sec'y.....	" 301	30 00
	" " " "	1,208 50		" Cunningham & McIntosh for printing...	" 302	95 00
	" " " "	67 50		" Larnier for resolution, Bro. Bromwell.	" 303	4 00
				" Larnier for resolution, Bro. Ellis.....	" 304	4 00
				" Hoover for printing.....	" 305	7 50
				" MacGrotry for engrossing.....	" 306	20 00
	Expended, as per vouchers.....	\$2,426 15		" Larnier for half year salary.....	" 307	100 00
		1,795 78		" Heald for music funeral Dr. Magruder.	" 308	45 00
				" French & Richardson, recording book	" 309	13 50
				" Larnier for postage.....	" 310	7 03
				" Larnier for stock Masonic Hall.....	" 311	600 00
				" Pearson for printing.....	" 313	9 50
				" Gawler funeral expenses Dr. Magruder	" 314	192 00
				" Nailor & Bro., for omnibus.....	" 315	30 00
				" Yates & Wiswell, repairing aprons...	" 318	5 75
				" French & Richardson for stationery...	" 319	6 50
				" D. B. Searle, salary as G. Lecturer..	" 320	100 00
				" Larnier, half year salary.....	" 321	100 00
				" Larnier, for advertising.....	" 322	1 50
	Balance on hand.....	\$630 37				\$1,795 78

N. B.—Warrants, Nos. 312, 316, 317, have not been presented for payment.

DECEMBER 27, 1869.

C. CAMMACK, Grand Treasurer.

Representatives of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia near the other Grand Lodges.

W. Bro. CHARLES A. FULLER.....	Nashville.....	Tennessee.
" GILES M. HILLYER.....	Natchez.....	Mississippi.
" LUKE E. BARBER.....	Little Rock.....	Arkansas.
" SAMUEL M. TODD.....	New Orleans.....	Louisiana.
" JOHN SMITH.....	Brighton.....	England.
" ALEX. G. ABEL.....	San Francisco.....	California.
" EDWARD A. GUILBERT.....	Dubuque.....	Iowa.
" G. A. SCHWARZMAN.....	Richmond.....	Virginia.
" ALBERT G. MACKEY.....	Charleston.....	S. Carolina.
" R. A. CLAUDE.....	Valparaiso.....	Chile.
" GEORGE L. OTIS.....	St. Paul.....	Minnesota.
" R. GIBSON HEDRICK.....	Connersville.....	Indiana.
" THOMAS A. DOYLE.....	Providence.....	R. Island.
" JOSEPH H. HOUGH.....	Trenton.....	New Jersey.
" RICARDO H. HARTLEY.....	Lima.....	Peru.
" EDWARD S. DANA.....	.....	Vermont.
" ARTHUR BUSBY.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
" E. McMURDY.....	New York.....	New York.
" VAMAJO.....	.....	Italy.
" B. F. BROWN.....	Salem.....	Oregon.
" JOHN FRIZZELL.....	Nashville.....	Tennessee.
" C. T. CATLIN.....	Omaha.....	Nebraska.

Representatives of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

W. Bro. B. B. FRENCH.....	Representing Grand Lodge of Louisiana.	
" B. B. FRENCH.....	"	Missouri.
" B. B. FRENCH.....	"	Chile.
" JOSHUA T. TAYLOR..	"	New York.
" R. McMURDY, D. D....	"	Iowa.
" JOSEPH W. NAIRN...	"	Tennessee.
" J. E. F. HOLMEAD...	"	Arkansas.
" W. MORRIS SMITH...	"	Virginia.
" W. MORRIS SMITH...	"	Wash. Ter.
" B. B. FRENCH.....	"	Cuba and W. I.
" W. MORRIS SMITH...	"	Nova Scotia.
" E. L. STEVENS.....	"	Peru.
" P. H. HOOE.....	"	Alabama.
" N. D. LARNER.....	"	Italy.
" N. D. LARNER.....	"	Oregon.
" N. D. LARNER.....	"	New Jersey.
" B. B. FRENCH.....	"	Minnesota.
" J. H. RUSSELL.....	"	Nebraska.
" B. B. FRENCH.....	"	Illinois.

Names of Persons who have held the Offices of Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden, Junior Grand Warden, Grand Secretary, and Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, from its Organization in 1811.

Y.R.	GRAND MASTERS.	DEP'T. GRAND MASTERS.	SR. GRAND WARDENS.	JR. GRAND WARDENS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.	GRAND TREASURERS.
1811	Valentine Reintzel	John Kincaid	A. McCormick	Joseph Cassin, Jr.	Charles Jones	Jno. Davis, of Abel
1812	Alex. McCormick	John Richards	Joseph Cassin, Jr.	A. L. Jenchere	James Hewitt	Thomas Holliday
1813	do	Amos Alexander	Shadrach Davis	Zeplaniah Farrell	do	do
1814	Amos Alexander	Daniel Kurtz	Thomas Holliday	Thomas Howard	James Young	do
1815	John Davidson	Amos Alexander	Shadrach Davis	Harvey Bester	Samuel Burch	James Carson
1816	do	Daniel Kurtz	William Hewitt	George Richards	do	Thomas Holliday
1817	Amos Alexander	William Hewitt	Thomas Howard	John Frank	do	do
1818	Daniel Kurtz	do	do	Harvey Bester	do	do
1819	do	Daniel Rapine	M. Dove	Thomas Tawers	do	do
1820	William Hewitt	M. Dove	Harvey Bester	Nichols Blaisdell	do	Wm. Hayman, Jr.
1821	do	M. Dove	William Duncan	Robert Brockett, Jr.	David M. Forrest	do
1822	W. W. Seaton	Samuel Burch	do	John Pe	William Lambert	do
1823	do	do	do	do	do	do
1824	Samuel Burch	James Carson	R. Brockett, Jr.	John Myers	do	do
1825	John N. Moulder	Thomas Howard	B. G. Thornton	Jeremiah Elkins	do	do
1826	do	James Carson	T. Corcoran, Jr.	Thomas Crab	do	do
1827	do	T. Corcoran, Jr.	Richard Brock	William Easby	do	do
1828	William Hewitt	do	do	do	do	do
1829	do	do	William Easby	Phares Throop	William Kerr, Jr.	do
1830	John N. Moulder	A. B. Hammett	George W. Haller	do	Louis F. Smith	do
1831	do	George W. Haller	Phares Throop	C. T. Coote	George C. Smoot	William Archer
1832	do	Phares Throop	C. T. Coote	M. Dove	William Kerr, Jr.	do
1833	do	C. T. Coote	M. Dove	Robert Keyworth	Wm. W. Billing	do
1834	Roger C. Weightman	George W. Haller	George W. Haller	Horatio N. Steele	Thos. J. Williams	do
1835	Clement T. Coote	H. N. Steele	M. Dove	do	James Lawrenson	Chas. L. Coltman
1836	Wm. W. Billing	Wm. W. Billing	James Gettys	Morris Hurly	do	John Purdy
1837	do	M. Dove	John Myers	Isaac Kell	do	S. Cunningham
1838	do	Isaac Kell	do	Wm. M. Ellis	do	Robert Keyworth
1839	John N. Moulder	W. Hayman, Jr.	James Jack	S. Cunningham	do	do
1840	M. Dove	Isaac Kell	Levi Hurdle	Wm. J. Rawlings	do	do
1841	do	John Myers	do	J. P. Van Tyne	do	do

1840	Robert Keyworth.....	William M. Ellis Isaac Kell. John Myers. James Nokes..... Levi Hurdle. James King. James Nokes. Isaac Kell. James King. M. Dove..... Isaac Kell. James King. Joel Downer. H. N. Steele. John Myers. R. B. Boyd..... A. E. Eliason. H. B. Robertson. A. C. Peachy. Robert Clarke. J. Y. Young. Geo. C. Thomas.	Levi Hurdle.....	Samuel Walker.....	James Lawrenson.....	J. M. St. John.
1841	do.,	Isaac Kell. James Nokes. James King. James Nokes. Isaac Kell. James King. M. Dove..... Isaac Kell. James King. Joel Downer. H. N. Steele. John Myers. R. B. Boyd..... A. E. Eliason. H. B. Robertson. A. C. Peachy. Robert Clarke. J. Y. Young. Geo. C. Thomas.	Samuel Isaacs.....	J. Y. Young.....	do.	do.
1842	John Mason.....	James King. James Nokes. Isaac Kell. James King. M. Dove..... Isaac Kell. James King. Joel Downer. H. N. Steele. John Myers. R. B. Boyd..... A. E. Eliason. H. B. Robertson. A. C. Peachy. Robert Clarke. J. Y. Young. Geo. C. Thomas.	do.	Thomas Smith.....	James Lawrenson..... William Greer.	Philip Inch.
1843	Robert Keyworth.....	James King. M. Dove..... Isaac Kell. James King. Joel Downer. H. N. Steele. John Myers. R. B. Boyd..... A. E. Eliason. H. B. Robertson. A. C. Peachy. Robert Clarke. J. Y. Young. Geo. C. Thomas.	H. B. Robertson.....	do.	do.	do.
1844	Wm. M. Ellis.....	James King. Joel Downer. H. N. Steele. John Myers. R. B. Boyd..... A. E. Eliason. H. B. Robertson. A. C. Peachy. Robert Clarke. J. Y. Young. Geo. C. Thomas.	Thomas Smith.....	Robert Colman.....	H. C. Williams.....	do. Geo. Thompson.
1845	Wm. B. Magruder.....	John Myers. R. B. Boyd..... A. E. Eliason. H. B. Robertson. A. C. Peachy. Robert Clarke. J. Y. Young. Geo. C. Thomas.	H. B. Robertson.....	Robert Clarke.....	do.	do.
1846	do.	A. E. Eliason. H. B. Robertson. A. C. Peachy. Robert Clarke. J. Y. Young. Geo. C. Thomas.	Robert Clarke.....	George C. Thomas.....	do.	Robert Colman.
1847	B. B. French.....	A. C. Peachy. Robert Clarke. J. Y. Young. Geo. C. Thomas.	Geo. C. Thomas.....	O. Whittlesey.....	do.	do.
1848	do.	Geo. C. Thomas.	O. Whittlesey.....	David McComb.....	Chas. S. Frailey.....	do. Robert Clarke.
1849	do.	Oliver Whittlesey.....	David McComb.....	Ezra Williams.....	do.	do.
1850	do.	David McComb.....	Ezra Williams.....	S. Yorke At Lee.....	do.	do.
1851	do.	Ezra Williams.....	S. Yorke At Lee.....	W. E. Howard.....	do.	do.
1852	do.	W. E. Howard.....	S. M. Cunningham.....	Craven Ashford.....	do.	do.
1853	do.	do.	Craven Ashford.....	Robert H. Hoob.....	do.	do.
1854	Wm. B. Magruder.....	P. H. Hoob.....	Joseph W. Nairn.....	Y. P. Page.....	do.	do.
1855	Chas. S. Frailey.....	do.	do.	Grafton Powell.....	Samuel T. Sluget.....	do.
1856	do.	J. W. Nairn.....	James Goszler.....	James Goszler.....	Geo. C. Whiting.....	do.
1857	Geo. C. Whiting.....	Y. P. Page.....	S. F. Sluget.....	W. M. Smith.....	Geo. A. Selwazman.....	do.
1858	do.	do.	do.	H. Lightner.....	do.	do.
1859	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1860	do.	James Goszler.....	T. H. Baird, Jr.....	A. G. Fowler.....	do.	do.
1861	do.	Y. P. Page.....	W. G. Turpin.....	A. G. Hall.....	J. T. Taylor.....	do.
1862	C. F. Stansbury.....	G. A. Hall.....	Z. D. Gilman.....	J. E. F. Holmead.....	W. M. Smith.....	do.
1863	J. P. Page.....	do.	J. E. F. Holmead.....	W. H. Rohrer.....	do.	do.
1864	J. E. F. Holmead.....	R. B. Donaldson.....	F. E. Jackson.....	J. E. Rawlings.....	do.	do.
1865	Geo. C. Whiting.....	do.	W. E. Hutchinson.....	W. H. Rohrer.....	do.	do.
1866	do.	do.	W. G. Parkhurst.....	A. Glass.....	do.	do.
1867	do.	do.	A. Glass.....	A. T. Longley.....	N. D. Larnet.....	do.
1868	B. B. French.....	John Locke.....	J. H. Russell.....	J. B. Will.....	do.	do.
1869	R. B. Donaldson.....	J. B. Will.....	do.	W. C. Orcutt.....	do.	do.
1870	do.	J. H. Russell.....	G. B. Clark.....	M. C. Baxter.....	do.	do.

IN FRATERNAL REMEMBRANCE

OF

Most Worshipful

WILLIAM B. MAGRUDER,

Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia

IN

1845, 1846, 1854,

Who Departed this Life May 30, 1869,

IN THE 60TH YEAR OF HIS AGE,

This Memorial Page is Inscribed.

As a Mason and Physician he was beloved and respected by the Fraternity and citizens of the District of Columbia, and his death has cast a gloom over our community on account of his great moral worth and zeal in every movement for the relief of the suffering.

STANDING RESOLUTIONS.

"*Resolved*, That no constituent Lodge in this jurisdiction shall permit a visitor to be examined who hails from a jurisdiction wherein clandestine Lodges are declared by the Grand Lodge of that jurisdiction to exist, unless he shall present a Grand Lodge certificate from the Grand Lodge of said jurisdiction *with which this Grand Lodge is in communication*, or otherwise satisfy such constituent Lodge that he is a member in good standing under the jurisdiction of such foreign Grand Lodge."—1848, page 27.

"*Resolved*, As the sense of this Grand Lodge, that every Mason ought to be an active member of some Lodge; but that as a Mason is free to go as he is to come, the discharge of that duty must be left, like many others of necessity are, to the conscience of each individual member of the fraternity."—May 1, 1860, page 14.

"*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Worshipful Masters of constituent Lodges, and those under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge are hereby required, to see that the ballot-box is so presented that each officer and member may cast his ballot unobserved by others; that it is unmasonic for a member to declare whether he intends to cast a black or a white ball, or at any time thereafter to make known to any one how he voted; that it is equally unmasonic in any member to endeavor in any manner to ascertain how any other member intends to vote or has voted, or to disclose the fact, should it, by accident or otherwise, come to his knowledge; and all who do so shall be subject to Masonic discipline."—November 4, 1856, page 73.

"*Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master be, and he is hereby, requested, in his discretion, to appoint some suitable and eminent brother to represent this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and also near any other Grand Lodge of the United States or the world; and that he issue to them a commission in such form as he may deem proper."—December 27, 1860.

"*Resolved*, That upon the appointment of representatives by the Grand Master, and that fact being reported to the Grand Secretary, he shall immediately thereafter transmit to the person so appointed a copy of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge; and he shall also report to this Grand Lodge, at its annual and semi-annual communications, the names and addresses of all persons appointed as representatives to or from this Grand Lodge."—December 27, 1860.

"*Resolved*, That the duties of such brethren as may be appointed by the M. W. Grand Master as representatives of this Grand Lodge, in pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, shall be confined entirely to a *representative* character, with no authority to *act* for this Grand Lodge, except under *specific instructions*."—December 27, 1860.

"*Resolved*, That the constituent Lodges be allowed to omit all the usual ceremonies of the second section of the third degree, except the manual instruction, with all except the last candidate, whenever there is more than one to receive the degree on the same evening."—May 2, 1865.

"*Resolved*, That the R. W. Grand Secretary be instructed to transmit hereafter to each sister Grand Lodge, with which this Grand Lodge is in correspondence, three copies of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge as

soon as published, and address a circular letter to their several Grand Secretaries, requesting them to reciprocate."—*November 8, 1865.*

"*Resolved*, That any amendment of the by-laws of constituent Lodges may be referred to the Committee on Examinations during the recess of the Grand Lodge, whose approval, certified by the Grand Secretary, shall make them of full force and effect."—*May 7, 1867.*

"*Resolved*, That no brother shall write for, or publish in, any public newspaper, any communication that may reflect upon the Masonic fraternity or any member or members thereof, or give any information to such newspapers concerning the internal affairs of the Masonic fraternity in this jurisdiction, (except notices of funerals of deceased brethren, and meetings of Lodges, stated and special, said notices not to specify the particular work to be done, but simply to call the Lodge together,) under the penalty of Masonic discipline."—*December 18, 1868.*

"*Resolved*, That hereafter, when a charter is granted to a new Lodge, it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary to send to the respective subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction the names of those of its members as appear on the petition for said charter."—*May 4, 1869.*

"*Resolved*, That hereafter no petition for a charter for a new Lodge shall be considered by this Grand Lodge until sufficient evidence shall be presented to the Grand Secretary that each and every Master Mason whose name appears upon said petition has paid to the Lodge of which he is a member all arrearages to the date of said petition."—*May 4, 1869.*

"*Resolved*, That from and after the passage of this resolution, an unaffiliated Mason shall not be permitted to visit any of the Lodges in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia more than three times before taking the necessary steps to make himself an affiliated Mason."—*May 4, 1869.*

RETURNS OF CONSTITUENT LODGES,

WORKING UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE

Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons

OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

At the Annual Communication in November, A.: L.: 5869, with the Names of their Officers for the Year
A.: L.: 5870.

FEDERAL LODGE, No. 1.

Meets January 11 and alternate Tuesdays thereafter.

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM H. GOODS, Worshipful Master.
GEO. D. PATTEN, Jr., Senior Warden. E. F. SCHAFHIRT, Junior Warden.
W. G. BROCK, Secretary. JOSIAH ESSEX, Treasurer.
L. STODDARD, (of No. 16.) Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

J. W. Nairn, P.: M.: and P.: D.: G.: M.:
G. A. Hall, P.: M.: and P.: D.: G.: M.:
R. B. Donaldson, P.: M.: and M.: W.: G.: M.:
J. Essex, P.: M.:
J. Lockie, P.: M.: and P.: D.: G.: M.:
W. H. Johnson, P.: M.:
A. Buchly, P.: M.:
J. D. Bartlett, P.: M.:.

List of Members.

A.—Armstrong, R. G.
B.—Beers, B. F.; Boteler, J. W.; Bliss, C. H.; Buchly, Anthony; Barr, Levi; Butt, W. B.; Ball, C. G.; Brown, E. R.; Bartlett, Jno. D.; Breggeman, W. H. C.; Bauer, A.; Bayley, C. B.; Boswell, R. H.; Borland, A. J.; Burr, R. W.; Barker, Irvin S.; Bennett, W. J.; Beckwith, James; Brock, William G.; Bryan, William; Bell, W. P.; Benjamin, C. F.; Bright, J. G.; Behrend, A.; Benser, G. W.; Brereton, W. H.; Bacon, A. A.; Bradford, J. S.; Brown, A. R.; Brown, J. S.
C.—Curtis, Wright; Curtis, H. B.; Campbell, J. D.; Cawood, A. J.; Clark, John; Crowley, Patrick; Crowley, J. P.; Canning, W. S.; Copp, H. N.; Cowie, George; Clary, J. D.; Choate, Warren; Choate, W. C.; Cleaver, James; Corbett, F. E.; Colman, G. W.; Caldwell, W. P.; Crosby, H. T.; Chauncy, J. T.; Collison, G. Z.; Cox, C. A.; Cox, W. E.
D.—Donaldson, R. B.; Dearing, George T.; Davis, Madison; Davis, Wil-

liam W.; Draper, N. C.; Draper, A. H.; Dummer, George E.; Donovan, W. J.; Dalton, George A.

E.—Essex, Josiah; Emmerich, F.; Everett, Charles; Edwards, J. S.; Evans, Joseph F.

F.—Ford, William T.; Ford, James M.; Fischer, Herman; Fowler, T. W.; Fugitt, N. B.; Fager, John C.

G.—Greene, J. W.; Gettinger, B. F.; Gittings, B. E.; Groot, Simon I.; Griffith, C. Theodore; Greer, James A.; Greer, C. E.; Guy, B. F.; Gibson, George; Goods, W. H.; Gove, Freeman R.; Gibbons, C. H.; Gibbons, G. T.

H.—Hodges, J. R.; Hall, G. A.; Hall, A. G.; Hancock, A.; Hodgeman, A. W.; Haupt, C. H.; Herbert, T. F.; Hodgson, J. F.; Hepburn, A. M.; Heaton, F. M.; Hamacher, Joseph; Howard, F.; Howard, George M.; Hewett, R. C.; Humer, J. S.; Hoover, John T.; Hoover, M. P.; Humphreys, G. W.; Harris, R. L.; Haislup, J. W.

J.—Johnson, W. H.; Johnson, A. E. H.; Jencks, W. S.

K.—Ketchum, G. E.; Keyworth, John; Knox, George W.; Knox, John; Knox, John O.; Kimmell, O.; Keen, John C.

L.—Lord, John B.; Lord, F. B.; Lloyd, D. C.; Libby, I. P.; Lowry, W. E.; Lovejoy, J. W. H.; Ladd, A. R.; Lockie, John; Landvoight, J. A.; Lesh, William W.; Lucas, J. F.; Lord, Jabez.

M.—Magee, Samuel; McCristal, John; Miller, J. O.; Miller, George; Miller, Christian; Moulden, John A.; Morsell, S. T. G.; McCloskey, S. H.; McMurray, R.; McDowell, S. C.; McDade, L. H.; Moore, Silas H.; McElwee, Samuel; McCarty, D. J.; McLellan, G. F.; McFeely, William; McNeir, G. A. R.; Mew, M. W.; Maxwell, John M.; Mesick, T. J.; McCleary, E. S.; Marche, Thomas B.; Morgan, Edward; McLeod, H. S.

N.—Northup, H. H.; Noyes, S. V.; Nairn, Joseph W.

O.—Owen, S. W.

P.—Plowman, J.; Prentis, C. E.; Proctor, Thomas; Proctor, John C.; Plumb, B. M.; Plumly, J.; Page, C. G.; Patten, G. D., Jr.; Plimley, George.

R.—Robinson, B.; Robinson, William; Richards, A. C.; Radcliffe, A. J.; Reardon, W. H.; Reardon, G. W.; Rich, Thomas; Root, B. C.; Raub, Samuel C.; Redway, H. K.

S.—Sanderson, A. J.; Schafhirt, F.; Schafhirt, E. F.; Stevens, J. R.; Sosnowski, P.; Short, Will A.; Scrivener, Peyton; Scrivener, A. B.; Stone, James; Stone, Warren C.; Stanley, H. C.; Stanley, C. A.; Slater, Isaac C.; St. Clair, F. O.; Schutter, H.; Spottswood, J. M. A.; Swaney, C. M.; Simonds, F. A.; Smith, J. D.; Spang, Edwin H.; Stevenson, J. F.

T.—Taylpor, L. M.; Topham, J. S.; Turner, S. S.; Thomson, S. J.; Thompson, Thomas; Tenney, W. M.; Tomlinson, J. S.; Tappan, W. S.; Turton, George H.; Thorn, C. G.

V.—Vance, G. L.

W.—Wilson, P. R.; Whaley, J. C. C.; Woolston, G. F.; Wollard, J. F.; Wailes, S. C.; Walker, W. J.; Wilson, E. A.; Wheaton, John; Wahl, George; Wallace, R. B.; Winnemore, I. J.; Whitefoot, R. M.; Watson, H. C.; Whitcomb, A. M.; Whittemore, B. F.

Fellow Crafts.—Aked, Thomas; Boyden, Stephen A.; Gray, R. W.; Leale, C. A.; Strauss, A.; Swart, B. T.; Young, W. H.

Entered Apprentices.—Benson, Thomas R.; Colison, Charles C.; Gordon, Leonard; Hunt, John R.; Johnson, Joseph T.; Kimmell, Charles A.; Keyser, Francis; Larrabee, Edwin H.; Spear, Adrian; Timms, G. T.; Williams, W. B. *Reinstated.*—Hubbard, Leander.

Withdrawn.—Anderson, W. A.; Burr, H. C.; Clark, William; Crane, Jephth; Hall, C. H.; Hubbard, Leander; Hinehine, William S.; Martin, James S.; Mitchell, S. B. W.; Noyes, H. O.; Pagels, Edward; Scott, H. A.; Stephens, L. G.; Wilkins, B. F.

Died.—Penman, Robert.

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 3.

Meets on the first and third Wednesdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

THOMAS MITCHELL, Worshipful Master.
 ARTHUR M. MUZZY, Senior Warden. H. W. BRELSFORD, Junior Warden.
 M. A. TAPPAN, Secretary. Jno. R. THOMPSON, Treasurer.
 L. STODDARD, Tiler.

Past Masters.

J. L. Ashby. J. R. Thompson. T. B. Campbell.

List of Members.

A.—Ashby, J. L.; Angerer, A. W.; Andrews, J. R.; Atwater, D.,
 B.—Brelsford, H. W.; Brown, J. R.; Brock, A. D.; Brewster, R. E.;
 Bourne, T. C.
 C.—Clark, Abraham; Campbell, T. B.; Cauldwell, A.; Cromwell, H.;
 Clements, L. F.; Cowan, M.
 D.—Dorwalt, J.; Dunn, J. B.; Davis, J. G.
 F.—Freeman, W. P.; Fowler, C. H.; Fitzgerald, J. E.
 H.—Hitt, T. M.; Harlen, N.; Howard, J. W.; Howe, D.; Hewett, C. M.
 J.—Joyce, J. A.
 K.—King, G. S.
 L.—Lothrop, J. P.; Lefo; Jacob, Lewis, E. N.; Low, J.
 M.—Mitchell, T.; Moore, T. M.; Michaelis, A.; Machir, J. S.; Murray, C.
 T.; Muzzy, A. M.; Meginness, J. T.
 P.—Pecard, A.; Perley, J. P.; Patch, J.
 R.—Robinson, J.
 S.—Sanborn, F. M.; Stevens, E.; Smith, H. S.; Seaton, M.; Seymour, H. D.
 T.—Thompson, J. R.; Tappan, M. A.; Townshend, S.; Taylor, R. B.;
 Trott, T. H.
 V.—Vale, J. M.
 W.—Walton, W. H.; White, W. P.; Whitaker, A. J.
 Y.—Young, P.
Fellow Crafts.—Scott, B. F.; Wallace, W. W.
Entered Apprentices.—Dilley, B.; Edson, J. J.; Frank, J. A.; Gardiner, E.
 J.; Morrison, T.; Sells, D. M.
Withdrawn.—Abbott, A. R.; Ayers, C. S.; Bryan, Joseph; Bowen, E. W.;
 Childs, A. P.; Cyrus, J. M.; Lowry, J.; Wheeler, C. S.
Died.—Webb, R. W.
Dropped N. P. D.—Humphrey, C. H.; Phillips, N. T.; Patterson, Dr., J. B.;
 Patterson, J. G.; Spear, C. W.; Wood, C. F.; Weiser, L.
Expelled.—Byrod, F. W.

WASHINGTON NAVAL LODGE, No. 4.

Meets on the first Saturday and third Thursday in each month.

OFFICERS.

E. B. BURY, Worshipful Master.

G. W. HARRINGTON, Senior Warden. A. B. LASCULLEET, Junior Warden.

T. B. Cross, Jr., Secretary. WILLIAM E. HUTCHINSON, Treasurer.

WILLIAM WILKINSON, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

R. Clark, P. M. and P. D. G. M.

Jeremiah Cross, P. M.

Thomas B. Cross, P. M.

D. McComb, P. M. and P. D. G. M.

Joseph Mundell, P. M.

James Nokes, P. M. and P. D. G. M.

C. H. Venable, P. M.

W. E. Howard, P. M. and P. D. G. M.

W. E. Hutchinson, P. M. and P. Sr. G. W.

John A. Foos, P. M.

James C. Dulin, P. M.

James Vermillion, P. M.

List of Members.

A.—Altemus, F. A.

B.—Bayne, John; Bradley, John T.; Bromley, A. C.; Bright, H. J.; Bury, E. B.; Berkley, David; Baird, Matthew; Benham, Isaac; Buckley, J. S.

C.—Clarke, Robert; Cross, T. B., Sr.; Cross, Jeremiah; Cook, John; Custis, L. W.; Cook, George R.; Cowan, W. L.; Cross, T. B., Jr.; Crawford, W. B.; Chase, Isaac; McKim, Cowan, L. C.; Cole, Thomas W.; Conley, John G.; Cross, F. W.; Cooper, C. A.

D.—Dulin, C. W.; Delwig, L. A.; Dulin, James C.; Donch, Henry.

E.—Ellis, Samuel T.; Entwistle, John E.

F.—Foos, John A.; Ford, Thomas J.; Foster, R. F.

G.—Gaddis, William; Gaddis, George H.; Gaddis, A. Jr.; Gaddis, Lemuel; Graham, John; Gilmore, William.

H.—Howard, William E.; Hutchinson, W. E.; Hand, W. H.; Hartley, Joseph H.; Hoeke, W. H.; Harrington, G. W.; Holroyd, John; Hardester, William; Henderson, W. A.; Hogan, John.

J.—Johnson, D. T.; Jones, John W.; Jacobs, H. G.; Jacobs, T. E.

K.—Kenyon, George.

L.—Lasculleet, A. B.; Lasculleet, D.; Lasculleet, Josse; Loane, J. T.

M.—McComb, D.; Marriette, Joseph; Mundell, Joseph; McKim, S. A. H.; Marks, S. A. H.; McCathran, I. H.; Mann, W. D.; Miller, Samuel; McNaught, Arch.; Marks, H. E.; Milstead, J. W.; Martin, Richard; McKim, J. W., (hon.); Murray, William; McCauley, H. C.; McCauley, Theodore F.; McFarlane, Andrew.

N.—Nokes, James; Nevins, B. L.; Norton, F. A.

O.—O'Conner, D. J.; Oliver, H. L.; O'Neill, C. W.

P.—Plumsill, Thomas; Patchke, Gus. H.; Prosperi, Frederick.

R.—Richards, W. E.; Reese, Rev. W. W.; Reifsnyder, J. H.

S.—Scheller, Thomas K.; Schroeder, Augst.; Scott, William A.; Somerville, Thomas; Sousa, Ant.; Sefton, William M.; Skidmore, George W.; Smith, C. F.; Schultz, George; Strickhardt, J. H.; Stewart, Thomas.

T.—Tippett, E. T.; Teeple, D. H.; Tolson, Arthur.

V.—Venable, C. H.; Vermillion, James; Venable, J. G.

W.—Wayson, Edward; Wilkerson, William; Williams, Edward; Wilkin-son, J. H.; Wells, Joseph M.

Reinstated.—Buckley, J. S.; Dunnington, C. W. C.; Scheller, T. K.

Withdrawn.—Bates, S.; Davis, C. W.; Dulin, E. A.; Dunnington, C. W. C.; Gilless, R. S.; Hall, F. C.; Houck, D. B.; Willmuth, G.

Dropped for N. P. D.—Bradley, W. W.; Weber, L. F. W.

POTOMAC LODGE, No. 5.

Meets on the first and third Mondays in each month.

OFFICERS.

J. B. GIBBS, Worshipful Master.

A. J. JONES, Senior Warden.

JAS. DICKSON, Junior Warden.

W. W. WHEELER, Secretary.

E. D. HARTLEY, Treasurer.

R. H. SHEKELL, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

James King, P. M. and P. D. G. M.

James Goszler, P. M. and P. D. G. M.

Edgar Patterson, P. M.

Benjamin Miller, P. M.

John J. Beall, P. M. and P. Sr. G. W.

J. B. Gibbs, P. M.

C. M. Matthews, P. M.

List of Members.

A.—Appler, A. M.; Adler, Morris.

B.—Barron, C. O. D.; Beall, Geo. W.; Beall, Jno. J.; Bell, Wm. E.; Berry, Jno. S.; Berry, Richard; Berry, J. Owens; Birch, Wm. H.; Bontz, Henry; Bootes, Samuel; Brewer, Ethelbert; Brewer, H. H.; Brown, E. H.; Boggs, L. G.; Blundon, J. A.

C.—Carman, C. N.; Cropley, R. L.; Cassin, Wm. D.

D.—Doering, Jonas; Dean, W. W.; Davidson, J. B.; Demar, W. H.; Dickson, Henry; Dickson, James; Dill, Peter; Dodge, H. A.; Dohan, Samuel; Dowling Thomas; Downman, R. W.; Duvall, W. F.

E.—Edes, David; English, C. S.; Edmonston, C. T.; Edmonston, R. A.

F.—Frienblick, Oscar.

G.—Godey, W. H.; Garrett, John; Gibbs, J. B.; Godey, Walter; Goszler, James; Graves, Jno. B.; Grimes, B. F.; Gross, H. A.; Gordon, Wm. A.

H.—Hillary, W. H.; Haycock, W. H.; Hutchins, B.; Helm, Jos.; Hartley, E.

D.; Heiston, J. C.; Hicks, Jno. F.; Hill, Clement; Hunt, B. F.; Hyde, G. F.

J.—Johnson, Thomas; Johnson J. C.; Jones, A. Jackson.

K.—Kaiser, John; Kaiser, H. A.; King, George W.; King, James; Knowles Thomas.

L.—Laird, Wm., J.; Lawrence, J. V.; Lewis, Henry; Libbey, Jos.; Lumsdon, J. W.

M.—Magruder, Dr. H.; Matthews, C. M.; McKnew, B. P.; Miller, Benjamin; Mulliken, George.

N.—Nordlinger, B.; Nordlinger, W.; Newman, F. A.; Noyes, H. C.; Nelson, Rev. James.

O.—Offley, H. E.; Owens, John L.

P.—Parkhurst, J. L.; Parker, John C.; Patterson, Edgar; Partridge, G. W.; Peter, Dr. A.; Paine, A. W.; Pickrell, A. H.

R.—Reeside, John E.; Rittenhouse, D.; Ratcliff, S. J.; Robinson, C. F.; Robinson, J. D.; Roche, Alexander.

S.—Seeley, Charles; Strauss, Henry; Schloss, Jacob A.; Shekell, C. F.; Shekell, A. B.; Shekell, R. R.; Shekell, E. A.; Sheldon, S. A.; Somers, Henry; Schultz, Jno. H.; Shinn, Riley A.; Shoemaker, E. J.; Smith, J. H.; Southron, George M.; Sutherland, Rev. S. B.; Sweeney, H. M.

T.—Taylor, W. H. S.; Thomas, Evan; Thomas, J. B.; Thomas, Lorenzo; Thomas, Lorenzo, Jr.; Thomas, Jenkin.

W.—Walker, W. H.; Waters, George; Waters, J. A. W.; Waters, John H.; Waters, Jos. G.; Wheatley, W. T.; Wheatley, W. H.; Williams, L. A.; Wheeler, W. W.

Fellow Crafts.—Berry, W. J.; Maynard, E.; Rodier, A.

Entered Apprentices.—Dare, J.; Viers, J. M.; Wood, C.

Reinstated.—Godey, W. H.; English, C. S.

Withdrawn.—Darby, B.; Bocock, J. H.; Cruickshanks, J.; Kelly, J. F.; Phillips, R. A.; Schloss, J. A.

Died.—Barrett, I. I.; Barrett, E. B.; Copley, S.; Steele, A.

Dropped for N. P. D.—Goszler, J. M.; Sheuman, D. R.

LEBANON LODGE, No. 7.

Meets on the first and third Fridays in each month.

OFFICERS.

C. H. MOULTON, Worshipful Master.

J. GUILD, Senior Warden.

J. BROWN, Junior Warden.

CHARLES W. DARR, Secretary.

WILLIAM MIDDLETON, Treasurer.

L. STODDARD, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

R. C. Weightman, P. M. and P. G. M.

H. C. Ellis, P. M.

Andrew Glass, P. M. and P. Sr. G. W.

W. Middleton, P. M.

A. Rutherford, P. M.

List of Members.

A.—Acker, Nicholas; Albright, F.; Albers, J. G.; Anderson, Jos.; Angerman, Jno.; Anderson, Robert.

B.—Bergman, Peter, (honorary;) Ball, Jas. N.; Bonell, E.; Buchly, R.; Bowen, T. L.; Buckley, Jno. T.; Brown, David; Bowen, J. G.; Bell, Samuel; Bickerton, C.; Ball, D. O.; Buckley, M.; Brown, H. K.; Butt, Samuel; Brown, John; Bender, Jos. T.; Boteler, H. D.; Burns, W. H.; Berry, John H.; Breece, H. H. C.; Bauer, G. M.

C.—Craig, A.; Clarke, H. H.; Cox, Joseph L.; Cornelius, Rev. J. W. (hon.) Coles, Will. A.; Campbell, William John; Cooper, William; Coomes, J. W.; Campbell, Robert; Coburn, George B.; Caldwell, E. S.; Corris, John R.; Clark, Thomas A.; Cowl, D. P.

D.—Dorian, T. H.; Davis, John W.; Darr, Charles W.; Downing, W. B.; Davison, Joseph; Dixon, D. G.; Dyre, W. W. S.; Davis, E. I., Dillingham, George.

E.—Ellis, H. C.; Earl, Charles.

F.—Ferron, George; Fitzki, Edward.

G.—Garretson, Joseph; Gilbert, E. E.; Glass, Andrew; Gordon, M. B.; Guild, James; Gedney, Joseph F.; Gradwohl, L.; Goldin, N.; Graham, W. W.; Garwood, S. N.; Goodrich, Jno. O.; Gross, W. J.; Goodhue, George W.; Griffith, D. M.; Goddard, W. W.; Gerlock, John; Gardner, Alexander; Gonzenbach, F. A.

H.—Hughes, Evan; Hamlin John P.; Huguelly, C. W.; Halley, James; Hanson, J. G.; Hay, William J.; Hayes, C. W.; Henning, W. H.; Hempstone, Samuel; Hudson, James; Holmes, George H.; Howard, J. W.

I.—Imrie, John; Iddins, Henry.

J.—James, W. H.; Jacobs, D. A.; Jarboe, W. S.

K.—Kaiser, Henry; Kerr, James K.; Kessler, W. H.; Kelly, M. Frank; Kettler, Louis.

L.—Lynch, P.; Lamb, James, Jr.; Lawton, C. W.; Latimer, M. B.; Lincoln, John.

M.—Miller, J. L.; McCutchen, William; McElroy, John; McKerichar, Alexander; Middleton, William; Moore, W. D.; Moran, T. M.; Mather, Asa F.; Mawdsley, William; Mohr, Jacob; Moore, A. A.; Morris, H.; Moulton, C. H.; Mead, C.; McMillen, Robert; Martin, D. W.; Moore, Washington; Marchael, E. D.; Maguire, T. F.; Mitchell, John N.; McNolan, John; Miller, Peter R.

N.—Napier, George A.; Nigh, Jasper.

O.—Oppenheimer, L.; Ottman, W. H.; O'Brien, Frank J.

P.—Proctor, Alexander M.; Perkins, C. W.; Pocock, Thomas; Philips, Alfred; Pierce, Godwin; Penfield, M. L.; Pearce, William N.; Ports, Perry O.; Pfaff, Frederick; Purdy, John, Jr.; Patton, D. H.

R.—Reese, Joseph; Robertson, W. B.; Rogers, George J.; Robertson, John; Robinson, R. A.; Russell, John F.; Robinson, John; Rubsam, V.; Railey, J. B.; Rosenbusch, F. M.; Rhodes, Z. W.; Rutherford, Alexander.

S.—Scheel, John E.; Smith, John; Sterling, W. J.; Samuel, D.; St. John, W. H. H.; Skerrett, W. H.; Smith, C. B.; Steele, John M.; Stewart, Charles; Schrifgiesser, P. L.; Simms, R. A.; Spear, W. M.; Smith, John M.; Safford, Joseph A.; Sears, C. A.; Simmons, F.; Schmidt, H.; Smith, John V.; Sears, W. Leslie; Sears, P. B.; Stiles, Edward C.; Schwartz, John V.; Stewart, John; Schulz, C. A. T.

T.—Toomb, Robert; Thorpe, George Y.; Thompson, C.; Trappe, Casper.

U.—Ulrich, J. B.

V.—Ver Planck, P. W.

W.—Weightmah, R. C., (hon.) Wood, W. W.; Wallach, P.; Winter, S. K.; Wells, G. W.; Wolter, William; Williams, B. F.; Williams, Joseph Z.; Williamson, James, (hon.)

Y.—Young, George D.

Z.—Zimmer, F.

Fellow-Crafts.—Cissell, W. H.; Frazee, R. S.; Lyons, M.; Le Mour, E. H.;

McPherson, W. T.; McKie, T. B.; Moran, J. J.; Miller, J. H. S.; Palmer, J. W.; Rupp, W.; Riegle, W.; Rutherford, J.; Saunders, W.; Thauer, M.; Whittier, C. W.; Ward, W.

Entered Apprentices—Ayers, L.; Arneth, W. H.; Brownell, H. W.; Baldwin, B. W.; Brannin, J.; Davenport, S. J.; Emmerson, A.; Fowler, W.; Forsyth, W.; Howe, W. A.; Matlock, C.; Mills, C.; Mortimer, H. W.; Mitten, J. M.; Mowbray, G. B.; Schlegal, F.; Spencer, J. D.; Stacey, T. P.; Schleunitz, F.; Windsbecker, J.

Reinstated.—Blanchard, N.; Collison, P. J.; Goldin, N.; Gonzenbach, F. A.; Reese, J.

Withdrawn.—Blanchard, N.; Barr, H. D.; Hable, S. H.; Meyer, J.; Mattfeldt, W.; McCain, J.; Rawlins, I. H.; Tracey, V.; Whitney, J. N.

Died.—Gale, A.; Collison, P. J.

NEW JERUSALEM LODGE, No. 9.

Meets on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

J. H. JOCHUM, Worshipful Master.

G. J. MUELLER, Senior Warden.

J. OGDEN, Junior Warden.

URIAS HURST, Secretary.

NAT. MULLIKIN, Treasurer.

L. STODDARD, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

Samuel Crown, P. M.

Robert Coltman, P. M.

R. V. Godman, P. M.

F. A. Jackson, P. M. and P. Sr. G. W.

W. S. Thompson, P. M.

J. T. Powell, P. M.

List of Members.

A.—Adams, J. T.; Adams, J. Lee; Allen, S. E.; Anderson, W. A.; Allen, Charles.

B.—Borland, John; Beck, W.; Borland, C. C.; Barrett, J. W.; Burrows, W. H.; Boyd, W. H.; Bennett, H. F.; Bradburn, J. D.; Barton, J. W.; Bean, H. D.; Blackford, W. E.

C.—Coltman, Robert; Clark, M. C.; Crump, J. E.; Cohen, J. H.; Casey, E. F.; Campbell, Joseph; Clarkson, Robert; Cunningham, J. H.; Chamberlin, E. H.; Carson, Edward; Casilear, G. W.; Collier, A. J.; Cruik, H.

D.—Dougherty, E. H.; Doane, G. W.; Evans, C. G.; Eglin, B.

F.—Frankland, G. W.; Fearson, W. H.; Franklin, J. S.

G.—Godman, R. V.; Gibson, D.; Gleason, A.; Gunn, P. H.; Greenlaw, S. B.

H.—Hurst, Urias; Henderson, John; Henderson, Richard; Henderson, William; Heimerdinger, H.; Housiaux, John; Hayward, John; Harbour, Joseph; Hennage, J. H.; Huber, Charles; Howison, R. B.

I.—Irwin, W.

J.—Jackson, F. A.; Just, Charles; Johansen, H. P. T.; Julihn, M. L.; Jochum, J. H.

K.—Kloman, Charles; Kraft, George; Kelley, J. H.; Kennedy, William; Kidwell, J. L.; Keefer, Charles; Klaucke, A. A. C.; Kelley, A. W.
 L.—Leisnitzner, E. J.; Lemon, J. H. M.; Liscombe, John; Liphard, A. F.
 M.—Mullikin, N.; McConnell, M.; McKeon, John; Munson, W. W.; McKenzie, W.; Murray, John; Mack, F. O.; Mueller, G. J.; Mowry, G. W.; McKeon, James.
 N.—Nichols, J. W.; Nagle, G. W.
 O.—Ogden, John.
 P.—Pumphrey, Samuel; Putney, T.; Powell, J. Tyler; Power, W. H.; Pate, C. L.; Peck, W. H.; Phillips, J.
 R.—Raub, G. T.; Russell, E. K.; Rush, Edward; Ross, J. A.
 S.—Schmidt, F.; Shafer, J. C.; Sparshott, S. J.; Stern, S.; Smith, George; Smith, J. T.; Schreiber, W.; Saur, R.; Swett, S. Clark; Shehan, G. A.; Smith, C. E.; Schaffer, G. F.; Saxton, F. G., (Myers.) Shekell, G. A.; Spransy, J. R.
 T.—Thompson, W. S.; Tucker, G. H.; Test, F. W.
 U.—Ulrich, G. I.
 V.—Vaux, E. P.; Van Beek, G. D.
 W.—Wilson, W.; Waters, F. J.; Whiting, A. T.; Wayne, P. H.; Weber, P. H.
 Y.—Young, W. M.
Entered Apprentices.—Leich, W. C.; Keatinge, W.
Reinstated.—Allen, C.; Cruitt, H.; Greene, R. W.; Irwin, W.
Withdrawn.—Darne, J. H.; Doolittle, W. H.; Fuller, W. N.; Greene, R. W.; Kelley, A. J.; Larmon, J. Q.; Meding, C. W.; Nauman, C.; Neveu, C.; Palmer, S. C.; Sylvester, H. A.; Shinn, V.; Wallace, J. P.; Wolfe, F.
Died.—Jost, B.
Dropped for N. P. D.—Appelstiel, A.; Barnard, H. F.; Crown, S.; Catlin, C. L.; Fraser, J. A.; Prime, W. T.; Scott, H. E.; Taylor, F.; Wren, G.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 10.

Meets on the first and third Fridays in each month.

OFFICERS.

JOSEPH E. RAWLINGS, Worshipful Master.
 JOSEPH BURN, Senior Warden. LOUIS D. WINE, Junior Warden.
 JOHN M. JEWELL, Secretary. JOHN B. TURTON, Treasurer.
 WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

S. D. Mills, P. M.
 Thomas Stackpole, P. M.
 Joseph E. Rawlings, P. J. G. W.

List of Members.

A.—Allen, Charles; Arnold, A. K.
 B.—Bassett, George T.; Behrends, Elijah E.; Birch, Henry; Bitner, William G.; Bouvet, N.; Bradley, Elihu B.; Brecht, Theo. C.; Brewster, H. M.; Brown, Calvin W.; Buckbee, Arthur; Burn, Joseph; Burns, James; Byram, John W.
 C.—Calvert, Charles; Calvert, William H.; Calvert, Frederick G.; Campbell, Alexander; Chance, John C.; Chase, William; Colby, George C.; Cook,

George T.; Colburn, John; Coombs, Rev. J. N.; Cohen, Levi; Conrey, S. R.; Cross, Ebenezer P.; Cruik, R., Jr.

D.—Deane, William W.; Donaldson, James; Downs, John F.; Desfosse, Felix; Dunn, William; Duvall, Lamich.

E.—Earl, Charles H.; East, Thompson R.; Edwards, Edward; Egan, Charles; Eibel, Henry; Evans, David J.

F.—Falk, Louis; Fillebrown, Henry C.; Fillebrown, George B.; Fisher, Marvin P.; Fletcher, B. F.; Franklin, J. Wood; French, Richard; Freshet, Frederick; Fuller, William H.

G.—Gatchel, Joshua L.; Gatchel, Theodore F.; Gates, Lemuel A.; Gawler, Alfred H.; Goodchild, Richard; Greenough, George G.; Griffith, Henry C.

H.—Hamilton, Robert; Hamilton, George P.; Hanly, Edmund; Harkness, Thomas F.; Hazel, James H.; Hecker, Charles F.; Henderson, G. A.; Henning, James; Henry, Lemuel H.; Hilton, Uriah D.; Humbert, James; Hunter, William C.

J.—Jabert, Jean; Jardin, Armand; Jewell, John M.; Johnson, George J.; Johnson, Daniel; Jones, Roland M.

K.—Kefenstein, Emil J.; Keiler, John; Kelly, J. L.; Krumme, H. F. C.; Krause, Charles A.

M.—Madden, Daniel; Main, Ransom S.; Maynard, A. M.; Maxwell, M. V.; Mead, F. W.; Melbourne, William A.; Mills, Stephen D.; Mills, John H.; Mills, William H.; Moody, M. B.; Moore, Joseph B.; Moore, Charles J.; Moroney, Henry; McCarthy, Edward; McGlue, George T., Jr.

O.—O'Connell, John; O'Conner, Robert.

P.—Parker, Thomas T.; Pearson, Isaac; Penniecke, Maurice; Pfile, John F.; Pierpont, Owen; Power, John A.

R.—Ramsay, D.; Rapley, William; Rawlings, Joseph E.; Redfield, James R.; Reed, William; Reilly, Bernard; Rhinehart, George; Rheem, John A.; Riley, William T.; Robey, William H.; Rodier, P. Louis; Rohr, Henry.

S.—Salkeld, Thomas L.; Sanner, Jerome F.; Sauer, Charles H.; Schmidt Ernest; Schneider, John; Shaw, Marshall G.; Shaw, Granville C.; Schimpf, F. J. B.; Sittel, Casper; Stackpole, Thomas; Stearn, William G.; Spalding, William E.; Stover, Solomon; Strong, R. P.; Sutton, Robert M.

T.—Taylor, Robert A.; Taylor, Alfred B.; Thompson, William H.; Trautman, B.; Turton, John B.

V.—Vanderwerken, James B.; Vansant, Lewis; Vernon, William F.

W.—Wells, John H.; Wheeler, Daniel M.; Wild, John; Wine, Louis D.

Y.—Young, W. W.

Fellow Crafts.—Collins, John B.; McKinlay, John; White, Henry R.; Young, George W.

Entered Apprentices.—Adams, John Q.; Borde, John B.; Bradley, Joseph; F.; Cook, John H.; Collins, W. R. G.; Frisbie, Jesse F.; McMillan, G. W.; Michaelowski, T. B. Von; Powell, Robert; Pray, Seavor; Robinson, Thos. Y.; Smith, O. F.; Thompson, Thomas; Vermeren, Peter; Wood, Benjamin J.

Withdrawn.—Byram, J. H.; Ball, J. H.; Butler, R.; Kramer, L. J.; McKeever, S.; Lowrie, H. H.; Prather, A. C.; Porter, G. L.; Sidell, G. B.; Schafer, F.; Storch, F. W.; Yates, J. V.

Died.—Magruder, W. B.; Smart, G. H.

Dropped for N. P. D.—Allard, C.; Ansell, Aaron; Auer, William; Berky, Reese B.; Brady, C. B.; Burke, C. E.; Conway, J. C.; Cotton, W. H.; Daniels, B. J.; Dereamer, G.; Dickson, J. R.; Donahoe, J. W.; Earl, Robert, Jr.; Fisher, Joel E.; Fraser, Daniel; Godfrey, J. H.; Gordon, C. A.; Harkess, G. W.; Haun, J. J.; Hines, P. H. T.; Hinsch, A.; Holmes, L. R.; Jackson, A. W.; Mead, Simeon; Mobley, W. H.; Mount, Daniel; Morris, C. W.; Monroe, W. A.; Paton, W. E.; Picken, Alexander; Provest, Nelson; Rogers, W. W.; Smith, F. H.; Snedecor, L. N.; Royce, H. A.; Walsh, J. K.; Walden, C. C.; Wilson, James T.; Wessles, Cornelius.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 11.

Meets on the second and fourth Fridays in each month.

OFFICERS.

C. L. PATTEN, Worshipful Master.
 J. S. SLATER, Senior Warden. G. A. ABBOTT, Junior Warden.
 B. M. REED, Secretary. C. CAMMACK, Sr., Treasurer.
 L. STODDARD, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

C. F. Stansbury, P. M. and P. G. M.
 P. H. Hooe, P. M. and P. D. G. M.
 J. R. Ashby, P. M.
 C. Cammack, Sr., Grand Treasurer.
 J. H. Russell, P. M. and D. G. M.
 C. W. Hancock.

List of Members.

A.—Adams, George R.; Adams, Thomas; Abbott, George A.; Ashby, J. R.; Andrews, R. H.

B.—Beck, T. J. D.; Bennett, C. W.; Bishop, D. J.; Blake, Dr. J. B.; Buckler, John A.; Brewer, A. S.; Browning, H.; Brown, Jerome, Jr.; Bates, R. W.; Bates, John E.; Bunker, G. W.; Brewer, Kinsey; Boyer, G. W.; Bacon, S. H.; Babcock, E. J.; Borscht, Ernst; Buckler, Z. S.; Barry, W. M.; Bock, Max; Brown, W. B.; Bright, George A.; Brown, John K.

C.—Cammack, C., Sr.; Cammack, C., Jr.; Cammack, William; Campbell, L. C.; Campbell, A.; Chandlee, H.; Collins, John; Collins, R.; Christy, D. S.; Crosby, W. H.; Cropley, W. C.; Clarke, John G.; Crocker, C. W.; Crocker, James H.; Crossfield, George R.; Cushing, H.; Clayton, Jo. C.; Cook, F. L.; Cavanaugh, Thomas.

D.—Dudley, John G.; Deeter, J. R.; De Ney, Vasco; Drew, E. M.; Du-four, O.

E.—Edmund, J. D.; Edmondston, B. N.; Ergood, J. C.; Ergood, John R.

F.—Ford, T. G.; Ford, J. T.; Forney, J. D.; French, M.; Fernald, H. A.; Fitch, Leroy; Froiseth, B. A. M.; Ferguson, R. B.; Ford, Dr. C. M.; French, R. D. D. L.; Foster, Thomas, Jr.; Fill, J. C.

G.—Gassaway, M.; Gilbert, G. F.; Glover, T.; Gulick, G. F.; Grevemeyer, W. H.; Geer, M. B.; Graham, O. B.; Guy, John F.; Gibson, W. H.; Gardner, Thomas J.

H.—Hooe, P. H.; Hancock, C. W.; Heald, Edward W.; Hesse, J. C.; Harwood, G. E.; Howard, Dr. Joseph T.; Hapgood, J. H.; Howes, J. R.; Harris, Rev. William A.

I.—Ingle, J. H.

J.—Jarvis, C. F.; Jillard, G. E.; Jones, Edward; Jones, Frederick W.

K.—Kemon, P. S.; Kennedy, J. W.; Kelly, William; Keating, John M.; King, it. A.; Kimball, C. W.

L.—Larcomb, S. T.; Lewis, Samuel; Lloyd, Asbury; Lashorn, J. V.; Lower, W. W.; Leonard, E. N.; Leonard, G. H.

M.—McKee, J. W.; Moore, William; McPherson, H. H.; Mountenay, John;

McRae, Daniel; Medlar, Edward; McManus, Thomas S.; McDonald, A.; Marr, John T.

P.—Patten, C. L.; Plant, George H., Jr.; Perrie, Charles F.; Pettibone, W.; Polkinhorn, Henry.

R.—Reed, B. M.; Ritchie, John; Ridenour, U. H.; Russell, A. W.; Russell, John H.; Russell, Thomas; Robinson, G. W.; Ryneal, George, Jr.; Reid, E. D.

S.—Schmidt, E. L.; Springer, F. A.; Scheifley, Jacob; Swaine, G. W.; Salter, G. W.; Shryock, C. K.; Stinemetz, B. H.; Slater, John S.; Slater, William F.; Slater, Jacob S.; Slater, Jacob; Skippon, C. M.; Shufflebotham, E.; Sherwood, H. L.; St. Clair, James W.; Sheppard, J. E.; Sangston, A. T.; Smith, John W.; Smith, J. D. F.; Stansbury, Charles F.; Sparks, Aug. F.; Sunderland, Rev. Byron.

T.—Tyrrell, M.; Trought, C. A.; Thompson, Rev. James.

V.—Voss, H. H.; Van Deventer, S. C.

W.—Walker, J. T.; Walker, J. N.; Walker, George H.; Watson, C. J.; Watson, C. H.; Warren, W. J.; Waters, R.; Wright, Charles J.; Wright, George (1); Wright, George (2); Weyl, Max; Woodley, K. C.; Wood, John S.; Wilson, G. B.; Winter, John T.; White, T. W.; Whitesides, A. S.

Fellow Crafts.—Browning, S.; Buck, Rev. James A.; Dodson, R. T.; Fort, W. S.; Green, C. E.; McKenzie, J. F.; Nalls, Thomas T.; Plant, George H., Sr.; Wilson, Stephen.

Entered Apprentices.—Bacon, George A.; Carpenter, G. W.; Collamore, Warren J.; Hyde, J. N.; Hyam, P. C.; Patterson, J. T.; Palmer, W. Gray; Richardson, L. J.; Stuart, F. D.

Reinstated.—Collins, E. P.; Reid, E. D.; Montgomery, J.; Wood, J. S.

Withdrawn.—Collins, E. P.; Gambs, F.; Hood, H. O.; Wetzlerick, G. F.; Wurdeman, J. V.

Died.—Brown, Rev. B. M.; Leonard, T. Jeff.

Dropped for N. P. D.—Angus, J. W.; Brown, J. F.; Babbitt, H. W.; Dennis, J. P.; Foster, M. C.; James, Clemens; Mills, John; McArdle, M. J.; Mountenay, John; Monroe, Seaton; McConnell, Abel; Powers, M. J.; Pearson, John; Riley, Dr. J. C.; Robb, C.; Smith, Dr. J. E.; Stickney, J. W. H.; Van Allen, G. W.; Woodbury, Dr. H. E.; Wetherilt, W.

NATIONAL LODGE, No. 12.

Meets January 4 and alternate Tuesdays thereafter.

OFFICERS.

I. L. JOHNSON, Worshipful Master.

S. L. HABLE, Senior Warden.

A. B. WOLFE, Junior Warden.

J. PATCH, Secretary.

C. W. SONNENSCHMIDT, Treasurer.

L. STODDARD, Tiler.

Past Masters.

James Shields, P. M.

W. J. Belshaw, P. M.

L. Gassenheimer, P. M.

C. W. Sonneschmidt, P. M.

M. C. Baxter, P. M. and Jr. G. W.

List of Members.

- A.—Adler, Henry.
 B.—Breck, John; Belshaw, W. J.; Baxter, M. C.; Burr, B. B.; Blout, I. L.; Behrens, B.; Baker, John; Binswanger, E.; Browning, J. W.; Been, Henry; Bradley, H., (hon.) Beavers, Solomon; Baum, Charles; Berwanger, A.
 C.—Cohen, E.; Crofts, Henry.
 D.—Dengle, J. P.; Demelman, D. S.; Dorrance, Rev., G. W.; De Wolff, Benjamin.
 E.—Engle, C.; Evans, J. C.; Engle, J. L.; Eisenbeiss, Julius; Emery, Martin; Essig, Charles.
 F.—Fletcher, W. A.; Freirich, Charles; Fisher, G. W.; Forstner, Z. L.
 G.—Ghisella, A.; Gassenheimer, L.; Gill, S. F.; Gusdorf, B.; Gibson, J. F.
 H.—Horton, W. S.; Hellmuth, V.; Humphries, R. T.; Heck, J. J.; Hughes, J. H.; Hellmuth, T.; Hable, S. L.
 J.—Jouvenal, J.; Johnson, I. L.; Judkins, M. D.; Judkins, F.; Jacobson, Rev., J. S.
 K.—Kauffman, Lewis; Kauffman, Joseph; Kauffman, Charles; Kroneberger, William; Klotz, Charles; Krebs, C. G.; Knotts, J. W.; Kauffman, Benjamin; Kern, J. Q.; Klein, Peter; Kent, E.; Kronheimer, H.
 L.—Leoffler, E.; Levy, S.; Levy, H.; Lowenstein, J.; Lehman, A.; Lewis, Morgan J.; Lamb, James; Lang, Michael.
 M.—Maloney, T. B.; Maloney, W. L.; Moran, W.; McKnight, D.; Marshall, W. H.
 N.—Neidfelt, J. F.; Nachman, D.
 P.—Pilson, James H.; Peterson, William; Pach, Julius; Platz, Joseph.
 R.—Rohr, F. G.; Rohrer, M. M.; Richold, L.; Rothwell, R.; Rothschild, L.; Roberts, J. M.; Raff, Bernard; Rich, Jacob.
 S.—Shields, James, (hon.) Surburg, Samuel; Seigel, Jacob; Sonnenschmidt, C. W.; Silverberg, B.; Schley, Eugene L.; Schwarz, S.; Schnell, George.
 V.—Voight, John; Vierbuchen, P.; Voight, E.
 W.—Will, Henry; Wolf, William; Whiteside, W. D.; Widmayer, C.; Wall, J. C.; West, W. C.; Walsky, Moses; Widmayer, John; Wolfe, A. B.
Fellow Crafts.—Fox, M.; Gassenheimer, B.; Keifer, J. J.; Long, M.; Lewis, C. H. G.; May, S. M.; Price, E. E.; Sardo, A. E.; Wells, N.
Entered Apprentices.—Brewton, W. W.; Blout, H. L.; Elliott, Alexander; Hale, William; Hughwason, S. D.; Kraft, J.; McDuel, J.; Moore, A.; Plant, J.; Rice, M. P.; Stireman, Isaac; Schemga, J.; Sinclair, William; Zeh, Aug.
Withdrawn.—Blackie, C. W.; Daniel, W. H.; Huysman, T.; Kauffmann, Z. I.

WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL LODGE, No. 14.

Meets on the first and third Thursdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

- G. B. CLARK, Worshipful Master.
 H. A. WHITNEY, Senior Warden. T. A. GADDESS, Junior Warden.
 THOMAS THOMPSON, Secretary. D. HEPBURN, Treasurer.
 L. STODDARD, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

John H. Hood, P.: M.:
 A. G. Fowler, P.: M.: and P.: Jr. G.: W.:
 A. T. Longley, P.: M.: and P.: Jr. G.: W.:
 G. F. Clark, P.: M.: and Sr. G.: W.:
 H. E. Riley, P.: M.:

List of Members.

A.—Ackerman, M. L.; Anderson, Charles C.
 B.—Bailey, William H.; Bailey, Robert; Brown, Martin V.; Bond, Thomas D.; Brearley, William; Bishop, Vardner; Busher, J. M.; Blake, James; Bailey, Thomas L.; Bergman, Herman; Bailey, W. W.; Been, Jacob; Barrows, S. M.; Barrett, Jefferson H.; Bouis, R. H. G.; Boswell, A. T.; Bailey, Oliver N.; Brewer, Charles J.; Brady, Michael J.
 C.—Clark, George B.; Church, Charles B.; Cummins, Robert K.
 D.—Dulin, J. V.; Drummond, T. R.; Daniels, Rinaldo G.; Dreyfus, David.
 E.—Eldridge, Watson W.; Eiseman, Gerson; Edwards, Thomas J.
 F.—Frazier, George W.; Faunce, Conrad; Fowler, Allen G.
 G.—Goodman, Simon; Gray, James; Gaddes, Thomas A.
 H.—Hepburn, David; Herzberg, Isaac; Herzberg, Charles; Hansell, George B.; Herman, Samuel; Herman, Joseph P.; Hartigan, J. French; Hirsh, Moses; Harris, Gwyne; Hood, John H.; Hamilton, Henry W.; Hamilton, Charles O.; Hinds, W. L.; Hutton, Jacob D.
 J.—Jones, Charles H.; Jewell, Henry C.
 K.—Keese, J. L. H.; Knapp, D. Edward.
 L.—Longley, A. T.; Long, John; Lindsley, Clelland; Leamy, John; Longley, E. King; Lein, H. B.; Lynch, Edmund J.; Loughran, P. F.
 M.—Magruder, S. C.; Morgan, Dr. J. E.; McQueen, David; Malone, William A.; McGee, James; Moore, B. W.; Martin, John W.; Montgomery, James H.; Morris, C. W.; McConnell, J. R.; Murdock, C. M.; Murdock, Robert.
 N.—Nash, Robert; Newton, A. Steve. Nalls, Willis M.
 O.—Orr, William J.
 P.—Pierson, H. C.; Peyser, Theodore; Parkinson, Caleb; Pettet, Smith.
 R.—Riley, Henry E.; Rice, Dr. George L.; Richardson, James T.; Reeside, John; Rittenhouse, J. D.
 S.—Stock, John G.; Snyder, Asa P.; Stephenson, John A.; Shreeves, T. J.; Schreyer, John; Smith, William R.; Shepherd, William; Sigourney, Charles F.; Sondheimer, Julius; Sparks, F. R.; Schleimer, David; Strait, Newton A.
 T.—Thurn, A.; Thomas, Thomas; Thompson, Thomas; Thorn, B. T.
 W.—Wannel, Joseph F.; Wilcox, E. B.; Whitney, W. R.; Whitney, H. A.; Wall, Allen; Watts, George W.; Westerfield, J.; Wheeler, Edward G.
 Y.—Young, Warren.
Fellow Crafts.—Brennan, B. A.; Carpenter, E. B.; Caywood, Philip A.; Mensel, Frederick; Robinson, J. H.; Regan, Thompson.
Entered Apprentices.—Adair, William T.; Byington, A. H.; Brownell, J. F. S.; Bitzell, Josiah; Carson, S.; Daniels, W. H.; Davis, Augustus; Elkins, A., Jr.; Fahey, Thomas; Humphrey, H. A.; Hellings, W. B.; Hudson, J. H.; Johnson, John T.; Kimball, Edward S.; La Bille, Louis S.; Mitchell, K. P.; Meador, C. C.; Shipman, S.; Sheldron, T. P.; Tucker, J. W.
Reinstated.—Grammar, F. L.
Withdrawn.—Erdman, A.; Grammar, F. L.; Hall, Allen F.; Reeside, H. H.
Dropped for N. P. D.—Elvans, J. R.; Huguly, H. W.; Jones, F. M.; Loeber, John; Mislser, D. R.; Merrill, Moses L.; Reeside, F. M.; Smith, H. Clay.
Expelled.—Newton, Isaac.

B. B. FRENCH LODGE, No. 15.

Meets on the first and third Mondays in each month.

OFFICERS.

V. N. STILES, Worshipful Master.

R. A. FISH, Senior Warden.

J. TYSSOWSKI, Junior Warden.

E. A. McINTIRE, Secretary.

S. J. W. TABOR, Treasurer.

L. STODDARD, Tiler.

Past Master and Past Grand Officers.

B. B. French, P.: M.: and P.: G.: M.:.

J. L. Clubb, P.: M.:.

W. H. Faulkner, P.: M.:.

Thomas Miller, P.: M.:.

E. L. Stevens, P.: M.:.

W. H. Orcutt, P.: M.: and P.: Jr. G.: W.:.

F. Bates, P.: M.:.

List of Members.

A.—Amidon, Hollis; Albutt, George H.

B.—Boyd, John T.; Booth, Charles E.; Brough, John H.; Bates, Francis; Barney, B. G.; Barr, J. Russell; Bowen, Charles H.; Bowles, R. C.; Baker, Thomas B.; Barker, John H.; Bell, James H.; Best, Frank; Betz, Louis; Bache, Sharrington; Bell, Alonzo; Boardman, Myron; Boardman, Edward K.; Baldwin, William; Bain, William V.; Babcock, D. A.; Burnstine, Bernard; Bright, Fohn F.

C.—Clubb, J. L.; Coyle, Hugh; Cate, A. B.; Cossart, W. P.; Carroll, J. J.; Copeland, William P.; Clarke, J. C. R.; Creaser Thomas; Chamberlain, William D.; Cohn, Abin; Cowling, William W.; Colley, William W.; Coleman, Silas B.

D.—Davy, James; Durham, George G.; Dell, Frederick C.; Douglass, William; Duncan, J. A.; Douglas, James E.; Doe, William H.; Duane, B. F.; Davis, R. S.

E.—Eichler, W.; Earle, W. H.; Eastman, T. H.; Elliott, J. J.; Eaton, W. S.

F.—Flint, F. W.; Franks, Samuel J.; Fisher, George P.; Friebr, Gustavus; Fletcher, Arthur W.; French, Benjamin, B.; Forstner, S. F. Von; Faulkner, W. H.; Freeman, Benjamin; Froben, Louis Von; Fenton, Frank A.; Fries, Henry; Fearson, Charles D.; Fish, Ross. A.; Frederic, John D.

G.—Garrison, John R.; Gallagher, Thomas R.; Green, A. S.; Gunning, E. J. B.; Green, Ammon; Gladmon, B. K.; Gulick, J. H.; Gersdorf, Augustus; Gray, W. E.; Gray, Rev. E. H.; Goddard, H. J.; Gatley, William A.; Gillman, H. M.; Gray, Alen P.; Goepel, Paul.

H.—Heller, Simon; Hayes, William; Hoge, T. C.; Howe, Allison; Hoffman, O. H. O.; Hume, Thomas L.; Huntington, William S.; Howard, A. M.; Hadley, Amos; Hullett, Arch. G.; Heiberger, F. J.; Herrick, George R.; House, E. P.; Hibbs, E. T.; Helmick, William; Holtzlander, Lorenzo; Halley, James E.; Heimer, Joseph; Hilton, Samuel N.; Harrison, R. V.; Hills, Wallace H.; Hinde, George; Humphrey, C. F.; Hammond, John E.; Hazard, John L.; Harrison, John W.

J.—Jones, John; Jones, Nichl. W.; Johnson, John H.; Jacobson, Eugene P.; Johnson, W. B.; Jones, C. L.; Johnson, Charles S.; Johnston, Frederick.

K.—Krebs, W. H. W.; Kennedy, R. B.; Kinney, A. T.; Kramer, L. J.

L.—Lyford, B. F.; Lacy, George W.; Letournau, F. W. W.; Lacy, Robert S.; Lapaugh, N. C. F.; La Petra, George H.; Lemon, W. H.; Little, Oscar P.; Lawton, Edwin M.; La Porte, W. H.; Lynch, James; Letournau, John M.; Lillebridge, G. H.

M.—Miller, Thomas; McIntire, Henry; McIntire, Edwin A.; McGuire, J. C.; Moody, A. Washington; McConnell, Thomas W.; Metcalf, Francis S.; Mallory, D. G.; Malony, John M.; Mitchell, M. C.; Moore, M. M.; Miller, N. H.; McMurdy, Rev. Robert; Murray, Charles W.; Meyer, M. J.; Martin, Leonard; Milburn, Benedict; Malcom, Granville; Mitchell, Paul; Miller, John T.; McConnell, James C.; Morrill, C. P.; Morgan, Henry; Mullen, Thomas; McKnight, J. W.; Maurer, George H.; Monbandon, A.; Morrison, D. C.

N.—Nater, Horatio; Nutt, George W.; North, John H.; Nelson, A. H.; Neff, Benjamin.

O.—Orcutt, Warren H.; Owen, Fred. W.

P.—Pleasants, M. F.; Paddock, E. E.; Phillips, Samuel D.; Penicks, Thos. B.; Prentiss, Charles A.; Peugh, Peter P.; Partello, W. P.; Philp, Franklin; Partello, D. J.; Parker, Elijah; Pitcher, Charles A.; Printz, James; Pearson, S. P.; Pelletier, Antonio; Parker, Myram M.; Parker, Joseph W.; Poulton, J. P. C.; Perry, Louis F.

R.—Reigart, J. Musser; Rice, George C.; Rhinehard, Israel; Ragan, Andr w H.; Ramey, G. H.; Robertson, T. A.; Rogers, J. Sumner; Ruff, George R.; Reynolds, Charles W.; Reed, Thomas M.; Rishton, Thomas; Robinson, Daniel D.; Rapp, Samuel A.; Russell, William R.; Rock, Adolph J. J.; Roberts, R. W.

S.—Stiles, D. F.; Stuyvesant, G. W.; Stevens, C. C.; Sleeper, Sherburne, A.; Shelton, Charles W.; Smith, D. R.; Slater, Samuel Edward; Searl, Henry R.; Stiles, Valentine N.; Sladen, J. Alton; Stevens, Ezra L.; Seigel, B.; Seigel, Moses; Schmedtjie, Augustus; Strauss, S. H.; Shelly, Isaac O.; Smith, J. Moody; Stone, Fred. W.; Spencer, Frank A.; Spicer, O. O.; Spicer, Edward P. L.; Sherman, George B.; Summy, B. W.; Shields, Rev. C. H.; Schwemmer, C. Paul.

T.—Tall, Joseph H.; Tabor, Stephen J. W.; Thurston, G. H.; Terry, Seth A.; Taylor, Frank E.; Tolman, Lewis W.; Tyssowski, Joseph; Thompson, Michael; Thropp, Isaiah; Tilley, Stephen; Tidball, L. P.

U.—Usher, James F.

V.—Vanderlip, William L.; Vout , Charles H.

W.—Wrisley, Silas P.; White, James W.; Witherow, J. M.; Wilson, Chris. N.; Whitmore, John F.; Wendell, Cornelius; Witzleben, Arthur de; Wight, A. S.; Westfall, J. W.; Wirt, William W.; Wyatt, J. Harry; Whiting, Harry C.; Woodward, G. T.; Welcker, John; Wannall, Charles P.; Whittlesey, W. G.; Welcker, Peter D.; Woodson, W. A.; Weirick, J. H.; Wallace, Jr., George; Wood, A. B.

Y.—Young, Joseph H.; Yount, Al. G.

Fellow Crafts.—Bateman, N. C.; Brook, Z. B.; Beveridge, D.; Chipman, C. B.; Guiesinger, John H.; Hall, O. T.; Holden, C. H.; Kelley, Samuel E.; McIntosh, Donald; Mallory, E. P.; Nares, George W.; Stoddard, William O.; St. Clair, A. R.; Thorp, Dwight; Tschuschen, Max Von; Thomas, John T.; Van Keuren, B. M.; Webb, H. L.; West, W. A.

Entered Apprentices.—Allen, J. W.; Brown, T. W.; B rch F. C.; Beach, O.; Ballard, Thomas; Barry, Robert; Clarke, T. W.; Cochell, C. F.; Fay, John B.; Fitch, William; Fry, W. J.; Gill, H. C.; Hazlett, W. B.; Howlett, J. H.; Hundhauser, F. W.; Hedges, B. F.; Keeler, William J.; Mahew, A.; Morton, Lovett S.; McPynchen, William; McConnell, C. C.; Mason, James O.; Noyes, Charles P.; Pierce, H. H.; Payne, James G.; Rosenberg, H.; Rich-

ardson, Henry C.; Smale, William W.; Smith, H. L.; Stnders, A. G.; Swingle, J. M.; Sisson, George; Seldner, Lewis; Seymour, Silas; Southall, Tyler; Stockton, T. B. W.; Servoss, S. M. B.; Toohy, D. J.; Tucker, E. P.; Tulloch, T. L.; Taylor, T. C.; Webb, J. C.; Withers, William.

Reinstated.—Fowler, H. P.; Love, R. H.; Weirbitski, O. H. C.

Withdrawn.—Brown, Benjamin W.; Bower, E. T.; Buck, L. A.; Bunce, James R.; Blanchard, C. B.; Craig, F. J.; Casey, C. C.; Cooke, O. W.; Daniels, Joseph; Duren, John A.; Daniels, Frank G.; Dwinal, C. H.; Ford, George; Fowler, H. P.; Goldragle, Henry; Gibbs, Oliver; Hale, Edward W.; Houghton, A. O.; Jaggard, Robert; Love, R. H.; Lee, J. G. C.; Mather, Tileston, W. M.; Taft, C. S.; Turpin, W. T.; Trimble, Matt.; Wadsworth, A. F. W.; Peugh, Joseph C.; Shelton, R. H.; Stewart, J. C.; Stephenson, Joseph; B.; Wright, A.; Wood, W. E.; Weirbitski, O. V. C.; Washburn, H. S.; Warren, Charles.

Died.—King, G. H.

Dropped for N. P. D.—Davis, D. M.; Evans, F. H.; Fenstermaker, C.; Ingersol, L. D.; McIlroy, Robert; Page, G. R.; Weaver, Harrison.

DAWSON LODGE No. 16.

Meets on the second and fourth Mondays in each month.

OFFICERS.

W. J. STEPHENSON, Worshipful Master.

H. CHASE, Senior Warden.

G. H. CLARKE, Junior Warden.

G. R. THOMPSON, Secretary.

R. H. GRAHAM, Treasurer.

L. STODDARD, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

J. E. F. Holmead, P. M. and P. G. M.

S. T. Shugert, P. M. and P. Sr. G. W.

W. S. Roberts, P. M.

C. Hadaway, P. M.

Joseph Gawler, P. M.

List of Members.

A.—Ansley, Henry; Alexander, C. M.; Alexander, T. H.; Aughterton, George; Allen, J. E.; Allen E. S.; Ashdown, William W.; Amos, A. J.; Anderson, W. S.
B.—Bartlett, M. M.; Bayne, W. H.; Barnard, E. G.; Burnham, N.; Bundick, C. P.; Brenizier, J. L.; Bird, John H.; Bailey, Charles Brooks; Ball, Robert; Burnell, William; Bennett, H. A.; Bennett, H. B.; Burnett, D. L.; Bradley, F. M.; Bell, James E.; Buckle, A.; Beatty, J. H.; Boyd, R.; Bogan, S. W.; Burroughs, H. W.; Bond, S. R.; Bacon, R. A.; Boswell, E. V. B.; Brey, Rev. John; Ballantine, F.

C.—Clark, S. N.; Chapman, J. J.; Chapman, H. N.; Cooper, G. P.; Cramp-ton, J. E.; Chew, C. C.; Chase, F. R.; Clarvoe, J. A. W.; Clephane, L.; Cooper, Bishop; Cox, J. W.; Croggon, R. C.; Cadman, W.; Crossman, W. D.; Chadsey, J. M.; Chase, Henry; Crutchley, W. F.; Connolly, Thomas C.; Clarke, George H.; Craige, P. S.; Chilton, A. F.; Campbell, R. G.; Campbell, R.; Childs, A. F.

D.—De Caindry, William A.; Day, S. H.; Dolan, T. A.; Donn, E. W.; Dawson, John B.; Denty, J. W.; Drown, Orville.

E.—Eckhardt, C. H.; Ellis, Samuel B.; Emery, J. M.

F.—Fay, E. L.; Foster, C. E.; Frisingi, H.; Follansbee, George; Fowler, J. J.; Fowler, J. M.; Fuller, W. H.

G.—Gangewer, J. D.; Gilbert, H. P.; Green, H. M.; Gardner, W. H.; Gawler, Joseph; Galt, William M.; Goggon, R. W.; Glasscott, W. H.; Gordon, A.; Gray, E. N.; Graham, R. H.; Graham, W. S.; Gibson, J. F.

H.—Hess, Jacob; Harrover, J. R.; Harris, William; Hollar, J. R.; Holmead, J. E. F.; Holmead, Rev. A.; Hillman, Seth; Hunt, W. L.; Harrison, J. W.; Hadaway, Charles; Hartz, W. T.; Holmes, E. S.; Hyers, W. H.; Hedricks, B. S.; Hellings, M. L.

I.—Isdell, N. J.; Ingersoll, E. G.

J.—Jencks, Amos T.; Jeffers, W. T.; Jackson, A.; Jones, Levi; Jones, J. Shipley; Jones, J. M.

K.—Karpales, L.; Kerr, John; Keim, D. B. Randolph; Kersey, M.; Klink, A. C.

L.—Lafferty, E. B.; Lambright, George C.; Lamb, D. S.; Lamb, Theodore L.; Larcombe, B. F.; Linville, George W.; Lemon, Charles, Jr.; Lloyd, Thomas E.; Loomis, M.; Lawton, A. F.

M.—Mark, George A.; Miller, Charles P., Jr.; Milburn, Thomas; Montgomery, W. V.; Matthews, E. L.; McIntosh, D.; McClure, George L.; McClermont, R.; McKendry, W.; McCarty, J. T.; Maull, C. H.; May, E. H.; Murtaugh, William J.

N.—Nalley, W. H.; Noble, Henry B.; Nutze, Charles T.; Nelson, R.

O.—Olcott, R. G.

P.—Phillips, J. H.; Pearson, S. M.; Pearson, Joseph L.; Pearson, George W.; Pearson, P. W.; Parkinson, C.; Perkins, E. A.

R.—Royce, F. W.; Roberts, W. S.; Roughton, E.

S.—Seip, R. C.; Swallow, B.; Seibert, F.; Stephenson, A. H.; Sayenhoffen, C.; Shirk, Lewis; Sherriff, George L.; Shomo, John M.; Shugert, S. T.; Stewart, John A.; Stoddard, L., Jr.; Stockbridge, V. D.; Sullivan, John J.; Stout, A. M.; Stephenson, William J.; Sterne, William H.

T.—Thompson, William A.; Thompson, G. R.; Thompson, O. T.; Thompson, John G.; Taylor, James; Taylor, Alfred; Talmadge, H. H.; Trimble, J. H.

V.—Vongieglengen, A. W.

W.—Wilson, B. D.; Wright, L. W.; Wright, W. H.; Webster, F. B.; Whitaker, J. H.; Wylie, W. B.; Weidersheim, J. A.; Walmsley, Theodore.

Y.—Yeatman, W. S.

Fellow Craft.—Giles, J. E.

Entered Apprentices.—Dyer, W. B.; Fredereci, C.; Gill, R. C.; Giles, J. E.; Kerr, W. R.; Yates, Jackson.

Reinstated.—Day, S. H.; Harvey, F. L.

Withdrawn.—Amery, S. A.; Griffin, E. W. W.; Harvey, F. L.; Jewell, B. W.; Mason, J. M.; McLeod, E. M.; Poynton, J. C.; Richardson, M.; Smith, E. A.; Smoot, J. H.; White, S. H.; Webster, William.

Died.—Coyle, Randolph; Martin, Henry G. N.

Dropped for N. P. D.—Blake, J. W.; Baum, W. H.; Bescey, Joseph; Chamberlain, S. S.; Dawson, Charles; Murphy, S. E.; McPheeters, William; Strothers, B. H.; Strong, L. D.; Van Hook, J. W.; Wright, George; Wheeler, George A.

HARMONY LODGE, No. 17.

Meets on the first and third Tuesdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM A. YATES, Worshipful Master.
 S. BAXTER, Senior Warden. J. W. DAME, Junior Warden.
 S. E. CARRINGTON, Secretary. WM. J. BROWN, Treasurer.
 L. STODDARD, Tiler.

Past Masters.

J. W. D. Gray, P. M.
 J. S. Crocker, P. M.
 D. B. Searle, P. M.

List of Members.

A.—Ayers, Willard; Ayers, H. K. W.
 B.—Brown, W. J.; Bishop, Charles R.; Beall, S. A.; Brown, Thomas A.; Bawse, Edward; Brooks, W. S.; Bussius, John; Baxter, Samuel; Brintnall, Frk.; Babcock, George W.; Bailey, T. C.; Briesch, M. T.; Bell, J. S.
 C.—Crown, S. T.; Carrington, S. E.; Colby, John M.; Carrington, C. H.; Chambers, W. W.; Cornwall, J. G.; Cleverdon, J. S.; Crocker, J. S.; Cooper, E. P.; Crooks, John E.; Clawson, J. M.; Conrey, A. C.; Creighton, T. B.
 D.—Dillon, M. A.; Denis, Felix; Deming, Israel; Dame, John W.; Daniels, A. M.; Downs, John A.
 E.—Eckloff, E. C.; Evans, S. D.; Engel, B. F.
 F.—Follansbee, L. T.; Firmin, O. S.; Feinour, T. E. W.; Farlee, W. A.; Floyd, C. M.
 G.—Gray, John W. D.; Gray, J. S.; Gilbert, B. F.; Guigon, Peter; Gordan, Harry; Grant, F. E.; Gentner, J. J.
 H.—Holtzman, I.; Heilbrun, Louis; Hoover, A. M.; Hearle, Charles; Heilbrun, Samuel; Hilton, Adolphus; Howell, C. E.; Hynson, George W.; Hardy, R. W.; Helmus, William; Hillman, N. J.; Haskell, H. L.; Huntington, W. F.; Hall, H. A.; Hamill, S. R.; Hart, William; Hawley, J. O.
 J.—Jones, T. T.; Jimmerson, Isaac; Johnson, T. E.
 K.—King, W. H.; Knowles, Robert; King, John I.; Kant, C. E.
 L.—Lord, W. B.; Langley, C. W.; Lamborn, William; Littlewood, J. B.
 M.—Marr, James F.; McCarthy, John; Morris, E. L.; Murray, B. P.; Muller, Joseph; Mott, Albert; McDermott, C. V.; Morris, C. S.
 N.—Noyes, George E.; Nusbaum, M.
 P.—Parks, C. M.; Parks, J. H.; Parker, J. F.; Piper, H. L.; Price, W. B.; Peirce, A. S.
 R.—Raines, B. R.; Ryan, D. F.; Robertson, S. P.
 S.—Searle, D. B.; Smith, L. M.; Smith, J. A.; Sprohs, A.; Shelse, Charles; Stillson, E. L.; Sloan, A. R.; Saunders, L. M.; Stailey, Samuel; Slater, W. H.; Stewart, Thomas; Scott, F. R.; Saks, A.
 T.—Thornton, W. H.; Tichenor, I. S.; Tucker, George; Trimble, James.
 W.—Webster, John; Webster, W. H.; Wilson, L. A.; Webster, John T.; Wixson, Minzo; Walker, Albert; Whittington, G. W.
 Y.—Yates, W. A.
Fellow Crafts.—Darnall, J. T.; Landis, S. M.; MacCauley, William; Price, W. M.

Entered Apprentices.—Antram, Joseph L.; Ballau, Sylvester; Browne, Geo. H.; Baldwin, William O.; Bryan, William S.; Cole, David; Evans, Thomas B.; Hefflev, Joseph; Ingersoll, R. H.; Merrill, H. S.; McDonald, James J.; Morgan, Frederick S.; Mills, H. H.; Quackenbush, E.; Redway, R. E.; Shillinglaw, R. T.; Speer, Daniel E.; Straus, Daniel; Van Tassel, T. W.; Woodward, F.

Reinstated.—Hitchcox, A.; Fowler, R. H.; Webster, W. H.

Withdrawn.—Allen, E. K.; Amiss, T. B.; Fowler, R. H.; Hitchcox, A.; Houghton, S.; Heilbrun, A.; Levi, Joseph; Lansburgh, Max.

Died.—Bamberger, H. C.; Martting, J. W.

Dropped for N. P. D.—Abrams, A.; Busby, E. W.; Claggett, C. K.; Davis, W. M.; Howe, E.; McQuigg, E. H.; Wilson, L. B.

ACACIA LODGE, No. 18.

Meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

E. J. SWEET, Worshipful Master.

C. B. R. COLLEDGE, Senior Warden.

W. P. YOUNG, Junior Warden.

A. F. MARSH, Secretary.

T. M. HANSON, Treasurer.

L. STODDARD, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

Z. D. Gilman, P. M. and P. S. G. W.

W. H. Baldwin, P. M.

J. B. Will, P. M. and P. D. G. M.

J. B. Cramer, P. M.

J. T. Taylor, P. G. S.

List of Members.

A—Arnold, W. J.

B.—Baldwin, W. H.; Baldwin, Edward; Bassett, Isaac; Bartholow, J. P.; Baker, C. B.; Bettis, F. A.; Bradley, A. H.; Bridges, E. T.; Brice, J. J.; Bridgman, G. W.; Brown, O. C.; Bulkeley, J. W.; Bradley, C. S.; Bates, Stephen.

C.—Cameron, A. C.; Clare, J. C.; Clemons, F. W.; Castle, J. C.; Colledge, C. B. R.; Cramer, J. B.

D.—Davis, J. S.; Dixon, J. H.; Daniel, J. H.; Depro, Fred.

E.—Ebbinghaus, Rev. J. W.; Eickelberger, Frank; Evans, J. O.; Flanagan, C. L.; Forster, Howard; Fowler, T. T.; Franz, C. F. L.; Franzoni, C. W.; Fuller, B. F.

G.—Gibson, John; Gilman, Z. D.; Gorman, A. P.; Gregory, H. J.

H.—Hamilton, R. B.; Hanson, T. M.; Hibbs, G. D. C.; Harmon, C. P.; Harrison, W. H.; Heilborn, N. W.; Hendee, G. E.

J.—Jones, Z.

K.—Kolb, Edward; Lake, Jr., J. L.; Little, J. J.; Lynch, Matthew.

L.—McFarlan, Daniel; McFarlan, W. S.; Marsh, A. F.; Moore, W. G.;

Morse, S. B.; McConnell, G. E.; McLean, J. A.; Morris, jr.; Isaac; Munson, V. B.; Martin, J. E.; Motts, George.

N.—Nelson, Thomas.

P.—Patterson, D. C.; Poindexter, W. M.

R.—Ravenburg, R.; Rider, W. L.; Richter, Henry; Robbins, Z. C.; Robbins, H. A.; Riley, P. C.; Rowland, J. S. C.

S.—Schultze, J. G.; Schmidt, Louis; Shepherd, T. M.; Small, Wm.; Smith, J. T.; Silva, V. M. C.; Sweet, E. J.

T.—Taylor, J. T.; Teemyer, J. H.; Totten, Enoch; Towles, G. B.; Towles, H. O.; Tudor, W. V.

W.—Wilson, P. E.; Will, J. B.; White, Fred.; Wadsworth, J. B.; Walker, C. H.; Wallace, M. T.; Wheeler, H. W.; Wall, Wm.; Work, W. W.

Y.—Young, W. P.

Fellow Crafts.—Hall, R. M.; Lathrop, D. W.; Oakes, F. J.; Putnam, J. W.; Smith, W. S.

Entered Apprentices.—Adams, A. H.; Atkinson, F. F.; Davis, S. R.; Falconer, W. H.; Hogate, J. C.; Stier, H. Clay; Verdi, T. S.

Reinstated.—Cowan, Joseph; Tonner, A. C.

Withdrawn.—Cowan, Joseph; Dietrick, A. J.; Ellerbrook, H.; French, B. F.; Sly, J. M.; Tonner, A. C.

Dropped for N. P. D.—Joseph, J. F.; Larrien, L. C.; Ward, E. J.

LAFAYETTE LODGE, No. 19.

Meets on the first and third Thursdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

EDWIN B. MACGROTTY, Worshipful Master.

D. S. JONES, Senior Warden.

F. M. MARSHALL, Junior Warden.

WILLIAM H. FRY, Secretary.

JOHN T. CLEMENTS, Sr., Treasurer.

L. STODDARD, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

Chauncey Smith, P. M.

Noble D. Larner, P. M. and G. S.

H. A. Whallon, P. M.

List of Members.

A.—Alvord, H. J.; Auldridge, Thomas; Andrews, Wm. P.; Arnold, J. H.; Allen, J. C.; Appel, Chas. A.; Allan, Thos. G.

B.—Baile, C. P.; Booream, E. J.; Branson, P. H.; Bryan, J. V.; Burgdorf, Lewis; Burr, T. S.; Bliss, A. G.; Baar, Lewis; Benner, F.; Bibber, C. W.; Beall, James W.; Baker, H. M.; Blakelock, R. J.; Bratton, W.; Bowker, Hugh D.; Baird, F. A.; Burns, B. F.; Bruni, B. F.; Bramhall, William L.; Bates, Horatio.

C.—Cameron, John; Clark, Joseph; Clements, Sr., John T.; Cluss, Adolph; Connelly, F. D.; Cohen, Sr., R.; Cook, John G.; Cutter, B. P.; Castle, D. E.; Cromwell, Z. W.; Chase, Wm. H.; Craig, John G.; Conrad, C. H.; Chambers, Boon; Chandless, Wm. E.; Creecy, C. E.; Cooper, J. S.; Cornwell, Douglass;

Cady, C. E.; Croggin, John R.; Cross, James; Carrier, A. J.; Cook, W. J.; Cheney, J. E.; Clark, P. M.

D.—Davis, William M.; Dole, S. A.; Douglass, W. O.; Doughty, J. Ed.; Dickinson, George J.

E—Enderle, Joseph L.; Ely, James N.; Eaton, P. H.

F.—Fisher, B. F.; Fuller, E. H.; Fogg, E. B.; Fry, William H.; Flowers, Alfred; Farrow, William H.; Fitch, George A.; Ferriss, Gilbert J.; Frank, Henry; Fabyan, B. D.; Fiske, Eugene A.; Folsom, C. W.

G.—Goodall, G. W.; Gough, S. E.; Grassie, J. M.; Gramlick, F. J.; Gaddis, W. L.; Greer, John R.; Gambs, G.; Gassaway, William; Gilbert, O. H.; Glenn, John W.

H.—Harris, R. S.; Hirsh, J.; Hunt, Zophar; Hoover, J. W.; Holmes, D. E.; Hartung, Charles E.; Nerman, A.; Heywood, George B.; Hayes, Wm.; Hainebach, B.; Hunter, George M.; Howland, J. D.; Hammer, J. G.; Heald, J. A.; Hess, Frank W.; Harrison, Luther; Hobbs, Josiah H.; Hall, H. O.

J.—Jaquette, J. G.; Jennings, J. W.; Jones, W. M.; Jones, D. S.; Jones, R. L.; Jansen, J. C.; Johnson, S. A.; Jocknick, G. F.

K.—Keegan, P.; Kelly, E. E.; Kimball, L. W.; Keeling, J. R.

L.—Lammond, Peter; Langran; William; Larnier, N. D.; Loweree, G. E.; Laurence, J. P.; Lobb, D. C.; Lewis, David; Lewis, D. W. C.; Lanckton, George M.

M.—MacGrotty, E. B.; McCullough, James; Mendes, J. F.; Moran, W. E.; Moulden, A. F.; Musser, George J.; Myers, William C.; Merrill, H. A.; Merril, H. S.; Madge, O. D.; McGown, George; McGlathery, Frank; Mickie, John; McCoy, Joseph M.; Marshall, F. M.; McMillan, A. F.; McKelden, William B.; Marsh, F. M.; Montgomery, R. H.; Martin, Luther; Minnick, W. H.

N.—Nicolay, J. H.; Nordstrom, C. E.; Nelson, C. C.

O.—Olmstead, J. F.; Ormes, J. M.

P.—Patrick, J. H.; Pedrick, W. W.; Perkins, Jr, John; Pickell, J. H.; Pearson, J. P.; Pratt, George W.; Phillips, Joseph; Pearson, H. C.; Parker, Matthew; Perry, Waldo G.; Pinkney, William.

R.—Rich, George W.; Robbins, N. H.; Robinson, George F.; Roach, Thos. E.; Rose, J. R.; Reiss, J. H.; Ramsdell, George P.; Rosegrant, Charles B.

S.—Sharretts, G. E. W.; Sherwood, W. H.; Shibly, W. H.; Small, Bruce; Smith, Chauncey; Smoot, John H.; Steele, T. J.; Strachan, S. S.; Simpson, J. H.; Sheridan, Frederick; Searles, James H.; Schultz, Henry; Sutter, B. P.; Straw, H. D.; Simms, J. W.; Smith, A. C.; Sniffen, C. C.; Smith, D. C.; Stokes, John W.; Shepard, H. D.; Sanders, Thomas B.; Stailey, John H.; Sackville, Charles W.; Smith, J. Dempster; Sinsabaugh, D.; Spear, H. J.; Suter, John T.; Suter, L. P.

T.—Tyler, W. C.; Transue, Absalom; Thatcher, Samuel M.; Thompson, J. B.; Thomasson, S. E.

V.—Viven, John L.

W.—Whallon, H. A.; Wolf, Simon; Wood, Henry P.; Wyvill, W. D.; Wilson, Z. G.; Wilson, Joseph M.; Wilson, John C.; Whitall, J. C.; Wiggin, S. A.; Walsh, Michael H.; Wyman, Charles T.; Wright, William; Wilkins, Charles A.; Wilson, Davies; Wright, J. S.; Whelpley, Charles L.; Wheeler, C. M.; Webster, A. C. H.; Widney, W. A.; Ward, George C.; Webb, J. W.; Wood, George H.; West, Frank E.

Y.—Young, G. J.

Z.—Zeverly, E. A.

Fellow Crafts.—Bishop, H. W.; Davis, J. C.; Meeding, J.; Robertson, W. R.

Entered Apprentices.—Brown, W. H.; Clokey, William N.; Duncan, J. D.; Foulke, C. W.; Gleason, B. P.; Hughes, W. E.; Metz, David; Stratton, J. L.; Wheeler, H.

Reinstated.—Barroll, F. H.; Brown, P. P.; Clark, P. M.; Keeling, J. R.; Parker, M.

Withdrawn.—Barroll, F. H.; Brown, P. B.; Barnes, J. J.; Bentley, A. J.; Griffin, J. W.; Hunt, W. C.; Howell, M. E. N.; McClellan, J. O.; McLean, H. C.; Porter, W. C.; Pierce, D. T.; Stone, J. D.; Sherman, T. O.; Stock, J. F.; Waugh, J. E.; Whitney, W. H.

Died.—Fisher, H. L.; Major, B. C.; Patterson, J. J.

Dropped for N. P. D.—Brookings, E. J.; Blakely, T. M.; Bingham, H. T.; Clarke, W.; Cohen, M.; Eastman, J. R.; Francis, G. W.; Hunt, H. L.; Hutzler, C.; Jones, D. W. C.; Munson, H. T.; Pike, B. S.; Rose, G. W.; Raymond, J. R.; Simpson, J.; Stephenson, J.; Towle, A.; Upton, J. K.; Walker, Cyrus; Whigham, O. J.; Whitman, G. A.; White, Curles.

Expelled.—Wilson, Jacob.

HOPE LODGE, No. 20.

Meets on the second and fourth Fridays in each month.

OFFICERS.

S. HOUSTON, Worshipful Master.

A. C. ADAMSON, Senior Warden.

R. GOODHART, Junior Warden.

R. B. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

W. MERTZ, Treasurer.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, Tiler.

Past Masters.

J. C. Kondrup, P. M.

W. Mertz, P. M.

List of Members.

A.—Adamson, A. C.; Arrison, J. R.; Atkins, E. H.; Arctander, Emil; Altamus, A. F.

B.—Boyer, H.; Barton, C. M.; Bright, W. T.; Blue, D. S.; Brown, Charles O.

C.—Callahan, J. J.; Chase, W. D.; Carver, F. N.

D.—Dickson, C. H.; Donohue, T. H.; Dessau, A. F.; Dichman, E. J.

E.—Emner, J.; Evans, A. M.

F.—Fewkes, E.; Faust, A. J.

G.—Goodhart, R.; Gorman, J. E.

H.—Houston, J. H.; Houston, Samuel; Hulse, C. L.; Heupman, T.; Hahn, J.

J.—Jenkins, J. A.; Johnson, A. W.; Jackson, A.

K.—Kondrup, J. C.; Kern, C. H.

L.—Louis, Max.

M.—Mertz, William; McIlvain, J.; Magill, J. W.; Muldowney, J. F.; McNairy, W. S.; Meyer, G. A.; McClellan, J.; McElwain, J. N.; McChesney, P. A.

P.—Peyser, J.; Peyser, P.; Petersen, A.

R.—Ruff, I. B.; Rodinque, A.; Ronne, A. C.

S.—Smith, H. D.; Stidham, W. F.; Saville, J. H.; Swob, G. J.; Stroebel, George; Schoya, J.; Sarmer, T. W.

T.—Tompkins, R. B.; Thompson, Egbert.

W.—Winter, T. D.

Fellow Crafts.—Anthony, Henry; Lander, J.

Entered Apprentices.—Harrison, Thomas; Rogers, E. L.

Withdrawn.—Carpenter, L. C.; Moe, L. S.; Thorne, S. N.

Dropped for N. P. D.—Graham, T. H.; Ricketta, G. C.; Westwood, W. P.

ANACOSTIA LODGE, No. 21.

Meets on the first and third Mondays in each month.

OFFICERS.

W. F. FARISH, Worshipful Master.
 GEO. H. MARTIN, Senior Warden. CHARLES WHEELER, Junior Warden.
 J. R. McCONNELL, Secretary. JOHN H. WHEELER, Treasurer.
 ———, Tiler.

List of Members.

Cruikshank, John; Farish, W. F.; McConnell John R.; Martin, George H.
 Wilkins, B. F.; Wheeler, J. H.; Wheeler, Charles.
Entered Apprentices.—Martin, R. F.; Shomberger, F.

GEORGE C. WHITING LODGE, No. 22.

Meets on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

S. NORRIS THORNE, Worshipful Master.
 SAMUEL C. PALMER, Senior Warden. H. M. DE HART, Junior Warden.
 JOHN H. DARNE, Secretary. V. SHINN, Treasurer.

Past Master.

M. C. Causten.

List of Members.

B.—Ball, James H.; Butler, Robert.
 C.—Causten, M. C.; Cox, James P., jr.
 D.—Darne, John H.
 F.—Fuller, Wilson N.
 G.—Gaus, S.
 H.—Houghton, A. Otis; Howard, Samuel.
 L.—Larman, John Q.
 M.—Martsh, Joseph F.; Mauman, Casper.
 P.—Palmer, Samuel C.; Prather, Albert C.
 R.—Rogers, John E.
 S.—Schäfer, Frederick; Seligson, Herman; Shinn, V.; Starch, F. W.; Sylvester, H. A.; Shorne, S. Norris.
 W.—Wallace, James P.; Welsh, John E.; Witzerich, George F.; Williams, Bodisco.
 Y.—Yates, James V.; Young, Maurice I.
Entered Apprentices.—Birch, Joseph F.; Kaufmann, M.
Withdrawn.—McKnight, G. R.; Mills, T. M. K.; Palmer, S. B.

PENTALPHA LODGE, No. 23.

Meets on the first and third Mondays in each month.

OFFICERS.

JOSEPH DANIELS, Worshipful Master.

J. W. GRIFFIN, Senior Warden.

L. G. STEPHENS, Junior Warden.

J. C. POYNTON, Secretary.

H. O. HOOD, Treasurer.

L. STODDARD, Tiler.

Past Masters.

George W. Balloch.

A. T. C. Dodge.

W. R. Singleton.

List of Members.

A.—Amiss, T. B.

B.—Balloch, George W.; Barnes, James J.; Barton, W. H.; Barr, Henry D.; Bentley, A. J.; Blanchard, C. B.; Browne, Benjamin W.; Bower, E. T.; Bromwell, H. P. H.; (hon.) Burnside, J. O. P.; Burr, Henry C.

C.—Casey, Charles C.; Chapman, Nath. O.; Chipman, N. P.; Cooke, Oliver W.; Coon, Charles E.

D.—Daniels, Joseph; Denison, Rev. Charles W.; Dodge, A. T. C.; Donaldson, R. B., (hon.) Duren, John A.; Dunwoody, William P.; Dwinall Charles H.; Daniels, Frank G.

F.—Fechtig, W. C.; French, Benjamin F.; French, B. B., (hon.) Faschitz, E. F. M.

G.—Garfield, James A.; Griffin, John W.; Griffin, E. W. W.; Griffith, F. R.; Grinnell, James S.

H.—Hale, E. Warren; Hall, Rev. Charles H.; Higgins, H. A.; Hobbie, Rev. Reeve; Hood, H. O.; Howell, M. E. N.; Hunt, W. C.

J.—Johnson, William T.

K.—Knox, John J.

L.—Leese, Martin W.

M.—Martin, George W.; Mason, J. M.; McLean, H. C.; Munson, Henry T.

N.—Noyes, Henry O.

P.—Pierce, Daniel F.; Poynton, James C.

R.—Ray, H. H.; Richards, J. G.; Richardson, J. P.; Roose, William S.

S.—Singleton, William R.; Stephens, Lewis G.; Stephenson, Joseph; Stewart, John C.; Stoek, J. F.

T.—Tileston, W. M.; Turpin, W. T.

W.—Warren, Charles; Washburne, H. S.; Waugh, James E.; Whitney, W. H.; Whitney, J. N.

Fellow-Crafts.—Johnson, Albert E.; Morhous, John R.*Entered Apprentices.*—Tisdell, Willard F.; Whelpley, J. W.

RECAPITULATION,

Showing the numerical condition of the several Lodges in the jurisdiction, with the work of the past year, and amounts due and paid by each to the Grand Lodge during the year 1868, together with the date of the charter of each.

Name and number of Lodges.	Master Masons per last rept.	Entered.	Passed.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Reinstated.	Total M. M.	Withdrawn.	Died.	Dropped for N. P. D.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Present No. of M. Masons.	Rejected.	Amounts paid by each to G. Lodge.	Date of each charter.
Federal.....No. 1	219	9	10	14	3	1	237	14	1	.....	.....	.....	222	.....	132 50	Feb. 9, 1811.
Columbia.....No. 3	65	4	6	7	.....	.....	75	8	1	7	.....	1	58	.....	37	Feb. 19, 1811.
Washington Naval No. 4	110	3	3	3	2	3	118	8	.....	2	.....	.....	108	.....	61	Feb. 19, 1811.
Potomac.....No. 5	123	7	8	9	3	2	137	6	4	2	.....	.....	125	.....	77 50	Feb. 19, 1811.
Lebanon.....No. 7	187	12	12	8	1	5	201	9	2	.....	.....	.....	190	1	120 50	Oct. 8, 1811.
New Jerusalem.....No. 9	135	6	6	8	.....	4	147	14	1	9	1	.....	122	.....	73	Nov. 2, 1824.
Hiram.....No. 10	188	11	8	8	.....	.....	196	12	2	39	.....	.....	143	.....	95	Jan. 8, 1828.
St. John's.....No. 11	176	12	10	12	6	4	198	5	2	20	.....	.....	171	.....	110 50	Feb. 28, 1856.
National.....No. 12	105	6	4	6	.....	.....	111	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	.....	64 50	May 7, 1846.
Washington Cent'l No. 14	110	16	13	15	.....	1	126	4	.....	8	.....	1	113	.....	96 50	Sept. 2, 1852.
B. B. French.....No. 15	267	17	28	28	9	3	307	36	1	7	.....	.....	263	1	165 50	Dec. 2, 1853.
Dawson.....No. 16	198	9	9	12	2	2	214	12	2	12	.....	.....	188	1	112	May 5, 1857.
Harmony.....No. 17	126	11	8	7	1	3	137	8	1	7	.....	.....	121	1	83	May 5, 1863.
Acacia.....No. 18	84	11	12	12	5	2	103	6	3	.....	.....	1	94	.....	70	Dec. 27, 1863.
La Fayette.....No. 19	242	15	14	18	2	5	267	16	3	22	.....	.....	225	.....	142 50	Dec. 27, 1863.
Hope.....No. 20	51	8	12	12	2	.....	65	3	.....	3	.....	.....	59	1	45 50	May 28, 1867.
Anacostia.....No. 21	*7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7 50	Dec. 28, 1868.
George C. Whiting No. 22	*19	9	7	7	4	.....	30	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	31 50	Dec. 28, 1868.
Pentalpha.....No. 23	*57	7	6	4	3	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	45	May 4, 1869.
• Charter Members.	2,469	175	176	190	46	35	2,740	168	20	141	1	3	2407	5	\$1,570 50	

LIST OF GRAND LODGES in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, with the name and address of their Grand Secretaries.

GRAND LODGE OF	GRAND SECRETARIES.	ADDRESS.
Alabama.....	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery.
Arkansas.....	L. E. Barber.....	Little Rock.
California.....	Alexander G. Abell.....	San Francisco.
Canada.....	Thomas Bird Harris.....	Hamilton, Ontario.
Chile.....	A. M. Medhora.....	Valparaiso.
Connecticut.....	Joseph K. Wheeler.....	Hartford.
Colorado.....	Ed C. Parmlee.....	Central City.
Delaware.....	John P. Allmonnd.....	Wilmington.
England, U. G. L. of.....	John Hervey.....	London.
Florida.....	De Witt C. Dawkins.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	J. E. Blackshear.....	Macon.
Illinois.....	Orlin H. Minor.....	Springfield.
Indiana.....	John M. Bramwell.....	Indianapolis.
Italy.....		
Iowa.....	Theo. S. Parvin.....	Iowa City.
Idaho.....	P. E. Edmondson.....	Idaho City.
Kansas.....	E. T. Carr.....	Leavenworth.
Kentucky.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.....	Louisville.
Louisiana.....	James C. Bachelor.....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Ira Berry.....	Portland.
Maryland.....	Jacob H. Medairy.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Solon Thornton.....	Boston.
Michigan.....	James Fenton.....	Detroit.
Minnesota.....	W. S. Combs.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.
Missouri.....	George Frank Gouley.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Sol. Star.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	J. N. Wise.....	Plattsmouth.
Nevada.....	Wm. A. M. Van Bokkelan.....	Virginia.
New Hampshire.....	Horace Chase.....	Hopkinton.
New Jersey.....	Joseph H. Hough.....	Trenton.
New York.....	James M. Austin, M. D.....	New York City.
North Carolina.....	D. W. Bain.....	Raleigh.
Nova Scotia.....	C. J. Macdonald.....	Halifax.
New Brunswick.....	Wm. F. Bunting.....	St. Johns.
Ohio.....	John D. Caldwell.....	Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	J. E. Hurford.....	Portland.
Pennsylvania.....	John Thompson.....	Philadelphia.
Peru.....		
Quebec.....	Edson Kemp.....	Nelsonville.
Rhode Island.....	Charles D. Greene.....	Providence.
South Carolina.....	R. S. Bruns.....	Charleston.
Tennessee.....	John Frizzell.....	Nashville.
Texas.....	George H. Bringhurst.....	Houston.
Vermont.....	H. Clark.....	Poultney.
Virginia.....	John Dove, M. D.....	Richmond.
Wisconsin.....	William T. Palmer.....	Milwaukee.
Washington Territory.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	T. H. Logan.....	Wheeling.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE
OF
Free and Accepted Masons
OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
For the Year 1870.

SIXTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.



WASHINGTON, D. C.:
MCGILL & WITHEROW, PRINTERS.
1870.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE

1870.

BRO. C. F. STANSBURY.....	M. W. Grand Master.
G. B. CLARK.....	R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
J. B. GIBBS.....	R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
I. L. JOHNSON.....	R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
N. D. LARNER.....	R. W. Grand Secretary.
C. CAMMACK, SR.....	R. W. Grand Treasurer.
J. DANIELS.....	W. Grand Visitor and Lecturer.
J. N. COOMBS.....	W. and Rev. Grand Chaplain.
S. HOUSTON.....	W. Grand Marshal.
W. A. YATES.....	W. Senior Grand Deacon.
H. CHASE.....	W. Junior Grand Deacon.
A. M. MUZZY.....	W. Grand Sword Bearer.
H. C. ELLIS.....	W. Grand Pursuivant.
E. B. BURY, }.....	W. Grand Stewards.
J. B. CRAMER, }	
L. STODDARD.....	Grand Tiler.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons

OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1870.

STATED COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, January 11, A. S. L. S. 5870.

A Stated Communication of the Grand Lodge of F. S. A. S. M. S. of the District of Columbia was held at 7 o'clock.

PRESENT:

M. S. W. R. B. DONALDSON.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. S. W. J. H. RUSSELL.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" G. B. CLARK.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
" M. C. BAXTER.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
" N. D. LARNER.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" C. CAMMACK, Sr.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W. S. J. DANIELS.....	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer.</i>
" J. T. POWELL.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" T. B. CAMPBELL.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
" J. J. CALLAHAN.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
" S. N. THORNE.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
Brother L. STODDARD.....	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

Past Grand Masters B. B. FRENCH and C. F. STANSBURY.

Past Deputy Grand Masters P. H. HOOE and J. LOCKIE.

Past Junior Grand Wardens J. E. RAWLINGS, A. GLASS, A. T. LONGLEY, and
W. H. ORCUTT.

And Representatives and Past Masters from all the Lodges except No. 21.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form.

On motion, it was voted, that all Master Masons in good and regular standing, that may apply, be admitted to the session of the Grand Lodge.

On motion, it was voted to dispense with the reading of the proceedings of previous Communications, they being in the hands of the printer.

Bro. Daniels, on behalf of the committee to whom was referred the petition of Mr. L. M. Soper, for reinstatement to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, submitted the following report, which was received, adopted, and the committee discharged from the further consideration of the petition:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, A. L. 5870.

*To the M. W. Grand Master, Wardens, and Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia:*

Your committee, to whom was referred the petition of L. M. Soper, for a "re-hearing and review" of the case of Bro. William D. Whiteside *versus* L. M. Soper, beg leave to report, that they have discharged the duty assigned them, by carefully considering the application of the petitioner, closely examining the record of the proceedings had in the case, and listening to an elaborate argument by Brother Thomas I. Gardiner, who appeared before your committee as counsel for the petitioner, and respectfully submit, that they fail to discover any just grounds for granting the prayer of said petitioner.

J. DANIELS,
J. B. GIBBS,
J. H. JOCHUM,
Committee.

Bro. Searle, on behalf of the committee appointed to investigate and report upon the condition of Anacostia Lodge, No. 21, submitted a report, which was received, and the consideration of the same postponed until the May Communication of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. M. C. Baxter, from the committee to whom was referred the papers in the case of the expulsion of Bro. I. Newton, by Centennial Lodge, No. 14, submitted a report, recommending that the papers in the case, which were, in the opinion of the committee, defective and not such as could be acted upon intelligently by the Grand Lodge, be returned to the Lodge, with instructions to furnish the Grand Lodge with a more full and complete statement of the facts and action of the Lodge in the case; which was adopted.

Bro. Past Grand Master B. B. French submitted, on behalf of the Committee on Jurisprudence, the following reports, which were received and the recommendations contained in them adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia:

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to which was referred sundry papers relative to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in and for the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, make the following report:

The papers referred to your committee are—

1. Proceedings of the Convention of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, held at the city of Montreal, Province of Quebec, on the 20th and 21st of October, 1869; also the report of the organization of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Quebec.
2. Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada, at a Special Emergent Communication, held at the city of Montreal, on the first day of December, 1869.
3. A circular from the Grand Lodge of Quebec, of November 20, 1869, setting forth the reasons for the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The proceedings of the convention show that, in conformity with a call, dated September 30, 1869, signed by a large number of highly respectable brethren of

the Province of Quebec, twenty-one Lodges assembled in convention, and with the usual formalities proceeded to form, and did form, the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The proceedings of the Emergent Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, held on the first day of December, are entirely on the subject of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and in opposition thereto.

The circular from the Grand Lodge of Quebec sets forth, at considerable length and in a very clear manner, the right of the brethren who formed that Grand Lodge to do so.

Your committee are now called upon to give this Grand Lodge their views and conclusions upon this important subject.

They have read with great care all the papers submitted, and they cannot see any reason why the Grand Lodge of Quebec is not a legally formed and properly constituted Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Canada was formed in 1855. Prior to the formation of that Grand Lodge, Freemasonry in Canada was principally under the control of the Grand Lodge of England. The Grand Lodges were called Provincial Grand Lodges, and the Provincial Grand Masters were appointed by the Grand Master of England. Under these circumstances, Canada, then being one Province, a convention was called and largely attended, and "The Grand Lodge of Canada" was formed.

The Grand Lodge of England refused to acknowledge it, and Masonic difficulties in Canada were, for two or more years, a fruitful subject of discussion in all the Grand Lodges of the United States.

Any one who will take the trouble to look back at the printed proceedings of this Grand Lodge in 1856, will find a very elaborate report, drawn up by the chairman of this committee, arguing, to the best of his ability, the whole subject, and concluding with an acknowledgment of the Grand Lodge of Canada, which report was sustained by this Grand Lodge.

This, you will remember, was when Canada *was a single Province*, and, as we believed, entitled to govern her own Masonic affairs, independent of England or any other outside power.

In July, 1867, that Province was severed into two separate and distinct Provinces, called the "Province of Quebec" and the "Province of Ontario;" and joined with the "Province of Nova Scotia" and "Province of New Brunswick," have become "The Dominion of Canada."

So, if it was proper to acknowledge the Grand Lodge of Canada, it being an independent body, in a single Province, it seems to your committee equally proper that when the Dominion of Canada is formed into four separate Provinces, each of those Provinces is entitled to a separate and independent Grand Lodge; and we all know that two of those Provinces—Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—has each its Grand Lodge, both of which have been acknowledged by us, and both of which stand on our register as in full communication with us.

This is no new question within the United States.

Up to December, 1811, the District of Columbia was under the Masonic jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges of Maryland and Virginia; but, having become a separate Territory of the United States, and Freemasonry in the District having assumed a sufficient power to believe itself entitled to be independent, a convention was called, and the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was formed.

So of Virginia. The Grand Lodge of Virginia had jurisdiction from the eastern boundary of Ohio to the capes. The State was divided, and "West Virginia" was formed, and the Grand Lodge of West Virginia is now formed and acknowledged by every Grand Lodge in the Union.

With these precedents before us, how much soever we may regret to differ in opinion with our respected brethren of the Grand Lodge of Canada, we can come to no other conclusion than the one already expressed. And we hope to be pardoned for expressing a strong desire and sincere wish that, when the Grand Lodge of Canada review this whole matter, and take into consideration their own position in relation to the Grand Lodge of England in 1855, they will conclude to change their organization into the "Grand Lodge of Ontario,"

acknowledge the "Grand Lodge of Quebec" cordially and fraternally, and proceed onward in harmony and fraternal affection.

Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recognizes the Grand Lodge of Quebec as an independent Masonic Grand Jurisdiction, and will hold fraternal correspondence therewith.

B. B. FRENCH,
CHAS. F. STANSBURY,
JOHN LOCKIE,

Committee.

To the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia:

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to which has been referred communications from the Grand Lodges of Louisiana, Kentucky, and Ohio, and a communication of the Grand Consistory of the 32d degree of the A.: and A.: S.: Rite in and for the State of Louisiana, under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of that rite for the southern jurisdiction of the United States, sitting at Charleston, South Carolina, all relative to an interference of a spurious and clandestine body, calling itself "A Supreme Council of the A.: and A.: S.: Rite for the Sovereign and Independent State of Louisiana," with the rights of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana,

REPORT:

That it appears, not only from the several communications above referred to, but that it is matter of Masonic history, that one Jacques Foulvouze undertook, in 1858, to establish in the State of Louisiana a new Supreme Council of the A.: and A.: S.: Rite antagonistic to the regular Council of the Rite, whose see is at Charleston, South Carolina. This body was deemed spurious and clandestine, and was so pronounced by the regular Supreme Council and by many other bodies of the A.: and A.: S.: Rite all over the world. The then Grand Master of the Grand Orient of France, Prince Lucien Murat, refused to acknowledge this spurious grand body, and on the 4th of February, 1859, by a decision of the Grand College of Rites of France, the name of Jacques Foulhouze (who received the degrees of the A.: and A.: S.: Rite in France) was struck from the "Book of Gold" of that body.

The clandestine body, however, continued to exist and to work in Louisiana; and, entirely disregarding the comity exercised by the legitimate Council toward all Grand Lodges, (i. e., never attempting to confer the first three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry within the jurisdiction of any Grand Lodge,) commenced conferring the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

So long as this was done by this spurious body, and it was not recognized by any other grand body, the Grand Lodge of Louisiana sought no action of any other Grand Lodge; but contented itself with declaring Masons thus made clandestine, and not to be fraternized with in any manner within the jurisdiction of that Grand Lodge.

But on the fifth day of November, 1868, the Grand Master of France, Millinet, disregarding the action of his illustrious predecessor, Prince Lucien Murat, by a decree, recognized and entered into fraternal relations with that spurious and clandestine body, *on socialistic and political grounds*, and granted it a mutual representation.

In view of this unmasonic and unjustifiable action of the Grand Orient of France, the Grand Lodge of Louisiana has issued a very able circular, stating at length the entire case, which has been transmitted to all the regularly constituted European and American Grand Lodges, for such action by them as may be deemed expedient and proper.

The papers submitted are quite voluminous, but your committee believe they have stated the case so that it can be understood, without incumbering our record with copies of the papers themselves.

It is proper that your committee should state further, that in March, 1869, the Sov.: G.: Commanders of the two legitimate Supreme Councils of the A.: and

A. S. Rite of the United States, Ill. Brothers Pike and Drummond, addressed a letter to the Grand Master of the Grand Orient of France, setting forth a history of the entire case, and condemning his action in the premises; to which he replied, briefly but most courteously, through his Grand Secretary, on the 28th of April last, promising to examine and consider their communication, and closing with the remark that his decree was issued with no hostile intentions toward our powers, but with a general view to benefit the Masonic Order in the two hemispheres. This leads to the hope that, on further reflection, he will annul his offensive decree. We, however, have but one course to pursue, but one duty to perform, and that is to follow the example of all the Grand Lodges which have spoken on this subject, and condemn the course pursued by the Grand Orient of France. Your committee, therefore, report the following resolutions, and recommend their adoption:

Resolved, By the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, that, until the Grand Orient of France annuls all its decrees, edicts, and resolutions, recognizing the spurious Grand Council of the State of Louisiana, all Masonic intercourse between that Grand Orient and this Grand Lodge be, and is hereby, dissolved; and all Freemasons owing allegiance to this Grand Lodge are forbidden to receive as visitors or hold Masonic intercourse with any Freemason owing allegiance to said Grand Orient of France or any Masonic body under its jurisdiction.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge transmit a copy of this report and these resolutions to the Grand Orient of France, and to all Masonic bodies in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, under his signature and the seal of the Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

B. B. FRENCH,
CHAS. F. STANSBURY,
JOHN LOCKIE,

Committee on Jurisprudence.

Bro. Past Grand Master B. B. French also submitted the following report, from the majority of the Committee on Jurisprudence, which was accepted, and all of the report, except that portion relating to the right of visitation, was adopted:

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to which was referred the Grand Master's letter-book, make the following report:

That they have carefully examined the letter-book of the Grand Master, and find in it much to commend and nothing to condemn.

The first letter written, after the installation of Grand Master Donaldson into office, bears date January 11, 1869, and is a request, couched in the most charitable terms, to the Master of Dawson Lodge, No. 16, to bury the remains of Bro. John E. Lewis, who, on his dying bed, had requested Masonic burial.

Every member of this Grand Lodge remembers the difficulty between this jurisdiction and that of New York relative to the making of that brother a Freemason. It commenced under the Grand Mastership of the immediate predecessor of the present Grand Master, and was one of the uncomfortable legacies transmitted by Grand Master French to his successor.

Bro. Lewis, while a resident of this jurisdiction, went to New York, and while there received the degrees of Masonry in Rising Sun Lodge, No. 130. He returned here, made himself known as a Mason, and the question was raised as to the propriety of the action of Rising Sun Lodge. Pending the correspondence between the Grand Masters of the two jurisdictions on this subject, Bro. Lewis was taken sick, and, after receiving all possible attention and aid from his brethren here, died. He was buried with all the honors of the Craft by Dawson Lodge, in conformity with the request of the Grand Master. And the next letter, dated January 19, is to the M. W. Grand Master of New York, announcing to him the death of Bro. Lewis, stating the facts attending his sickness, death, and burial at considerable length and with much feeling, and closing with the following sentiment:

"From these circumstances you will perceive, M. W. Sir and Brother, that the grand, true spirit of *Masonic charity*, which 'never faileth,' has animated the brethren of this jurisdiction, and enabled them to rise above feelings which, in the hearts of others than true Masons, would have served to chill and seal up the source of charity, and check its free outpourings."

The entire action of our Grand Master on this subject does honor to his head and heart.

Passing over several letters of the Grand Master, in the directions and decisions contained in which your committee fully concur, and which are so plain as not to admit of question by any one, they come to a letter dated April 27, 1869, to the Master of New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9, in reply to a question whether the Junior Warden of a Lodge, during his term of office, is eligible to the office of Senior Warden in the event of a special election to a vacancy occurring in that office. The Grand Master, after giving his reasons at some length, decides, that the Junior Warden is not eligible to the position of Senior Warden until the expiration of the term for which he was elected to serve as Junior Warden.

In this decision your committee concur.

The Junior Warden having been elected and installed for a Masonic year, or until his successor is elected and installed, cannot, except by death, suspension, expulsion, or removal from the jurisdiction, be divested of the office.

But, if the Lodge desire to promote him to the office of Senior Warden, the office can be left open until the next annual election, when he will be eligible.

The Grand Master decided, July 27, 1869, that "A Lodge has a right to investigate charges brought against a brother for an offense alleged to have been committed before his initiation, if such offense be, in the judgment of the Lodge, of a nature to reflect discredit upon the Fraternity. Of this the Lodge is to be the judge, subject to an appeal from its judgment to the Grand Lodge."

Also, "That whatever the conduct and history of a brother may have been, either before or since he became a Mason, his 'Masonic relations' cannot be changed, nor any of his rights forfeited, except it be by the legal action of a Lodge. And, until tried by his peers and found guilty of an offense that demands punishment, his Masonic rights and Masonic relations are indefeasible!"

Your committee regard this as good Masonic law, and approve it.

Passing over two letters, relating entirely to local matters between the Grand Master and one of the subordinate Lodges, which were Masonically adjusted, your committee come to a letter of the Grand Master, dated September 20, 1869, addressed to the Master of Lafayette Lodge, No. 19, on the subject of the right of visitation.

This Grand Lodge will see the very delicate position in which the chairman of this committee, who writes this report, is placed, when he informs them that the Master of Lafayette Lodge, after submitting several questions to the M. W. Grand Master, stated that "the above questions were propounded by the Worshipful Master (at that time) of Lebanon Lodge, William Middleton, to (then) M. W. Grand Master B. B. French, and replies received; but I do not feel justified in accepting the same for law as governing my own actions in case of my Lodge."

This subject is believed to be of sufficient importance to justify your committee in inserting in this report a full copy of the letter of M. W. Grand Master Donaldson, and the decisions of Grand Master French, which he indorses. They are as follows:

THE LETTER.

"SEPTEMBER 20, 1869.

"H. A. WHALLON, E. q.,

"W. Master of Lafayette Lodge No. 19.

"DEAR SIR AND BRO.: Your communication of the 14th instant was received.

"You submitted for my consideration and decision the following questions:

"1. Does a Master Mason, in good standing in his Lodge, possess the inherent right of visiting any Masonic Lodge wherever he may go?

"2. It has been claimed that a Master Mason may object to a visiting brother,

the reasons to be determined solely in his own conscience. Does a Master Mason possess the unqualified right of objecting to the presence of a visiting brother in his Lodge?

"3. If a Master Mason objects to a visiting brother sitting in his Lodge, is he accountable to the Lodge, and is it his duty to give reasons for his objection?

"4. If a Master Mason has sufficient reasons for objecting to a brother visiting his Lodge, is it not his duty to prefer charges, so as to bring the objectionable brother under Masonic discipline, and give him an opportunity to vindicate his character?

"5. If a Master Mason shall hear the statement of his friend, affecting the character of a brother Master Mason, would he be justified in objecting to the presence of such brother in his Lodge upon an *ex parte* statement?

"You state that the above questions were propounded by the Worshipful Master (at that time) of Lebanon Lodge, William Middleton, to (then) M.: W.: Grand Master B. B. French, and replies received; but I (you) do not feel justified in accepting the same for law as governing my (your) own actions in case of my (your) Lodge."

"You then state a case similar to that which originally called forth the questions from Bro. Middleton.

"In reply I have to say, that, both before and since the receipt of your communication, I have carefully considered the above questions, and I am fully satisfied in my own mind that the position assumed by Bro. French in regard to each one of them is *correct*; though the subject of the rights of a visiting brother is one of such great importance that it should be acted upon and finally settled, so far as this jurisdiction is concerned, by the Grand Lodge.

"I regret that it was not brought forward at the last Annual Communication. It will, however, come before the Grand Lodge at one of the approaching Communications, and will doubtless receive the consideration its importance merits.

"In the meantime, I am glad to take advantage of the opportunity offered by your communication to indorse officially the decisions of M.: W.: Bro. French upon these same questions, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.

"They are probably quite as full and explicit as could be desired, and I have no reason to suppose that I could better the language used in conveying them, though many additional reasons might be given, were it necessary, for the position therein assumed.

"You will, therefore, Worshipful Sir, consider these decisions as the 'law' in this jurisdiction until set aside by the Grand Lodge, or by another Grand Master, and govern yourself, in your official actions, accordingly.

"I am, truly and fraternally, yours,

"R. B. DONALDSON,
"Grand Master."

"GRAND MASTER FRENCH'S DECISIONS.

"To the first question, I reply by the following quotation from Mackey's Masonic Jurisprudence, p. 29:

"*Landmark Fourteenth.*

"The right of every Mason to visit and sit in every regular Lodge is an unquestionable landmark of the Order. This is called 'the right of visitation.'"

"This right of visitation has always been recognized as an inherent right, which inures to every Mason as he travels through the world, &c.

"Every writer of any eminence on Masonic subjects, whose works have come under my notice, express the same idea, and I believe it is not questioned anywhere.

"I have, therefore, no difficulty in replying affirmatively to that question.

"To your second question, I reply as follows:

"A Master Mason, who is a member of a Lodge, has an unqualified right to object to the admission of a visiting brother into the Lodge of which he is a member.

"The great object in all Masonry," says Bro. Mackey, (*Jurisprudence*, p. 209,) 'being the preservation of harmony among the brethren, which our ritual properly declares to be "the support of all well-regulated institutions," it has been deemed, by many excellent authorities, to be the prerogative of any member of a Lodge to object to the admission of a visitor, when his relations to that visitor are of such a nature as to render it unpleasant for the member to sit in a Lodge with the visitor.'

"This principle in Masonry has been settled by some of the most learned and reliable Masons in the United States, as well as by Bro. Mackey.

"To your third question, I reply:

"That in my opinion the objecting brother is accountable to the Worshipful Master and the Lodge for his objections, and is bound, if required, to give his reasons therefor.

"In the article from which I have already quoted, (*Mackey's Jurisprudence*, p. 29,) he says, speaking of the right of visitation: 'This right may, of course, be impaired or forfeited on special occasions by various circumstances; but when admission is refused to a Mason in good standing, who knocks at the door of a Lodge as a visitor, it is to be expected that some good and sufficient reason shall be furnished for this violation of what is in general a Masonic right, founded on the landmarks of the Order.'

"In addition to this, the fact is well known to all well-informed Masons, that the entire responsibility of refusing admission to a visiting brother rests on the Master of the Lodge; for, when a brother objects, it is for the Master to decide whether the objection shall deprive the visitor of his right.

"Bro. Mackey says (*Jurisprudence*, p. 216:.) 'The right of visit is a positive right, which inures to every affiliated Master Mason, always' * * *. 'It may be forfeited for good and sufficient cause; while for the Master of any Lodge to deny it, without such cause, is to do a Masonic wrong to the brother claiming it, for which he will have his redress upon complaint to the Grand Lodge,' &c.

"Can it be, then, that the Master is not to know the reasons of objection, so as to be able to show sufficient cause for denying the applicant his inherent right to visit?

"An affirmative answer to this question would clothe any member of any Lodge with arbitrary power to cause the rejection of every visitor who applies for admission!

"It cannot, with any reason, be for a moment sustained.

"To your fourth question I reply, that, when an objecting brother gives his reasons, if the Lodge deem them of sufficient weight to sustain charges, it is its duty to direct the Junior Warden to prefer them to the Lodge, that the brother may be dealt with.

"The fifth question propounded by you is, in my opinion, one to which no general principle can be applied. It must depend entirely on the nature of the statement made by the friend."

Your committee have given all the data before them on this important and vexed question of the right of visitation and of objection.

They sustain the decisions given, believing them to be Masonic, just, and right.

On the 30th of October, M. W. Grand Master Donaldson decided, that members of a committee appointed to try a brother could not be witnesses in the case. That, if a member of a committee "had knowledge of facts in regard to the guilt or innocence of the accused," it was his duty "to ask to be excused from serving on the committee, and offer himself as a witness in the case."

This is not only good law, but good Masonic doctrine.

Who ever heard of a judge, or a jurymen, or an arbitrator, being a witness in a case that was on trial by either of them?

This decision of the Grand Master your committee fully indorse.

On the 29th of November, 1869, the Grand Master decided, that, where a brother had been dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues, and suffered

so long a time to elapse before paying them as to forfeit his membership, and then paid them, applied for reinstatement, and was rejected, the proper evidence for him to present to another Lodge for affiliation would be a certificate from the Lodge of which he had been a member, stating that the brother had been a member of the Lodge in good standing, and, having paid all his dues, had ceased to be a member. And he directed the Lodge to furnish such a certificate under its seal. •

In this matter the Grand Master followed the precedent set by the Grand Lodge of New York, and your committee believe it to be the proper course under the circumstances.

We have now gone through the Grand Master's letter-book, and brought to the attention of the Grand Lodge every decision made by the Grand Master that we deemed of sufficient importance to be noticed.

The letters show clearly the ability and industry of the Grand Master, and are most creditable to him.

Your committee indorse every decision he has made, and hope the Grand Lodge will concur with them in their conclusions.

Respectfully submitted,

B. B. FRENCH,
JOHN LOCKIE,

Committee on Jurisprudence.

Bro. Past Grand Master C. F. Stansbury, of the Committee on Jurisprudence, submitted the following as a minority report on the question of the right of visitation reported upon by the majority of the committee in the preceding report:

The undersigned concurs in the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence on the Grand Master's letter-book, except as to the question of the right of visitation. On that question he has the misfortune to differ with the committee, and, with great deference to the opinions they have advanced, submits the following as his reasons for his own view of that matter.

That he admits the right of visitation is an unquestionable landmark, and that, when admission is denied a Mason in good standing, who knocks at the door of a Lodge, it is to be expected that some good and sufficient reason be furnished for the denial. But he believes that the fact, that any one member of the Lodge has stated in open Lodge that he cannot consent to sit with the brother so asking admission, is a "good and sufficient reason" for excluding the applicant.

Bro. French says: "A Master Mason who is a member of a Lodge has an *unqualified* right to object to the admission of a visiting brother into the Lodge of which he is a member."

But, if the objecting member is obliged to give his reason, and the Master or the Lodge has to act on that reason by a vote, and the brother objected to may come in in spite of the objection, the undersigned cannot see that the right of objection is in any sense *unqualified*, or amounts to anything as a personal Masonic right. It is nothing more than a right to bring charges against the brother applying for admission, and to be held responsible to the Master and to the Lodge if the charges be not sustained.

And if the objecting member tells the truth when he says he cannot sit in the Lodge with the applicant for admission, such member will be driven from his own Lodge by the visiting brother. Thus the question will be reduced to this, whether the Lodge had better drive out one of its own members, known to be in good standing, or admit a stranger, to whom objection has been made in open Lodge.

The undersigned cannot hesitate to decide that it is better to deny admission to a visitor than to disturb the harmony of a Lodge by excluding one of its own members, in order to gratify a person who is not specially interested or entitled to participate in the proceedings of the Lodge, and stands in no intimate relation to it.

If the objections be stated, and the Lodge vote on them, the vote either admits or excludes the applicant for visitation. If it admits him, the minority, and especially the objecting member, is aggrieved. If it excludes him, so formal an act operates as an imputation upon the character of the applicant; whereas, if the applicant is excluded upon a single objection, it is at once supposed that the personal relations of the parties are not harmonious, and no judgment is passed or inferred upon the character of either party.

The right of objection is very seldom exercised. So far from being one that requires repressive legislation to restrain it, it is one that is too seldom availed of by members of the Fraternity. It is naturally very unpleasant for any man of proper sensibility to rise in open Lodge and object to the admission of a visitor. Nothing short of a strong sense of wrong, or of incompatibility, would induce a man of average feeling to make such objection. The writer, though an old Mason, has never seen it done in a single instance, and he therefore thinks there is little danger of the privilege of objection being abused.

For these reasons he differs with the committee, and thinks that the right of objection ought to remain absolute and unquestioned.

He therefore asks the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the right of a member of a Lodge to object to the admission of a visitor is absolute and unquestionable, and that he is not bound to give any reason for such objection.

Resolved, That on objection being made by a member of a Lodge to the admission of an applicant for visitation, the Master of the Lodge is bound to exclude such applicant, and that the fact of such objection constitutes a "good and sufficient reason" for such exclusion.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. F. STANSBURY.

Both of the reports on the right of visitation having been read, after a very lengthy and interesting debate on the question, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until the next Stated Communication of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Secretary laid before the Grand Lodge a communication from the Secretary of Federal Lodge, No. 1, transmitting the papers in the case of the trial and expulsion of Bro. John Knox by said Lodge; also one from Bro. J. Daniels, as counsel, transmitting a letter from Bro. J. Knox, wherein he appeals from the action of Federal Lodge, No. 1, and prays that its action may be reversed; also one from the Secretary of Harmony Lodge, No. 17, transmitting the papers in the case of the trial and expulsion of Bro. Chas. R. Bishop by said Lodge.

The papers in both of these cases were referred to a special committee, consisting of Bros. J. B. Gibbs, J. H. Jochum, and I. L. Johnson.

The Grand Secretary laid before the Grand Lodge the following communication from the Grand Orient of France; which was read, and, on motion, laid on the table:

TRANSLATION.

To the Glory of the Great Architect of the Universe!

GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE,
SUPREME COUNCIL FOR FRANCE AND THE FRENCH POSSESSIONS,
ORIENT OF PARIS, 25th October, 1869.

The Grand Master of the Order to the Foreign Masonic Powers.

S. S. S.:

BELOVED BRETHREN: In the General Assembly of the 8th of July the Grand Orient of France proclaimed the following declaration:

"The Masons under the obedience of the Grand Orient of France, represented

by their delegates at the Convention of 1869, affirm that humanity and Masonry are outraged, while color, race, or religion suffice to prevent the uninitiated from becoming one of the Masonic family.

In the same sitting the Assembly invited the Grand Master of the Order to make known this declaration to all the Foreign Masonic Powers, together with the resolution adopted by the Grand Orient of France, to break all alliance with every Masonic body that should refuse to adhere to it.

Conformably to this decision, beloved brethren, I have the honor of calling your attention to this declaration. You will find in the official bulletin, which has already been sent to you, (July, 1869, from page 301 to 306,) the motives which have led the Grand Orient of France to adopt it, and the sentiments by which the Grand Orient have been influenced on this occasion.

I am sure that this declaration will meet with no opposition from any of the Grand Masonic Powers of the globe, and that it will not deprive the Grand Orient of France of any alliance. Are not the principles contained therein in effect the fundamental principles of Masonry, and the natural application of its device, "liberty, equality, fraternity?"

Therefore, beloved brethren, I expect to receive, at the same time with the acknowledgment of the receipt of this communication, the adhesion of the Most Serene Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

I shall be grateful if you can send it to me before May, 1870, the date of our next General Assembly.

Receive, beloved brethren, the assurance of my great regard and fraternal sentiments.

The Grand Master.

MELLIEURE.

{ Seal of G. O. }
{ of France. }

By the Grand Master:

The Grand Master Adjunct,
ALFRED BLANCHE.

The Grand Secretary laid before the Grand Lodge the commissions of Bro. B. B. French, as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, and Bro. N. D. Larner, as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia; when, on motion, it was voted that the brethren be received and acknowledged as such.

The Grand Secretary reported that since the last Stated Communication of the Grand Lodge the M. W. Grand Master had appointed Bro. Geo. L. Otis Grand Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, and Bro. Benjamin A. Botts Grand Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Texas.

Bro. French presented to the Grand Lodge a copy of the proceedings of the Masonic demonstration at Haverhill, Massachusetts, October 25, 1869, on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Hon. Bro. Moses Wingate; which was ordered to be placed on file.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments offered to the Constitution at the Semi-Annual Communication of May 4, 1869, as follows:

Strike out section 22 of article XX, and insert the following:

"SECTION 22. Every Lodge is prohibited from initiating any one not a resident of this District for a period of twelve months, without first having received the consent of the Lodge nearest his place of residence, *under seal*."

Adopted.

Amend section 18, article XX, by adding thereto the following:

"And if such applicant for a renewal of membership be rejected, and no charges are preferred against the brother; the Lodge, by a majority vote, may give him a certificate that he has paid all indebtedness to the Lodge, and is no longer a member thereof."

Which was amended by striking out the words "and is no longer a member thereof," and inserting "and ceased to be a member thereof," and then adopted.

The amendments to section 8 of article XX, changing the fees to be paid for receiving the degrees, were rejected.

Bros. Larner and Buchly submitted the following amendment to the Constitution, which was laid over:

Amend section 2, article I, by striking out "First Tuesday," wherever it occurs in the section, and insert in lieu thereof, "Second Wednesday;" also strike out "7 o'clock," in last line of section, and insert "5 o'clock."

The report of the committee on the burial service being next in order, the consideration of the same was, on motion, postponed until such time as the Grand Master shall find it convenient to call a Special Communication for its consideration.

On motion, it was voted that the Grand Lodge rent, in connection with the Grand Chapter of the District, the apartments provided in the New Masonic Temple for the Grand bodies of the District, at an annual rent of \$100 each.

On motion, the sum of \$150 was appropriated to assist in furnishing the apartments of the Grand bodies in the new Temple.

Bros. Johnson and Jones moved to amend the Constitution, by striking out the word "forty," in section 8 of article XX, and insert "thirty;" which was laid over.

The M. W. Grand Master installed Bro. J. H. Mills as Senior Grand Deacon for the current year.

The Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, February 12, A. L. 5870.

A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia was held at 7 o'clock p. m.

PRESENT:

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. G. B. CLARK	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
" M. C. BAXTER	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
" N. D. LARNER	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" C. CAMMACK, SR.	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W. J. DANIELS	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer.</i>
" W. V. TUDOR	<i>Reverend and Grand Chaplain.</i>

W.: T. B. CAMPBELL.....	as <i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
" J. J. CALLAHAN.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
" W. J. STEPHENSON.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" S. N. THORNE.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" W. MIDDLETON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
Brother L. STODDARD.....	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

Past Grand Master B. B. FRENCH.

Past Deputy Grand Masters P. H. HOOE, J. LOCKIE.

Past Senior Grand Warden A. GLASS.

Past Junior Grand Wardens J. E. RAWLINGS, A. T. LONGLEY, W. H. ORCUTT.

And Representatives and Past Masters from all the Lodges except No. 21.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form.

The M.: W.: Grand Master stated he had called the Grand Lodge together for the purpose of considering the unfinished business.

The M.: W.: Grand Master laid before the Grand Lodge a communication from the President of the Board of Directors of the Masonic Hall Association, notifying the Grand Lodge that the New Masonic Temple would be completed and ready for dedication in the early part of May next, and requesting that the Grand Lodge take such action in relation thereto as they may deem best.

On motion of the Grand Secretary, it was voted that the New Temple be dedicated by the Grand Lodge at such time in May next as may be agreed upon by the M.: W.: Grand Master and the Board of Directors of the Masonic Hall Association. The ceremonies, in consequence of the financial condition of the Fraternity, to be performed without public display.

Past Grand Master B. B. French submitted a report from the Committee on Jurisprudence, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution, which the M.: W.: Grand Master decided could not be entertained at a Special Communication, the Constitution prohibiting the same; whereupon Bro. French withdrew the report, and gave notice that he would present the same at the next regular communication of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Secretary presented a commission from the M.: W.: Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, appointing Bro. H. J. Martin as the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia; which was received, and, on motion, Bro. Martin was received and acknowledged as such.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the consideration of the regulations and services to be observed at the funerals of deceased brethren, reported at a previous Communication by a special committee appointed for that purpose. The regulations reported were then read and considered section by section, and, after having been amended, were adopted.

The hour being late, it was voted that the consideration of the remainder of the report be postponed until the 30th instant, at 7 o'clock p. m., and that the Grand Secretary cause the report to be printed, and furnish each member of the Grand Lodge with a copy of the same.

The Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

RESUMED CONVOCATION.

WASHINGTON, *March 30, A. L. 5870.*

The Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia met at 7 o'clock p. m., and resumed labor.

PRESENT:

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. J. H. RUSSELL.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" G. B. CLARK.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
" M. C. BAXTER.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
" N. D. LARNER.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" C. CAMMACK, SR.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W. J. DANIELS.....	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer.</i>
" J. H. MILLS.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
" W. J. STEPHENSON.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" S. N. THORNE.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" W. MIDDLETON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>

Brother L. STODDARD..... *Grand Tiler.*

Past Deputy Grand Master J. LOCKIE.

Past Junior Grand Warden W. H. ORCUTT.

Representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, and 23.

Past Masters from Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20.

The Grand Lodge resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Burial Service.

Bro. Gibbs, of No. 5, submitted a substitute for the report of the committee, which, together with the report of the committee, after a lengthy debate, was recommitted to the committee, with instructions to report at the Semi-Annual Communication, and Bro. Gibbs was added to the committee.

The Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, *May 3, A. L. 5870.*

The Semi-Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. was held in the large hall of the Masonic Temple, at 7 o'clock p. m.

PRESENT:

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. G. B. CLARK.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
" M. C. BAXTER.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
" N. D. LARNER.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" C. CAMMACK, SR.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W. J. DANIELS.....	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer.</i>

W. J. T. POWELL.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" J. H. MILLS.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
" J. J. CALLAHAN.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
" W. J. STEPHENSON.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" S. N. THORNE.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" W. MIDDLETON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>

Brother L. STODDARD.....*Grand Tiler.*

Past Deputy Grand Masters—P. H. HOOE, G. A. HALL, J. Lockie.

Past Junior Grand Wardens—J. E. RAWLINGS, A. T. LONGLEY, W. H. ORCUTT.

Representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23.

Past Masters from Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

The Grand Lodge having been opened in ample form, the minutes of preceding Communications were read and approved.

Bro. Jochum, from the special committee to whom had been referred the papers in the case of the expulsion of Bro. C. R. Bishop by Harmony Lodge, No. 17, reported the same back, and recommended that the action of the Lodge be approved; which was adopted.

Bro. Jochum, from the special committee, to whom had been referred the papers in the case of the expulsion of Bro. John Knox, by Federal Lodge, No. 1, submitted a report, in which they set forth that, in their opinion, the evidence was not sufficient to "convict the" accused "of the charges preferred, or to warrant the severe sentence imposed upon him by the Lodge," and recommended "that the papers be returned to Federal Lodge, with instructions to reopen and rehear the case, in order that, if deemed proper, the sentence may be modified;" which was adopted.

The amendment to the Constitution, submitted at the January Communication of 1870, changing the times for the meetings of the Grand Lodge, was, after amendment, adopted, as follows: Insert in Sec. 2, Art. I, the words "second Wednesday" in place of "first Tuesday," wherever it occurs in the section.

The amendment to the Constitution, submitted at the January Communication, changing the amount of fees to be charged for the degrees from \$40 to \$30, was laid on the table.

The Grand Secretary laid before the Grand Lodge a communication from the Secretary of Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14, transmitting, in compliance with the resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge, a complete statement of the facts in the case of the expulsion of Bro. Isaac Newton of said Lodge. The papers in the case having been read, on motion, the action of the Lodge was approved.

An invitation was received, and accepted by the Grand Lodge, from several of the German Associations of the city, inviting the Grand Lodge to be present at the Washington Scheutzen Park, on Monday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock, and perform the ceremonies of laying the foundation-stone of the Steuben Monument about to be erected in said Park.

The M. W. Grand Master laid before the Grand Lodge the following communications which he had received from the M. W. Master of Kentucky;

which, having been read, were referred to the M. W. Grand Master for such action as he may deem best:

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY OF F. & A. A. Y. M.,
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,
WINCHESTER, KY., *March 25, 1870.*

R. B. DONALDSON, Esq., *Grand Master,*
Washington City, D. C.

DEAR BROTHER: The matter of complaint in the within circular was so urgently called to my attention by various Subordinate Lodges, as to induce my thus bringing it before the Grand Masters in the United States, and proposing a meeting, in your hall, on the 16th of May. A similar paper to the inclosed goes by this mail to every Grand Master, and I believe we can initiate such a course as will effectually put a stop to the enormities practiced against us by Spain, Brazil, and some others of the European nations. Please give all needful assistance, according to your best judgment, in every way calculated to insure the meeting, by uniting in the request and giving the movement encouragement, publicity, &c., and I shall be glad to hear from you in regard hereto.

Fraternally,

CHARLES EGINTON.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY, A. Y. M.,
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,
WINCHESTER, KY., *March 25, 1870.*

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON,
Grand Master Grand Lodge, District of Columbia.

MY DEAR BROTHER: My attention has been impressively called to the recent great enormities committed by the Spanish authorities upon Lodges and members of our Order, and even if these last alleged outrages were not as brutal as represented, it is beyond doubt true that, for some time past, the utmost despotism has been exercised by certain European Powers against the Masonic organization, the principles of which we know are not subversive of national government or in conflict with the duties of every citizen to the constituted authorities.

There should be no longer a quiet endurance of such unjustifiable outrages. The sufferers are Master Masons, just the same to us as if they were in our own favored land. And feeling assured that it will meet the approval of our respective Grand Lodges, avoid the delay, &c., of meeting them in special session, and that its great importance will excuse my seeming forwardness, I propose that the Grand Masters of the several States, in person or by special representative, meet at the Masonic Hall, in Washington city, D. C., on the 16th day of May, 1870, to adopt such effective measures as the exigencies of the matters in question—*past, present, and future*—imperatively require.

Please respond hereto immediately.

CHARLES EGINTON, *Grand Master.*

A similar circular letter goes to every other Grand Master in the United States, and a special letter to the Grand Master at Washington.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY OF F. & A. A. M.,
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,
WINCHESTER, KY., *April 26, 1870.*

DEAR BROTHER LONGLEY: More than half of the Grand Masters have answered my circular letter; some of them quite against the meeting, and others very decidedly in its favor, and quite a number, before answering definitely, desired time for consultation, a few desired more light, and several stated their purpose to submit the matter to their G. L., the meeting whereof was close at hand. I am therefore very much inclined and strongly advised by home brothers to postpone the meeting until late in June, say about the 30th; and, having

letters written to that effect, but before mailing them, desire your opinion. Please answer in regard *thereto* immediately, and also please advise me as to all points in the premises.

In great haste, fraternally yours,

CHAS. EGINTON, G. M.

The Committee on Burial Services asked for further time; when, on motion, they were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Bro. I. L. Johnson submitted a form of service to be used in the jurisdiction on funeral occasions; which was adopted; and the Grand Secretary was authorized to notify the constituent Lodges of the adoption of the same, and to cause a sufficient number of copies of the service, together with the funeral regulations adopted at a previous Communication of the Grand Lodge, to be printed, to supply the orders that may be received for the same from the various Lodges, each Lodge paying for the number of copies they may subscribe for.

On motion of Bro. Stephenson, so much of the funeral regulations as require cross-swords to be placed on the coffin of a deceased brother was repealed.

On motion, the Grand Treasurer was authorized to negotiate a loan of \$500 for the use of the Grand Lodge.

The report of the Committee to Investigate the Affairs of Anacostia Lodge, No. 21, submitted at the January Communication, having been brought before the Grand Lodge for action, on motion of Bro. Lockie, the report was ordered to be placed on the files, and the committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

On motion, it was voted that the same privilege extended to Hiram and Hope Lodges, in relation to the L. L., be extended to New Jerusalem Lodge, said Lodge having removed its place of meeting to the same hall.

The Grand Secretary stated that, in consequence of the change of the place of meeting of most of the Lodges, a change of the night of meeting would have to be made by some of the Lodges, and by others the regulation relating to the Tiler would have to be changed; and, inasmuch as these changes would involve a change of the By-Laws of the Lodges, in order to give the Lodges an opportunity to make their new arrangements without delay, it was, on his motion, voted that the constituent Lodges be permitted to change their By-Laws in the particulars mentioned above without submitting the same to the Grand Lodge for approval.

The M. W. Grand Master announced that, in conformity with the resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge at a previous Communication, arrangements had been made for the dedication of the New Temple on the evening of the 20th instant, at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion the address would be delivered by Bro. Ben. Perley Poore, of Massachusetts.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until Wednesday evening, the 18th instant, at 7½ o'clock.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, May 16, A. L. 5870.

The Grand Lodge of F. A. M. of the District of Columbia met at the Masonic Temple at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the Steuben Monument, and was opened in ample form.

PRESENT:

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. G. A. HALL	<i>as Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" G. B. CLARK	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
" M. C. BAXTER	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
" N. D. LARNER	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" C. CAMMACK, SR	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W. J. DANIELS	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer.</i>
" J. L. ASHBY	<i>as Reverend Grand Chaplain.</i>
" J. T. POWELL	<i>Grand Master.</i>
" D. S. JONES	<i>as Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
" J. J. CALLAHAN	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
" W. J. STEPHENSON	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" S. N. THORNE	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" R. W. DOWNMAN }	<i>as Grand Stewards.</i>
" L. D. WINE	
Brother L. STODDARD	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

Past Deputy Grand Master J. LOCKIE, Past Senior Grand Warden J. E. RAWLINGS, Past Junior Grand Warden W. H. ORCUTT.

Representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the following appointments for the occasion:

Bearer of the Great Lights—Bro. T. Creaser.

Bearers of the Lesser Lights—Bros. W. H. Goods, T. B. Campbell, and C. L. Patten.

Bearers of the Corn, Wine, and Oil—Bros. S. Houston, J. E. Rawlings, and J. H. Jochum.

Architect—Bro. Jouvenal.

Labor in the M. M. degree was then dispensed with, and an E. A. Lodge opened, when the procession was formed by the Grand Marshal, and proceeded to the Washington Scheutzen Park, where the foundation-stone of the Steuben Monument was laid with the usual Masonic ceremonies, the music being rendered by the Masonic Choir.

The following articles were deposited in the foundation-stone:

Biography of General Steuben; Declaration of Independence; Washington's Farewell Address; Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation; Constitution of the United States, including the XIVth and XVth Amendments; coins of the country; Names of the President and Cabinet; the day's newspapers; History of

the Steuben Association, with names of its officers; the names of the speakers and invited guests; the names of the officers of the Grand Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia.

After which the Grand Lodge returned to the Temple, when the Entered Apprentices' Lodge was closed, and labor resumed in the Master Mason's degree.

No further business appearing, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

RESUMED COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, May 18, A. S. L. 5870.

The Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia met at the Temple, at 7½ o'clock p. m., and resumed labor.

PRESENT:

M. W.	R. B. DONALDSON.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W.	G. B. CLARK.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
"	M. C. BAXTER.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
"	N. D. LARNER.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
"	C. CAMMACK, SR.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W.	J. DANIELS.....	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer.</i>
"	J. H. MILLS.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
"	J. J. CALLAHAN.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
"	W. J. STEPHENSON.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
"	S. N. THORNE.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
"	R. W. DOWNMAN }	<i>Grand Stewards.</i>
"	W. MIDDLETON }	
Brother	L. STODDARD.....	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

Past Grand Master, B. B. FRENCH.

Past Deputy Grand Masters, P. H. HOOE, G. A. HALL, J. LOCKIE.

Past Junior Grand Warden, J. E. RAWLINGS.

Representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23.

Past Masters from Nos. 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20.

On motion of Bro. MacGrotty, the vote by which the report of the special committee in the case of the expulsion of Bro. John Knox, by Federal Lodge, No. 1, was adopted was reconsidered, and, after explanation on the part of members of the committee and members of Federal Lodge, the papers in the case were referred to a special committee, consisting of Bros. Stiles, Stephenson, and Yates, it being understood that the officers of Federal Lodge shall have the privilege of appearing before the committee to defend the action of their Lodge and present such evidence as may be necessary to aid in a more full understanding of the case.

Bro. M. C. Baxter submitted the following resolution; which was adopted:

Resolved, That (the Grand Chapter concurring) the use of the library room be tendered to the Masonic Choir Association as a place to hold their meetings for

practice, on such evenings as they may select, between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock p. m.

The M. W. Grand Master submitted some remarks in relation to the proposed monument to our late M. W. Grand Master, George C. Whiting; when, on motion, the M. W. Grand Master was requested to summon the Monument Committees together, with the view of a speedy completion of the monument.

The next business in order being the consideration of the reports of the majority and minority of the Committee on Jurisprudence, submitted at the January Communication, the Grand Secretary proceeded with the reading of the same.

The reading of the majority report having been concluded, Bro. Lockie moved to recommit the report to the Committee on Jurisprudence; which was disagreed to.

Bros. Lockie and French submitted the following resolution, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence; which was not agreed to:

Resolved, That it is the right of a brother in good standing to visit all regular Lodges; but if objections are made, it is the right of the Master to determine the validity of such objections, he alone being responsible to the Grand Lodge.

The resolution was withdrawn.

Bro. Lockie then asked that his name be stricken from the majority report; which request was, on motion, granted.

The Grand Secretary then read the report of the minority.

Bro. Daniels moved that the minority report be adopted.

Bro. Lockie offered as a substitute for the minority report the resolution previously offered by himself and Bro. French, and which is given above.

Without concluding the consideration of the subject, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until Wednesday evening, June 1, at 7½ o'clock.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, May 20, A. L. 5870.

A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of F. A. M. of the District of Columbia was held at the Masonic Temple at 7½ o'clock p. m.

PRESENT:

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. G. A. HALL.....	<i>as Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" G. B. CLARK.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
" M. C. BAXTER.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
" N. D. LARNER.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" C. CAMMACK, SR.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W. J. DANIELS.....	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer.</i>
" J. L. ASHBY.....	<i>as Rev. Grand Chaplain.</i>
" J. T. POWELL.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" C. SMITH.....	<i>as Senior Grand Deacon.</i>

W. J. J. CALLAHAN.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
" R. A. FISH.....	<i>as Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" S. N. THORNE.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" W. MIDDLETON, }	<i>as Grand Stewards.</i>
" A. G. HALL, }	

Brother L. STODDARD.....*Grand Tiler.*

Past Grand Master B. B. FRENCH, Past Deputy Grand Masters P. H. HOOE, G. A. HALL, and J. LOCKIE, Past Junior Grand Warden W. H. ORCUTT.

And representatives and Past Masters from all the Lodges except No. 21.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by the Rev. Grand Chaplain.

The M. W. Grand Master stated that, in compliance with the resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge, he had called the Grand Lodge together for the purpose of dedicating to Masonic purposes the new Temple which had just been completed for the use of the Fraternity in this jurisdiction.

The Temple having been inspected by the officers of the Grand Lodge, and pronounced by them as suitable for the purposes for which it had been erected, the Grand Lodge was formed in procession by the Grand Marshal, and proceeded to the large hall of the Temple, where the dedicatory services were performed by the M. W. Grand Master, assisted by the other officers of the Grand Lodge, according to the ancient usages of the Fraternity; the music for the occasion being furnished by the Masonic Choir of the District.

The M. W. Grand Master then made a few appropriate remarks, after which he introduced Bro. Ben. Perley Poore, of Massachusetts, who delivered the following address:

ADDRESS.

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the District of Columbia:

Light comes from the East! Journeying there a quarter of a century ago, when I was a young craftsman, I found legibly inscribed upon stupendous piles of masonry in the valley of the Nile signs and symbols, the meaning of which I had been taught, while receiving my three first degrees of Freemasonry, before leaving home. There, sculptured thousands of years ago, yet with their outlines as fresh as are those of the exterior decorations of this edifice, I saw the all-seeing eye, the mosaic pavement, the blazing star, the square, the circle, the parallel lines, the three vases, the balances, and the other emblems well known to every member of the Fraternity present. Upon the walls of one edifice, which I remember well, are painted in bright fresco a representation of the procession which came to dedicate it—officers, members, and neophytes, with their insignia, prepared for work. Indeed, I believe that all readers of history admit the existence, in ancient Egypt, of a powerful secret association, which embraced the foremost men of the nation—the men of progress. The rulers were unwilling to relinquish despotic power, and the ignorant feared to assert their rights; but these enlightened students, concealed by mystery, imparted instruction to all around them. By ingenious hieroglyphics, and by imposing rites, and by curious ceremonials, they explained to men in every station of life their duties and responsibilities. This process of mental culture may seem tedious in these advanced days, but their emblems and their organization and their ceremonials of initiation are eulogized by modern scholars who have examined them as displaying a profound knowledge of the human heart and its wants. There and thus originated the philosophic and philanthropic idea which we now call Freemasonry. The mysterious vail of Isis curtained the cradle of our Order.

In Greece I again saw traces of the working of this sacred ritual, which had been carried there by the Phœnician merchants, who transported the grain raised in the fertile valley of the Nile to more populous but less fertile lands on the shores of the Mediterranean. At Eleusis, as at Thebes, the Masonic visitor now sees well-known signs and symbols, and recognizes the familiar arrangement of the now ruined temple. These Grecian mysteries, we are told by the ablest historical writers, were solemn and religious, and their secrecy was sealed by the most positive obligations; but the end and the aim of all this was to encourage virtue, to elevate morals, and by the aid of ceremonies to make known the revelations of reason under the veils of mystery. Some at this distant day may think that this mystery was not then necessary. But the fate of Socrates and of Seneca prove that it was not then safe for human wisdom to take an open and bold course in instructing mankind. Popular frenzy poisoned the chalice for one of these sages, and tyranny opened the life-veins of the other. The world was full of evils which the laws of those days did not reach, and for which a remedy could not be found but in such associations. The brotherhood made voluntary engagements to exercise generosity, forbearance, and benevolence, such as was not practiced in the community at large in which they lived.

Palestine, the birth-place of the Christian religion, had previously become the chosen home of the mystic order, which there forsook its mythological divinities, and consecrated itself to the true God. The mysteries of Egypt and of Greece were reconstructed, and were made so practically serviceable in building the Temple of Solomon, that the edifice was reared under the direction of Hiram of Tyre, in all its majestic proportions, without the sound of hammer nor ax nor any other tool of iron having been heard. But I respectfully differ from those who date the existence of our Order from the building of the Temple, or who believe that we now perform the work there inaugurated. I have seen on the massive masonry of Solomon's edifice the same marks of the craftsmen that I had seen on the masonry of Egypt and Greece; and I also saw above that work of Solomon, in successive strata, the work of Zerubbabel, of Herod the Great, of the Saracen, of the Crusader, of the Turk. The work of Solomon, as preserved by us, is the first union of symbolic fraternity with the religion of the Hebrews, the first and the constant worshipers of the Great Jehovah, but it was not the foundation of Freemasonry; neither is it the entire superstructure.

Think not, brethren, that I would detract from the glory of King Solomon or of Hiram of Tyre, good workmen both, who merit the respect of every craftsman. And it is well, on such an occasion as this, that we, amid the joys of our dedication, should remember the ever-glorious morning when the Great Temple was pronounced finished. There is not in Masonic history a more interesting chapter than the record of that imposing scene, when a hundred and fifty thousand craftsmen rested from their labors. Brethren who for seven long years had wrought in harmony were congregated from the quarries to meet together for the last time. Their long and hallowed labors were now ended. The glorious structure, reared by God's own command, and strictly after the outlines placed by his direction on the trestle-board, was now completed.

The cap-stone had been brought forth with shoutings and crowned the inspired work. Then was the time, if ever, the Mystic Order which had done all this was to be extended the wide-world over. The object so long coveted by the associated craftsmen was then to be attained. Freemasonry was then and there invested with the attributes of perpetuity, and supplied with passports with which to journey into every land until the archangel's trump shall summon her craftsmen before the Grand Architect.

Christianity soon sought an alliance with the Mystic Order, and those professed ministers of the Gospel who now denounce Freemasonry should remember that when they do so they strike ungratefully at the institution which, in its mature power, sheltered their faith when in infancy. The fathers of the Christian Church have left abundant proof that it was by the secret mysteries based on those of Memphis and Eleusis and Jerusalem that their doctrines were originally promulgated. They have recorded that "by God's gift they were

made partakers of these mysteries, and therefore qualified to judge of them;" and when the scoffers of those days became impertinently inquisitive, they were told that "to the initiated it is given to know these things."

In the chronicles of the early Christian Church handed down to us we are told that its rites were always celebrated in secret. Baptism and the sacrament especially were administered only in the presence of the initiated, with closed doors, and a guard set to protect the brethren from profane intrusion. It is also well known that the early Christians wore regalia or costumes indicating different classes, and that they had secret signs of recognition. The faithful disciple received at his initiation a new name.

This was engraved, together with a secret signal or mark, upon a white stone, which the possessor retained as a voucher for his membership and fidelity among strangers. But the signal most in use among the early Christian brotherhood was the sign of the cross, expressive of their faith. In this sign they conquered. Thus provided with name and word and mark and sign, the faithful went abroad, certain of finding, even among the pagan and Jewish brethren of the Mystic Tie, friends who would cherish them, and who would minister to their wants with fraternal care.

With the evidences which Freemasons possess of the intimate relations which existed between primitive Christianity and the Mystic Order, they may quote to any professed religious teachers who ignorantly oppose them the words of Cyril, Bishop of Alexandria, in the year 412: "These mysteries are so profound and so exalted that they can be comprehended only by those who are enlightened. I shall not therefore attempt to speak of what is most admirable in them, lest by discovering them to the uninitiated I should offend against the injunction not to give what is holy to the impure, nor to cast pearls before such as cannot estimate their worth." And he also wrote: "I should say much more if I were not afraid of being heard by those who are uninitiated, because men are apt to deride what they do not understand, and the ignorant, not being aware of the weakness of their minds, condemn what they ought most to venerate."

With Christianity, Freemasonry was introduced into Europe and Great Britain, where may now be seen on an imposing cathedral the identical signs and symbols which I have described as on the ruined temples of Egypt and of Greece, and at Jerusalem. Christianity had in turn availed itself of the mysteries, and woven into pagan rites the golden emblems of regenerated life. Do not think, my brethren, that I would elevate Freemasonry to the equality of a rival with Christianity, or as necessary to the enjoyment of the inspiring truths of revealed religion. A man may be a good Christian and yet be ignorant of Freemasonry; a man may be a bright Freemason, and yet not repent and believe; but Freemasonry is nevertheless the handmaiden of Christianity, aiding, assisting, comforting, and strengthening. We bow before the declaration of the Great Architect of the universe: "Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner-stone, a sure foundation." "Judgment also will I lay to the line and righteousness to the plummet." And we all endeavor, I hope, to make ourselves worthy of a place in that foundation, square to the line and upright for the plummet.

Our British brethren determined, in the year 1685, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, then Grand Master of Masons, that thenceforth others than operative craftsmen might belong to the Order, and that all free-born citizens, worthy and well qualified, might be initiated. But the symbols and phrases of operative Masonry were retained, to be used in illustrating speculative Masonry, thus preserving the time-honored mystic rites to aid in the elucidation of great truths, and in leading to a proper contemplation of the mysteries of revealed religion.

It was this British speculative Masonry which was transplanted to the American colonies not a century and a half ago, and made to some extent a social institution. The gentlemen of Maryland and of Virginia were delighted with this new "mystic tie," and the progress of the fraternity hereabouts was encouraged by the coming of brethren in the king's regiments, sent here to war against the

French and their Indian allies. It was in these provincial and military lodges that Brother George Washington learned to love the Craft he afterward adorned.

The Revolutionary struggle commenced, and Freemasonry cemented with the life-blood of her noblest sons the foundations of the infant Republic. Peyton Randolph, Grand Master of Virginia, died while presiding over the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, and Joseph Warren, Grand Master of Massachusetts, fought and fell on Bunker Hill. Some of the brethren who were among the first in the field to defend the liberties of their land received a dispensation, under which they worked, and during the Revolutionary struggle at least ten other military lodges were formed. Among those who knelt at Masonic altars were those gallant generals, Brothers Harry Lee of Virginia, Sullivan of New Hampshire, Putnam of Massachusetts, Caswell of North Carolina, Ogden of New Jersey, Barton of Rhode Island, and Gist of Maryland, and in the east Washington, with his allies—Lafayette of France and Steuben of Germany. Truth bids me add the name of Arnold, who forgot his Masonic lesson, turned a deaf ear to the teachings of St. John, and followed the example of Judas. Alas! bad men are to be found in every brotherhood!

When independence had been conquered, and peace had been established, Freemasonry received many military craftsmen into its permanent Lodges, and the Fraternity became a recognized social institution of the Republic. There were Lodges at Alexandria and at Georgetown, and I have good reasons for believing that Potomac Lodge, No. 5, of this jurisdiction, is descended from St. Andrew's Lodge, which was in working order at Georgetown in 1773. Certain it is that the brethren in Georgetown were reorganized in 1789 by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, which authorized them to convene as Lodge No. 9, with Brother Fier as their Worshipful Master. Of this Lodge No. 9, at Georgetown, the only record or relic is the marble gavel, well identified as having been used by Brother George Washington, the President of the United States, at the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol, and by him then handed to the Worshipful Master, Valentine Reintzel. The Lodge room was in the third story of the Worshipful Master's residence, a three-story brick house, situated on the west side of Jefferson street, between the canal and Bridge street, and the Masons of Georgetown continued to meet there until they erected their first Masonic Hall, in 1810. The house was destroyed by fire about 1857.

While many of the early Lodges in Maryland and Virginia were organized under charters granted by the Grand Lodge of England, and worked in accordance with the York Rite, there are reasons for believing that the craftsmen in Georgetown were generally Scotchmen, and were members of the Scottish Rite. Three different Lodges which succeeded each other in Georgetown had the same leading members, who retained possession of the jewels, which were handed from one organization to another, as if from some cause the charter had lapsed each time, and a new one was obtained by the same brethren, with a different number.

I wish that we had more detailed information concerning the fraternity in those days. We know, however, that Master Masons were then warned to appear at public demonstrations not only with white gloves, but with white stockings, as all wore knee-breeches, and a portion of the regalia of each Lodge was a cocked hat, to be worn by its Master. A closet steward was one of the appointed officers of every Lodge, whose duties were to take care of the stores and report their condition to the refreshment committee from time to time, so that the closet might be properly supplied with refreshments whenever the Master and Wardens might demand them. He was also to keep the room and utensils in cleanly order, to extinguish the fires and lights, and to attend on committees when required. The refreshment committee reported at each stated meeting the cost of the refreshments furnished at the preceding one, which was passed and ordered to be paid. The accounts were kept in pounds, shillings, and pence of the colonial currency; and in the old Lodge at Georgetown brothers were fined 3s. 9d. (about half a dollar) for non-attendance, unless absent from town or detained at home by sickness.

The southeastern boundary mark-stone of the District of Columbia (then ten miles square, and embracing territory on both sides of the Potomac) was laid with Masonic honors by the craftsmen of Alexandria on the 15th of April, 1791. The initial point of the seat of National Government was thus identified with Freemasonry; and I trust that the day is far distant when the efforts to change the location will be successful.

When the streets of the Federal City (as Washington was then called) had been staked out, and citizens from different parts of the Republic began to settle here, those of them who were members of the Masonic Fraternity promptly commenced work. On the 12th of September, 1793, the Grand Lodge of Maryland granted a charter to Federal Lodge, No. 15, (afterwards No. 1 of this jurisdiction,) and six days afterwards the southeast corner-stone of the Capitol was laid with Masonic honors under the direction of that Lodge, assisted by Lodge No. 9, of Georgetown, and Lodge No. 22, of Alexandria, Virginia. The Masonic work was performed by Brother George Washington, aided by Right Worshipful Joseph Clark, Grand Master *pro tem.* of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and the Worshipful Masters of the three Lodges present. The marble gavel used, as I have before remarked, was afterwards presented by Brother Washington to Brother Reintzel, Master of the Georgetown Lodge, who was subsequently the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. I doubt not that there are many present who enjoyed the privilege, as I consider it, of hearing from the lips of our venerable Brothers John Mountz and J. Thompson (both deceased but a few years since) their personal reminiscences of this interesting occasion, when the *Pater Patrie*, clothed as a Free Mason, aided in laying the corner-stone of yonder majestic pile.

The Father of his Country thus publicly countenanced Freemasonry in the great act of commencing the erection of a home for the rulers of the then infant nation, and in his subsequent history we find repeated proofs of his devotion to the Order. When he returned to the peaceful shades of Mount Vernon his Masonic brethren sent him the prayerful expression of their wish that he might long enjoy all the happiness which the terrestrial lodge could afford, and finally be received into a celestial lodge, where cherubim and seraphim should hail him brother. Washington, in a reply redolent with the purest sensations of fraternal affection, assured his brethren of his prayers for their happiness while they remained in this terrestrial mansion, and that they might "meet hereafter as brethren in the eternal temple of the Supreme Architect of the Universe."

Freemasonry, thus inaugurated into the District of Columbia, was soon in a flourishing condition, and many of the members of Congress and other officials used to visit the Lodges here and in Georgetown with great regularity and to mingle fraternally with the citizens. The craftsmen in those days never assembled without passing from labor to refreshment. It was then the custom at all gatherings—at funerals as well as at weddings, at the ordination of clergymen as well as at the election of militia officers, in the cloak-rooms of Congress as well as in Masonic Lodges—to indulge in libations of punch or of wine. "Temperance" then meant the temperate use of exhilarating beverages, and nearly every Lodge had, under the charge of its closet-steward, a huge punch-bowl, with decanters, pitchers, wine-glasses, and tumblers, bearing appropriate devices. I would not seek in these days of adulterated and brain-maddening wines and spirits to restore a custom which would shock the moral sense of those who are pledged to total abstinence, but I wish that there might be some innocent social enjoyment devised to enliven the labors of the Craft. It is also an important question, I will here remark, whether Lodges of Adoption, which enlist the gentler sex beneath the protecting banners of our Order, are not beneficial to craftsmen. True, the fair neophytes may not be content with this partial withdrawal of the veils which conceal our secrets; but I do not share the apprehension of a distinguished craftsman, expressed at Boston, that within the next hundred years we shall see women wearing the mystic apron, and handling the emblematic trowel, and debating whether men should any longer be initiated into the secrets of the Order.

Where the craftsmen assembled in this city I have not been able to ascertain with certainty, but it is asserted that they occupied what has been known as the Library Building, on Eleventh street, opposite to Carusi's hall. The valuable labors of a committee appointed by the Georgetown Lodge to collect its records, from which I have copiously drawn, shows that the corner-stone of the first Masonic Hall in that town was laid in ample form on the 18th of October, 1810. After the corner-stone had been laid, Potomac Lodge, with its visiting brethren from Washington, repaired to the Presbyterian Church, where an appropriate discourse was delivered by Rev. Brother Elliott, and the craftsmen then returned to their hall, where they were called from labor to refreshment. The building was held by the Lodge and stockholders until 1840, when it was sold. It is still standing on the west side of Jefferson street, just north of the canal.

The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was organized on the 11th of December, 1810, by delegates from Federal Lodge, Potomac Lodge, Columbia Lodge, and Washington Naval Lodge, of the jurisdiction of Maryland; and Alexandria Brook Lodge, of the jurisdiction of Virginia, Alexandria. Washington Lodge declined to secede from the Grand Lodge of Virginia, which had given Washington its charter, and to unite with the other craftsmen of the District. At subsequent meetings grand officers were elected and installed, Valentine Reintzel occupying the Oriental chair; and in May, 1811, a committee informed the parent bodies of Maryland and Virginia that the Grand Lodge of Masons of the District of Columbia had been organized and opened in due form, with full appellant and corrective powers, which, under superintending care and direction of the Supreme Architect, would improve the interest of the Craft and extend the empire of Masonry.

It is a curious fact that for several years the Grand Lodge was opened in the fourth or Pass Master's degree, "according to ancient usage." The "work" was that of the York Rite, with several features of the Scottish Rite, one of which has been handed down to our generation by Naval Lodge. In 1812 the Grand Lodge resolved, in accordance with a report from a special committee on work, that it was then "unnecessary to make any changes in the long-established usages of each Lodge, and that each Lodge be at liberty to use such rules and ceremonies as they shall see fit: *Provided*, That they do not infringe any of the ancient landmarks of the Order." Subsequently the Grand Lodge further conciliated the brethren who clung to the Scottish Rite, by voting "that the designation *York* be omitted in the records and papers, and that the style and title of *Ancient Free Masons* be adopted and used in all Masonic communications and proceedings." In due time the Preston work was introduced, and then the work and lectures of the first three degrees, as compiled by Brother Thomas Smith Webb, of Rhode Island, aided by his favorite pupil, Brother Benjamin Gleason. This work, slightly revised at the Baltimore Masonic Convention of 1843, is now in use here.

Among the bright lights of Freemasonry in "auld lang syne" in this District were Brothers Alexander McCormick, Joseph Ingle, John Mountz, William Lambert, Daniel Kurtz, Thomas Corcoran, jr., Charles Cruikshank, William W. Seaton, and Robert Keyworth. Among the valuable recruits from abroad was Brother John B. Hammatt, who brought from Massachusetts in 1815 the revised work of the Blue Lodge, the Chapter, and the Encampment. He sojourned here fifteen years, filling several high Masonic offices, among them that of Grand Lecturer of this Grand Lodge. Returning in 1830 to his native State, he was an active Mason there for nearly thirty years, remembering his brethren here until he passed into another and a better world, leaving the acacia flourishing over his mortal remains.

Brother Henry Clay was also of much practical advantage to the Masonic fraternity in this District, and he presided over a convention held here to consider the formation of a National Grand Lodge of Masons. This scheme, I will here remark, has since been revived at a national convention held at Baltimore in 1843, and at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1853, and at Chicago in 1859. Local prejudices have thus far prevented the accomplishment of this great work, but

there are many who yet hope to see all Masonic rites, jurisdictions, and grades—Scottish and York; consistorial, knightly, capitular, and ancient craft—consolidated, united, and perfected under a national Masonic head, for the benefit of the Fraternity throughout the United States. In union there is strength.

The return of Brother Lafayette to this country, and his reception by the Masonic fraternity wherever he went, indirectly brought large accessions to the Order, including many who had no definite idea of it, and who were subsequently found among the rubbish. Such was the flourishing condition of the Fraternity here at that time, that it was thought proper to erect a Masonic temple, and a site was selected at the corner of Louisiana avenue and Four-and-a-Half street. The corner-stone was laid in 1826, when Brother W. W. Seaton delivered a most able address, and when the building was completed the Fraternity occupied the upper stories.

Meanwhile the disappearance of a man named William Morgan, and the assertions of ambitious politicians that he had been abducted, if not murdered, by the members of the Masonic fraternity, raised a storm of public indignation, before which stout men quailed, while others added perjury to their infamous desertion of the Order into which they had sought admittance. But He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb sustained faithful Freemasons through the fires of persecution, and kept the greater and lesser lights from being totally extinguished. The only notice taken by the Freemasons of this District of the anti-Masonic crusade, that I can learn of, was in 1830, when Rev. Brother Lorenzo Dow, an eccentric but good man, delivered an address on the subject before Potomac Lodge and a large number of visiting brethren. When Brother Dow died in Georgetown, in 1834, at the house of Pass Master George W. Haller, Potomac Lodge honored his fidelity by interring his remains with Masonic honors in Holmead's Burying-ground, north Washington.

Nobly did good and true brethren bear the ark of the covenant through the desert; and they have been rewarded by witnessing the glorious resurrection of the Order, which others had declared dead and buried forever. Freemasonry now lives and flourishes, but not a single anti-Mason ever had his political aspirations realized, and their mongrel party has gone—

"To the vile dust from whence it sprung,
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

The Freemasons of this District bowed before the storm of oppression, and they suffered great reverses. Finally they were forced to abandon the proprietorship of their temple, only reserving a large room in the third story, which they were to have the use of for one hundred years at an annual rental of \$60; but after some years this small sum was not available, and in 1842 the lease was forfeited, and the original Masonic temple was converted into two dwelling-houses.

After the storm came a calm. The "tide in the affairs of men" turned. The anti-Masonic zealots, disappointed in not obtaining the offices for which they had really been fighting while they were ostensibly striking at Freemasonry, enlisted under other political banners. Then Masonry, which had been crushed to earth, rose again, like truth, purified by the fires through which it had passed. The alters were again erected in a small hall on Pennsylvania avenue, the venerable craftsmen resumed their labors, and brethren who had come from a distance to sojourn here joined in the labors. Prominent among these was Brother Benjamin Brown, who has since been so honorably and so usefully connected with Freemasonry in this District, who has here received its highest honors, and who has filled important national offices of various grades. His moral integrity, uniform courtesy, his noble character, his generous heart, and his prudent counsel must be acknowledged by you all, and will be remembered by the Fraternity so long as the Capitol extension and other public edifices which he has laid the corner-stones of shall stand. Indeed, it can ever be said of him in this metropolis, as is inscribed on the tomb of Brother Wren, in St. Paul's Cathedral: "Reader, if you seek his monument, look around."

Having been but a sojourner here, I cannot undertake to enumerate all of the prominent craftsmen who have labored in the quarries since the work of reconstructing Freemasonry has been going on. But I know full well that among them have been Presidents Munroe, Jackson, Tyler, Polk, Buchanan, and Johnson, with Houston of Texas, Dunlap of Maine, Dawson of Georgia, Cass of Michigan, Quitman of Mississippi, Shields of Minnesota, Giddings of Ohio, Cobb of Georgia, and Hall of Massachusetts. Neither can I forget your own venerated brethren, of whom you can probably say, as did the Roman matron when she pointed to her children: "These are my jewels."

The corner-stones of the principal public edifices in this city and in Georgetown have been laid by the Masonic fraternity. Let me express a hope that, in that building thus hallowed by the labors of Brother George Washington, Freemasonry will erect itself a monument. The Library of Congress is now sadly deficient in works on Freemasonry. But, if every Masonic organization in the Republic, of all rites and grades, would but forward to the Librarian copies of their transactions, we should have our national archives in the Capitol accessible to every craftsman. I am authorized by the Librarian of Congress to announce that all donations of Masonic works or publications will be thankfully received by him, bound, and placed by themselves in an alcove.

The hall used by the Grand Lodge after the resuscitation of Freemasonry in this District was in the old medical college building, at the corner of E and Tenth streets, where the accommodations were anything but desirable. In 1849 the question of erecting a national Masonic temple was first discussed in the Grand Lodge, and in 1850 an appeal was made by circular letter to the Fraternity throughout the Union to aid in the erection of such an edifice here, to be dedicated to the memory of Washington; but there was no response. In 1851 we find in the address of the Grand Master that he felt it his duty to publicly express the mortification he experienced at having to introduce visiting brethren into the Grand Lodge room, only reached by a rickety staircase, unlighted and dirty, but it was not possible just then to secure better quarters.

In 1855 the Grand Lodge removed to the hall at the corner of Ninth and D streets, which has just been vacated. Humble as that hall now appears, as contrasted with this, the Grand Master declared in his address that the convenience, comfort, and beauty of the arrangement must make the heart of every true brother glow with pride as he crossed its threshold. Alas! that he who spoke these words—Brother Frailey—was soon translated to the more glorious Grand Lodge above. After having been a Master Mason some twenty years, he was elected Grand Secretary in 1847, and served in that office until 1854, when he was elected Grand Master. The records of his useful life and the remembrance of brethren who knew him well testify that few men ever lived in our time whose foibles so little needed to have cast over them the broad vail of charity.

When the war for the suppression of the rebellion was commenced, the Fraternity in this District were called upon to do much for the relief of both friends and foes. Brother Yelverton P. Page, then Grand Master, took his death-cold in ministering to the wants of a newly arrived regiment, which had been left to bivouac through a wet and stormy September night in front of his residence. Nor was it long before he was followed by Brother Seaton, and he by Brother Whiting, and he by Brother Ellis, and he by Brother Magruder, all bright lights in this Grand Lodge.

In April, 1864, Congress passed an act incorporating the "Masonic Hall Association for the District of Columbia," to which the Fraternity is indebted for this magnificent edifice. That association has proved that speculative Masons know how to "work." Brother French has been its president since its original organization, and its efficient secretary, Brother Noble D. Larner, receives from his associates the credit of having done more than any other one man toward the erection of the Temple. The corner-stone was laid on the 20th day of May, 1868, exactly two years ago, and the work has been performed under the direction of Adolf Cluss, the architect, who merits high praise.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, let me conclude with the expression of my

sincere desire that the brethren may long enjoy their sojourn in this majestic Temple. Here, where in the distant past a fountain of living waters gushed forth beneath the forest shade, may streams of love, charity, and friendship ever flow, invigorating and cheering every Mason's heart, and so nourishing our Order, that it may burgeon and blossom in eternal beauty. Here let the craftsmen be welcomed as they come from the ice-bound islands of Alaska, or the sunny regions of the Gulf of Mexico, from the rocky shores of the Atlantic or the Pacific coast with its golden sands, with mystic pledges of fraternal love. May all meet in unity, work in wisdom, and part in harmony. And now, let me quote the words of St. Paul: "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

On motion of the Grand Secretary, the thanks of the Grand Lodge were returned to Bro. Poore for his very able and interesting address, and he requested to furnish a copy of the same to be printed with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. Past Grand Master French addressed the Grand Lodge in a few appropriate remarks.

The Grand Lodge then retired from the hall, and, no further business appearing, was closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

RESUMED COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, June 1, A. S. L. 5870.

The Grand Lodge of F. S. A. S. M. S. of the District of Columbia met at the Masonic Temple at 7½ o'clock p. m., and resumed labor.

PRESENT:

M. S. W. R. B. DONALDSON.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. S. W. G. B. CLARK.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
“ W. MIDDLETON.....	<i>as Junior Grand Warden.</i>
“ N. D. LARNER.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
“ C. CAMMACK, Sr.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W. S. J. DANIELS.....	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer.</i>
“ E. B. MacGROTTY.....	<i>as Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
“ J. J. CALLAHAN.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
“ W. J. STEPHENSON.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
“ S. N. THORNE.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
Brother L. STODDARD.....	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

Past Grand Masters B. B. FRENCH, C. F. STANSBURY, and J. E. F. HOLMEAD.

Past Deputy Grand Masters P. H. HOOE and J. LOCKIE.

Past Senior Grand Warden A. GLASS.

Past Junior Grand Warden J. E. RAWLINGS.

Representatives from Nos. 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, and 23.

Past Masters from Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 19.

The Grand Secretary laid before the Grand Lodge a communication from the Secretary of Hiram Lodge, No. 10, transmitting the papers in the case of Bro. T. B. Von Michaelowski, an E. A., expelled by said Lodge; which were referred to a committee, consisting of Bros. Stiles, Stephenson, and Yates.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the consideration of reports submitted by the majority and minority of the Committee on Jurisprudence at the January communication on the right of visitation.

Without disposing of the question the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until June 3, at 7½ o'clock, p. m.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

RESUMED COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, June 3, A. L.: 5870.

The Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia met at the Masonic Temple at 7½ o'clock p. m., and resumed labor.

PRESENT:

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. G. B. CLARK.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
“ J. LOCKIE.....	<i>as Junior Grand Warden.</i>
“ N. D. LARNER.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
“ C. CAMMACK, Sr.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W. J. DANIELS.....	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer.</i>
“ J. T. POWELL.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
“ J. H. MILLS.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
“ J. J. CALLAHAN.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
“ W. J. STEPHENSON.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
“ S. N. THORNE.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
“ W. MIDDLETON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
Brother L. STODDARD.....	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

Past Grand Masters B. B. FRENCH, C. F. STANSBURY, and J. E. F. HOLMEAD.

Past Deputy Grand Masters P. H. HOOE and J. LOCKIE.

Past Junior Grand Wardens J. E. RAWLINGS, A. T. LONGLEY, and W. H. ORCUTT.

Representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, and 23.

Past Masters from Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16, 19, and 23.

Bros. Past Grand Masters French and Stansbury submitted the following amendment to the Constitution; which was laid over until the next Stated Communication:

Amend the 7th section of article XX by adding after the word “withdrawn,” in the 17th line, the following:

“But when objection is made to the passing or raising of a brother, if at the end of one year the objection is still persisted in, the brother objected to may, upon the recommendation of the three first officers and four members of the

Lodge, apply to another Lodge within this jurisdiction for advancement or raising, as the case may be."

The Grand Lodge then resumed the consideration of the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Jurisprudence on the right of visitation, but, without disposing of the question, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until June 4, at 7½ o'clock p. m.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

RESUMED COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, June 4, A. L. 5870.

The Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia met at the Masonic Temple at 7½ o'clock p. m., and resumed labor.

PRESENT:

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. G. B. CLARK.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
" J. LOCKIE.....	<i>as Junior Grand Warden.</i>
" N. D. LARNER.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" C. CAMMACK, SR.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W. J. DANIELS.....	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer.</i>
" E. B. MACGROTTY.....	<i>as Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
" J. J. CALLAHAN.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
" W. J. STEPHENSON.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" S. N. THORNE.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
Brother L. STODDARD.....	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

Past Grand Masters B. B. FRENCH, C. F. STANSBURY, and J. E. F. HOLMEAD.

Past Deputy Grand Masters P. H. HOOE, J. LOCKIE, and A. G. HALL.

Past Senior Grand Warden A. GLASS.

Past Junior Grand Wardens J. E. RAWLINGS and A. T. LONGLEY.

Representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, and 23.

Past Masters from Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, and 23.

The Grand Lodge resumed the consideration of the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Jurisprudence on the right of visitation, but, without disposing of the question, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until June 11, at 7½ o'clock p. m.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

RESUMED COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, June 11, A. L. 5870.

The Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia met at the Masonic Temple at 7½ o'clock p. m., and resumed labor.

PRESENT:

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. G. B. CLARK.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
“ W. MIDDLETON.....	<i>as Junior Grand Warden.</i>
“ N. D. LARNER.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
“ C. CAMMACK, SR.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W. J. DANIELS.....	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer.</i>
“ G. H. CLARK.....	<i>as Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
“ J. J. CALLAHAN.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
“ W. J. STEPHENSON.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
“ S. N. THORNE.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
Brother L. STODDARD.....	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>
Past Grand Masters B. B. FRENCH, C. F. STANSBURY, and J. E. F. HOLMEAD.	
Past Deputy Grand Masters P. H. HOOE, J. LOCKIE, and J. B. WILL.	
Past Junior Grand Wardens J. E. RAWLINGS and A. T. LONGLEY.	
Representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, and 23.	

Past Masters from Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, and 23.

The Grand Lodge resumed the consideration of the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Jurisprudence on the right of visitation, but, without disposing of the question, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until June 22, 1870.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

RESUMED COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, June 22, A. L. 5870.

The Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia met at the Masonic Temple at 7½ o'clock p. m., and resumed labor.

PRESENT:

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. G. B. CLARK.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
“ M. C. BAXTER.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
“ N. D. LARNER.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
“ C. CAMMACK, SR.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W. J. DANIELS.....	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer.</i>
“ J. H. MILLS.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
“ J. J. CALLAHAN.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>

- W. J. STEPHENSON.....*Grand Sword Bearer.*
 " W. MIDDLETON.....*Grand Steward.*
 • Brother L. STODDARD.....*Grand Tiler.*
 Past Grand Masters B. B. FRENCH, C. F. STANSBURY, and J. E. F. HOLMEAD.
 Past Deputy Grand Masters, P. H. HOOE, J. LOCKIE, and J. B. WILL.
 Past Senior Grand Wardens W. E. HUTCHINSON and A. GLASS.
 Past Junior Grand Wardens J. E. RAWLINGS and A. T. LONGLEY.
 Representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 23.
 Past Masters from Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, and 23.

The Grand Lodge then resumed the consideration of the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Jurisprudence on the right of visitation, and after all the brethren, who desired to do so, had expressed their views upon the question, the vote was taken upon the following substitute for the reports submitted at a previous Communication by Brothers Lockie and French; which was adopted by yeas 36, nays 20, the vote having been taken by Lodges:

Resolved, That it is the right of a brother in good standing to visit all regular Lodges; but, if objections are made, it is the right of the Master to determine the validity of such objections, he alone being responsible to the Grand Lodge.

Brother G. B. Clark moved that the letters and authorities presented upon both sides of the question just decided be printed with the proceedings; which was agreed to. (See Appendix.)

The Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, *August 12, A. S. L. 5870.*

A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia was held at the Masonic Temple at 8 o'clock p. m.

PRESENT:

- D. G. M. J. H. RUSSELL.....*as Grand Master.*
 R. W. G. B. CLARK.....*Senior Grand Warden.*
 " M. C. BAXTER.....*Junior Grand Warden.*
 " D. B. SEARLE.....*as Grand Secretary.*
 W. T. B. CAMPBELL.....*as Senior Grand Deacon.*
 " J. J. CALLAHAN.....*Junior Grand Deacon.*
 Brother L. STODDARD.....*Grand Tiler.*

And Representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22 and 23.

The Grand Lodge was opened in due form. The R. W. D. G. Master then announced in appropriate terms the death, on the morning of the 12th instant, of our much-beloved Brother Past Grand Master Benjamin Brown French, of this Grand Lodge, and stated that, in the absence of the G. M. from the city, he had called the Grand Lodge together to make suitable arrangements for the funeral of the deceased.

On motion of Brother Clark, a committee, consisting of Brothers G. B. Clark, M. C. Baxter, and D. B. Searle, was appointed to make all the necessary arrangements for the funeral.

On motion of Brother Clubb, Washington and Columbia Commanderies of Knights Templar were requested to act as an escort to the Grand Lodge on the occasion of the funeral.

On motion of Brother Searle, B. B. French Lodge, No. 15, of which the deceased was a member, was requested to participate in the funeral ceremonies as a distinct Lodge.

On motion of P. G. M. Stansbury, a committee, consisting of Brothers Stansbury, Hoose, and Hadaway, was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions on the death of our deceased brother.

On motion of Brother Clark, P. G. M. C. F. Stansbury was invited to prepare and deliver, at his pleasure, a eulogy on the life and character of our deceased Brother P. G. M. B. B. French.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until Sunday afternoon, August 14, at 3 o'clock.

D. B. SEARLE,
Grand Secretary pro tem.

RESUMED COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, August 14, A. L. 5870.

The Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia met at the Masonic Temple at 3 o'clock p. m., and resumed labor.

PRESENT :

D. G. M.	J. H. RUSSELL*	as	Grand Master.
R. W.	W. E. HUTCHINSON	as	Deputy Grand Master.
"	G. B. CLARK		Senior Grand Warden.
"	M. C. BAXTER		Junior Grand Warden.
"	D. B. SEARLE *	as	Grand Secretary.
"	C. CAMMACK, SR.		Grand Treasurer.
W.	C. H. VENABLE	as	Grand Visitor and Lecturer.
"	J. C. DULIN	as	Grand Chaplain.
"	J. T. POWELL		Grand Marshal.
"	T. B. CAMPBELL	as	Senior Grand Deacon.
"	J. J. CALLAHAN		Junior Grand Deacon.
"	C. HADAWAY	as	Grand Sword Bearer.
"	W. G. BROCK	as	Grand Pursuivant.
"	J. E. MUELLER,	}	as Grand Stewards.
"	J. W. DAME,		
Brother	L. STODDARD		Grand Tyler.

* The M. W. Grand Master and the R. W. Grand Secretary were both absent from the city.

Representatives from Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23.

The Grand Lodge having resumed labor, for the purpose of attending the funeral of P. G. M. B. B. French, the Grand Master announced the following appointments:

Bearer of the Great Lights—Bro. C. J. WATSON.

Bearer of the Lesser Lights—Bros. W. H. GOODS, C. L. PATTON, and J. H. JOCHUM.

Brother Clark, from the Committee on Arrangements, reported the *programme* of arrangements, of which the following is a copy:

The immediate friends of the family are requested to meet at the residence of the deceased, No. 137 East Capitol street, at precisely 3½ o'clock, Sunday afternoon, August 14, where services will be held; after which the remains will be escorted by the Guard of Honor, detailed by Washington Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, of which the deceased was a member, to the Four-and-a-Half street Presbyterian church, (Dr. Sunderland's,) where the funeral service of Masonic Knighthood will be performed. The remains will then be conveyed to the Congressional Cemetery, and interred with the rites of the Masonic order. The procession will be formed in the following order:

Marine Band; Washington, Columbia, and Potomac Commanderies Knights Templar and visiting Sir Knights; Supreme Council Thirty-Third Degree; Grand Consistory of Maryland; B. B. French Lodge, No. 15, of which the deceased was a member; Washington Brass Band; Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

Hearse.

Pall-bearers on the part of the Grand Lodge, P. G. M. C. F. Stansbury, P. G. M. J. E. F. Holmead, P. D. G. M. G. A. Hall, and P. J. G. W. J. E. Rawlings; on the part of the Grand Chapter, P. G. H. P. James G. Smith, P. G. S. William Middleton, P. G. K. Andrew Glass, and G. K. H. A. Whallon; on the part of Washington Commandery, Sir Knights P. H. Hooe and G. Bruff.

Family and friends of deceased.

Other associations of which deceased was a member.

Citizens.

The different Masonic bodies will meet at the Temple *promptly* at 3 o'clock, where the line will be formed, and proceed to the church. All members of the Fraternity are cordially invited to attend.

The Grand Lodge was then formed in procession by the Grand Marshal, and, accompanied by B. B. French Lodge, No. 15; Washington, Columbia, and Potomac Commanderies of Knights Templar; the Grand Chapter of this District; and a very large number of brethren, repaired to the Four-and-a-Half street Presbyterian church, where the funeral services of Masonic Knighthood were performed; after which the procession was reformed, and accompanied the remains of our deceased brother to their last resting place, Congressional Cemetery, where, at 8½ o'clock p. m., by the aid of the three Lesser Lights, the solemn and imposing ceremonies of the Grand Lodge were performed by R. W. J. H. Russell, as Grand Master.

The remains of our deceased brother having been interred, the Grand Lodge returned to the Temple, and was closed in due form.

D. B. SEARLE,

Grand Secretary pro tempore.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9, A. L. 5870.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia was held at the Masonic Temple Wednesday evening, November 9, at 7 o'clock.

PRESENT:

- M. W. R. B. DONALDSON.....*Grand Master.*
 R. W. G. B. CLARK.....*Senior Grand Warden.*
 " M. C. BAXTER.....*Junior Grand Warden.*
 " N. D. LARNER.....*Grand Secretary.*
 " C. CAMMACK, SR.....*Grand Treasurer.*
 W. J. DANIELS.....*Grand Visitor and Lecturer.*
 " C. W. DENNISON*as Reverend Grand Chaplain.*
 " A. M. MUZZY.....*as Grand Marshal.*
 " J. H. MILLS.....*Senior Grand Deacon.*
 " J. J. CALLAHAN.....*Junior Grand Deacon.*
 " W. J. STEPHENSON.....*Grand Sword Bearer.*
 " S. N. THORNE.....*Grand Pursuivant.*
 " R. W. DOWNMAN }*Grand Stewards.*
 " WM. MIDDLETON }
- Brother L. STODDARD.....*Grand Tiler.*
 Past Grand Master C. F. STANSBURY.
 Past Deputy Grand Masters P. H. HOOE and J. LOCKIE.
 Past Senior Grand Warden Z. D. GILMAN.
 Past Junior Grand Wardens J. E. RAWLINGS and A. T. LONGLEY.
Of No. 1—W. H. Goods, W. M.; G. D. Patten, jr., S. W.; E. T. Schafhirt, J. W.; Past Masters J. Lockie, R. B. Donaldson, A. Buchly, J. D. Bartlett.
Of No. 3—T. Mitchell, W. M.; A. M. Muzzy, S. W.; A. W. Brelsford, J. W.; Past Masters T. B. Campbell, J. R. Thompson.
Of No. 4—E. B. Bury, W. M.; G. W. Harrington, S. W.; A. B. Lascolleet, J. W.; Past Master J. A. Foos.
Of No. 5—J. B. Gibbs, W. M.; B. F. Grimes, J. W.
Of No. 7—C. H. Moulton, W. M.; J. Guild, S. W.; J. Brown, J. W.; Past Master W. Middleton.
Of No. 9—J. H. Jochum, W. M.; J. E. Mueller, S. W.; Past Master W. S. Thompson.
Of No. 10—J. E. Rawlings, W. M.; L. D. Wine, J. W.
Of No. 11—C. L. Patten, W. M.; G. Wright, proxy for J. W.; Past Masters C. F. Stansbury, P. H. Hooe, J. R. Ashby, C. W. Hancock.
Of No. 12—I. L. Johnson, W. M.; S. L. Hable, S. W.; A. B. Wolf, J. W.; Past Masters W. J. Belshaw, L. Gassenheimer, M. C. Baxter.
Of No. 14—G. B. Clark, W. M.; H. A. Whitney, S. W.; T. A. Gaddess, J. W.; Past Masters J. H. Hood, A. T. Longley, H. A. Riley.

Of No. 15—V. N. Stiles, W. M.; R. A. Fish, S. W.; J. Tyssowski, J. W.; Past Master J. L. Clubb.

Of No. 16—W. J. Stephenson, W. M.; H. Chase, S. W.; G. H. Clark, J. W.; Past Master C. Hadaway.

Of No. 17—W. A. Yates, W. M.; S. Baxter, S. W.; J. W. Dame, J. W.

Of No. 18—E. J. Sweet, W. M.; Past Masters Z. D. Gilman, W. H. Baldwin, J. B. Cramer.

Of No. 19—E. B. MacGrotty, W. M.; D. S. Jones, S. W.; F. M. Marshall, J. W.; Past Masters C. Smith, N. D. Lerner.

Of No. 20—S. Houston, W. M.; A. C. Adamson, S. W.; R. Goodhart, J. W.

Of No. 21—G. H. Martin, S. W.; C. Wheeler, J. W.; J. H. Mills, proxy for W. M.

Of No. 22—S. N. Thorne, W. M.; S. C. Palmer, S. W.; H. M. De Hart, J. W.

Of No. 23—J. Daniels, W. M.; J. W. Griffin, S. W.; L. G. Stephens, J. W.; Past Master W. R. Singleton.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by the Rev. Grand Chaplain.

On motion, it was voted that all Master Masons in good standing, who may apply, be admitted to the session of the Grand Lodge.

The proceedings of the Semi-Annual and subsequent Communications were read and approved.

The M. W. Grand Master delivered his annual address, as follows; which was referred to a special committee, consisting of Bros. Stansbury, Hooe, and Gibbs:

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

Another Masonic year has been added to the mighty past; its record has been made up; and we are now enabled to look back upon it in the light of a beneficent teacher, and thoughtfully seek to find instruction for the present and lessons for the future. The past year has brought to us, individually, joys and sorrows, successes and failures; bright hopes that were crowned with full fruition, and ardent desires that found no realization; and they have their several lessons, from which we may learn wisdom. In this sense at least the past should not be to us a "dead past." From its events, both great and small, should we seek for the light that will make our way plainer in the dark places through which we may be called to pass in the future.

For the manifold blessings we have received individually and as a fraternity, let us offer the homage of grateful hearts to the All-wise Father above, who has, in the fullness of His loving kindness, tenderly watched over us in the past; and let us invoke His blessing upon all our laudable undertakings during the year that is before us.

At a special meeting of the Grand Lodge, held August 12th, it became the melancholy and painful duty of the R. W. Deputy Grand Master to announce officially to the Grand Lodge the death of our much-loved and venerated brother Past Grand Master B. B. French. At the time both the R. W. Grand Secretary and myself were sojourning at a considerable distance from the city, and although the sad intelligence of Bro. French's death reached us upon the evening of the day it occurred, it was utterly out of our power to reach Washington in time to be present at the funeral. To both of us it is a source of deep and lasting regret that we were not permitted to join with our brethren in paying the last sad tribute of respect to the remains of one we so greatly loved and honored.

Brethren, we all must feel that in the death of Past Grand Master French our Grand Lodge has lost one whose place can never be filled.

Truly, "a pillar of strength has fallen!" A bright light has been removed, and the darkness of a profound sorrow has fallen upon the hearts of his brethren of this Grand Lodge—upon the hearts of all his brethren throughout this Masonic jurisdiction! The many years of steadfast devotion given by our departed brother to the interests of the Fraternity, his cultivated intellect, his warm heart, his genial and kindly manners, made him truly an ornament to our profession.

Probably no Mason who has ever lived was, during a long life, more universally honored and loved by his brethren than Past Grand Master French. None ever passed away from earth more truly regretted. The records of this Grand Lodge for the past twenty-five years bear throughout the impress of his great Masonic learning, and his ceaseless labor for the interests of the Craft here and elsewhere. His name stands enrolled upon the general Masonic history of the past quarter of a century among the highest of those whose pure lives, great erudition, earnest research, and untiring industry have served to make that history mark an ever-increasing light and progress in our beloved institution.

The following extract from Brother French's will, dated November 1, 1869, affords another instance of his love for the Fraternity in whose service he labored so long and efficiently:

Extract.

"Eighth. To the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia, in testimony of my undying love for the Craft and my firm belief in the truth of the declaration of the great and good Washington, that Freemasonry is 'a society whose liberal principles are founded on the immutable laws of truth and justice,' and my deep conviction of the usefulness of the Order, all my books on the subject of Freemasonry. And I here express my regret that it is not in my power to make to that grand body a more valuable bequest.

"Ninth. To Washington Commandery of Knights Templar, No. 1, of the District of Columbia, the superbly engrossed resolutions of presentation of the diamond cross, presented to me by the Grand Encampment of the United States, and the sword and baldrick also presented by the same body, to be suspended in their Asylum, and there remain as a perpetual memorial of my regard for that Commandery and for the Order."

The bequest to this Grand Lodge is a valuable one; valuable as an accession to our library, but of far greater value as an expression of his regard and love for this Grand Lodge.

After a long life of usefulness, crowned with all the Masonic honors that the Fraternity had the power to bestow, our brother has passed to the Grand Lodge above, leaving behind his lessons of wisdom and his examples of true Masonic charity, by which we may profit, but carrying with him those jewels of the heart which, wrought out and polished by a life of good works, will retain their luster through the ages of eternity.

Brethren, there is no need for me to pronounce a eulogy upon the life and character of Brother French before this Grand Lodge. You all knew him intimately; you all appreciated the many excellencies of his character. The memory of his virtues is enshrined in our hearts; may we all seek to imitate them in our own lives!

I have very few official actions to report for the past year. In some few instances I have granted dispensations to shorten the time between the second and third degrees, but this only in cases where I had the assurance of the W. M. asking the dispensation that the brother to be raised under it should be thoroughly proficient in the preceding degrees. In no instance have I consented to grant a dispensation to confer two degrees upon the same candidate in a single evening.

I have been called on to make but very few decisions since those reported upon by the Committee on Jurisprudence at the January Communication of the

Grand Lodge, and the few I have made were of little importance, being upon questions already well settled by general Masonic law and usage. My correspondence will be found in the Grand Master's letter-book, which is herewith submitted.

It is gratifying to be able to record the fact that the Masters of the subordinate Lodges in our jurisdiction are generally so well informed in regard to the general principles of Masonic jurisprudence, that the Grand Master has had to be called on in but few instances to interpret the law, or decide a question as to the proper mode of proceeding in a given case.

At the May Communication I laid before the Grand Lodge a circular letter from the Grand Master of Kentucky, proposing a meeting of the Grand Masters of the several Masonic jurisdictions to be held in this city on the 16th of May. The whole subject was, by a vote of the Grand Lodge, left to the Grand Master for such action as he might deem advisable. I answered the letter, tendering a room in our new Temple for the purposes of the meeting; and promising a cordial reception by the Fraternity here of the distinguished brethren who might attend. A second communication from the Grand Master of Kentucky informed me that the meeting was postponed until the 30th of June, when it would certainly take place. I was at the hall on the day appointed for the meeting, but there were so few in attendance that no action whatever was taken in the matter for which the meeting of Grand Masters had been called. The few who were present spent several hours together very pleasantly; and doubtless mutual benefit was derived from the interchange of views that took place on various subjects relating to the Craft.

On the 29th of August I received a communication from Brother J. Tyler Powell, Grand Marshal of this Grand Lodge, wherein he stated that his name had been connected publicly and unfavorably with a "recent unfortunate affair," and that, not desiring that the Fraternity should in the least suffer detriment through him, by reason of his official position in the Grand Lodge, he asked that I would suspend him from the exercise of the functions of his office until he was able to relieve himself (through an investigation by his Lodge, which he had already invited) "from the false position" in which he "had been placed by rumor and publication."

Our jurisdiction is so small and compact, and there is such intimate and constant intercommunication between the officers and members of the several Lodges which compose it, that there is probably not a member of this Grand Lodge present who is not already in possession of as much information as I could give in regard to the "unfortunate affair" alluded to by Brother Powell. I have, therefore, only to say, that I felt it to be my duty, under all the circumstances, to suspend the Grand Marshal from the exercise of the functions of his office until the present meeting of the Grand Lodge, and that I requested Brother A. M. Muzzy, Senior Warden of Columbia Lodge, No. 3, to act as Grand Marshal in the interim.

At the May Communication the subject of the "Whiting Monument," which I brought to your notice at that time, was referred to the Grand Master, with a request that he would summon together the "Monument Committees" of the several subordinate Lodges, with a view to carry out the undertaking for which these committees were originally appointed. My action in the matter was delayed by several causes unnecessary now to mention; but early in September I sent a circular letter to each of the Lodges, and also the Royal Arch Chapters that had taken any action in the matter, requesting that their "Monument Committees" might be directed to meet me on the evening of September 24th. The meeting took place at the time appointed, nearly all the bodies being represented. After consultation, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, of which the Grand Master shall be chairman, to whom the funds already subscribed shall be paid over, and they shall be empowered to solicit such further subscriptions as they may deem necessary, and to take all necessary steps to erect the monument without further delay."

The committee was filled and the meeting adjourned. A few days thereafter the committee thus appointed and empowered met, and agreed upon a design for the monument. A contract for its erection was made, and the work upon it has been going on for some weeks. It will probably be completed within the present month. Although not so costly as the one originally proposed to be erected, it will not only serve to mark the spot where the remains of our lamented Grand Master were laid, but will stand a chaste memorial of his many virtues, and a lasting token of the affection in which his memory is held by his brethren of this jurisdiction.

The Grand Visitations to the subordinate Lodges were made, pursuant to the requirements of the Grand Lodge Constitution, by the "Grand Master, attended by his Grand officers," during the month of October, commencing with Naval Lodge, No. 4, on the 1st, and ending with Harmony Lodge, No. 17, on the 28th. The plan inaugurated last year, of having an address before each Lodge at the time of the Grand Visitation, by some brother invited to perform that duty by the Grand Master, was carried out the present year with but a single failure. The addresses before two of the Lodges were by the Grand Master, and of the seventeen brethren who engaged to lecture before the other Lodges, all but one fulfilled their engagements in a manner highly creditable to themselves and satisfactory to the brethren who had the pleasure of listening to them. The addresses, together with the choice music furnished by the Masonic Choir, made the visitations occasions of much interest and pleasure both to the officers of the Grand Lodge and to the brethren who were present.

The records for the past year of each of the nineteen subordinate Lodges which compose our jurisdiction were carefully gone over by the Grand Secretary previous to the Grand Visitations, and I am gratified in being able to report, that in no single instance was there discovered to have been an irregular proceeding or an action in violation of any of the provisions of the Grand Lodge Constitution on the part of any one of the Lodges during the year. Without a single exception they have been working regularly and harmoniously, most of them prosperously, and having, as a general rule, a good attendance at their Lodge meetings.

In my last annual address I felt constrained by a sense of duty to report very unfavorably as to the condition at that time of Anacostia Lodge, No. 21. I am now happy to say that at the recent Grand Visitation that Lodge was found to be in a much improved condition. Its future now seems bright with the promise of prosperity and usefulness. There have been added to the roll of the Lodge within the year eight active and zealous members, and there seems to have been awakened in the Lodge a laudable spirit of ambition to blot out the remembrance of the ill success of the first year of its existence by a display of zeal and energy that will insure a continued advance in the path of prosperity and usefulness, upon which it now seems to have fairly entered. It is with unfeigned pleasure that I find myself able to speak of the present condition and future prospects of Anacostia Lodge as entirely satisfactory.

I know of no new subject of special importance that it is necessary for me to bring to your notice at the present time. There will be the usual amount of current business, and one or more questions of importance which were laid over from the May Communication, that will claim your attention. I trust that the same harmony and kind feeling among the members that has heretofore characterized the proceedings of this Grand Lodge may prevail during the deliberations of the present session, and that the light of truth may guide us to results which shall prove most beneficial to the Fraternity in whose service we are now engaged. Among the most important business will be that of electing Grand officers for the ensuing Masonic year; and in this connection I wish to give notice that I respectfully decline to be considered a candidate for re-election to the office of Grand Master. I appreciate fully the honor you have conferred upon me in twice placing me in this high position; and have only to regret that it has not been in my power to serve you more efficiently than I have done. I can say, however, that I have carefully sought to avoid the abuse of the powers

and privileges of my office; and have striven earnestly to maintain the honor of the jurisdiction, and the high reputation which this Grand Lodge has so long sustained among its sister Grand Lodges. I know your great kindness has made you appreciate to the fullest extent my poor efforts in these directions, and it is a source of happiness to me to be able to hope that in retiring from this office I shall carry with me the esteem and respect of my brethren of this Grand Lodge. From my heart I thank you, brethren, for the cordial support you have always given me; for your charity, which has ever been ready to cover any imperfections on my part; for the evidences I have received of your fraternal love, which has throughout my official career cheered my heart, and rendered lighter all the labors I have been called upon to perform.

Bro. Stiles, from the special committee to whom had been referred the papers in the case of the expulsion of Bro. John Knox by Federal Lodge, No. 1, and of the expulsion of Bro. T. B. Von Michaelowski, an E. A., by Hiram Lodge, No. 10, submitted reports sustaining the action of each Lodge; which were adopted by the Grand Lodge, and the committee discharged.

Bro. Stansbury, on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, submitted the following report; which was received, and ordered to be printed with the proceedings:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia:

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence have the honor to submit the usual report on the subject committed to their charge. They have the pleasure to say that the report embraces the entire circle of American Grand Lodges, a circumstance that has never, to their knowledge, occurred before in this jurisdiction, and which is owing to the energy and perseverance of our R. W. Grand Secretary, who has noted and corrected every failure on the part of corresponding grand bodies to transmit their proceedings.

It will be the aim of the committee to present in a condensed form those portions of these numerous volumes which, in their judgment, will be likely to prove most interesting and instructive to the brethren of our own jurisdiction, and to convey a fair idea of the condition of our Fraternity throughout our country and the world.

The reports received are from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, Arizona, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Montana, and California.

Foreign Grand Lodges: Nova Scotia, England, France, Eclectic Union, Alpina, Netherlands, Saxony, Royal York (Berlin,) Three Globes (Berlin,) Zur Eintracht, The German Grand Masters, Canada, Quebec, Lusitania (Portugal,) Zur Sonne, Hamburg, German Masonic Union, Italy.

ALABAMA.

The forty-ninth Annual Communication was held at Montgomery, December 6, 1869, M. W. George D. Norris, G. M., presiding.

The address of the Grand Master is rather flowery and speculative for a business paper at the opening of the session of a Grand Lodge of an important Masonic jurisdiction.

Kindly notice is taken of the fraternal dead in his own and other jurisdictions.

On the Louisiana question he expresses the following sound views:

"There is no law now, nor never has been in this country, forbidding any

man initiation on account of color, race, or religion. We all require a candidate to be a man, free born, of lawful age, and not deformed or dismembered at the time of making, and under this law any man, white, red, or black, rich or poor, may present his petition for initiation. Neither is there any power in the Grand Lodge, nor is there any law by which a man, white, red, or black, rich or poor, powerful or without power, can be forced into a lodge *against the will of one single member*. This is the inalienable right and prerogative of every individual Mason, member of a Lodge, to cast his vote for who he pleases, unquestioned. No legislation can affect this right, for it is inherent in the individual Mason, and will so abide forever and forever. The papers relative to the case are hereby submitted, and I hope the Grand Lodge will take immediate action in the matter, which so nearly concerns its sovereignty, and speak in tones that cannot be misunderstood to maintain our rights and sovereign jurisdiction."

At the conclusion of the address he expresses his intention of retiring from the office. He says:

"I have been a member of the Grand Lodge from 1840 to the present date; have traveled horseback to Tuscaloosa, a distance of nearly two hundred miles, to meet you, and now am warned by the infirmities of age that in a few short years I must lay down my life, as I now return to you the office which your partiality has caused me to fill. I may never meet you again in Grand Lodge, for I must devote the remainder of my life zealously to my profession. I lay down the authority given to me, and return to my Lodge as a private member; and let me impress upon our younger brethren to keep our Order unsullied as they have received it. Countenance no innovations, but endeavor to seek out the old paths, and diligently walk therein."

In the Grand Secretary's report we find this interesting incident:

"In January last I received a letter from one who signs himself, 'Fraternally, F. C. Prince, New York,' and informing me he had in his possession the charter which was issued to Norris Lodge, No. 301, in 1864, and asking to be informed how it should be sent to the proper party. I replied to his letter, and subsequently received the charter. It appears to have been found by one, who was not a Mason, belonging to the federal forces that were in this State during the war, and that it afterwards came into the possession of the person from whom I received it."

Brother William C. Penick, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to which was referred a communication from the Grand Lodge of Canada, made the following report; which was received and concurred in:

REPORT ON THE QUESTION OF CANADIAN JURISDICTION.

"To the M.: W.: Grand Lodge of Alabama:

"Your committee have received and had before them a communication from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Canada, the R.: W.: Brother Thomas B. Harris, by order of the M.: W.: Grand Master, bringing to our notice the existence of a rebellious and seditious movement by certain malcontent brethren of the Province of Quebec, with the object and aim of the establishment of a second Grand Lodge within their territorial jurisdiction, the supreme control over which has been recognized and accorded to that Grand Lodge by every Grand Lodge in the world.

"It is stated, in substance, that these rebellious brethren, many of whom are under suspension, met at the city of Montreal, and formed a so-called Grand Lodge, elected officers, &c.; that a brother, J. H. Graham, is reported to have been elected their Grand Master, and a brother Kemp their Grand Secretary. It seems to be expected by the committee that these rebellious brethren will shortly apply to the Grand Lodge of Alabama for recognition, counsel, and support. The committee inform us that the Grand Lodge of Canada is preparing a circular, containing full and complete information in regard to this unamasonic and unconstitutional movement, which they intend to send to all Grand Lodges with whom they are in friendly correspondence, and express the hope that our

Grand Lodge will in no manner recognize the said irregular and clandestine organization. Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Alabama recognizes the Grand Lodge of Canada as possessing supreme and sovereign control and exclusive jurisdictional rights within her territory, and that she cannot look on a violation of those rights with any pleasure or approbation.

"2. *Resolved*, That she sympathises with the Grand Lodge of Canada, and will do everything in her power to assist her in this her hour of trouble."

M. W. William P. Chilton was elected Grand Master, and was installed December 9th.

There is the usual long and interesting report on correspondence by Brother Penick. A page is devoted to our jurisdiction.

The only difficulty with this report is to know where to stop our extracts. We are admonished, however, to make our report shorter than it was last year in order to admit the publication of the very interesting correspondence between G. M. Donaldson and the grand jurisdictions of the United States on the nature and limitations of the right of visit. For this reason our report will contain less of our own comments than in former years, and be somewhat restricted in other respects.

On the representative system Bro. Penick says:

"And we here repeat what we have said before, that this courtesy being tendered, the Grand Lodge of Alabama has not thought it expedient to decline it. But we think the appointment of these representatives are of doubtful propriety, at least until their duties have been well defined. Is he independent of the Grand Master? Ye cannot serve two masters. Would not some one with commendable zeal, perhaps, but in the want of prudence and of wise discretion, communicate to his principal matters and things contrary to the wishes of the Grand Master and the good of the Craft at home, producing discord and confusion? There are secrets in every family. Well, enough is a very good thing. The Masonic is the oldest government in the world, and this fact argues another, that it is the best. It has seen the rise, height, decline, and fall of empires and kingdoms for thirty centuries, and yet it stands a tall memorial of its wisdom and its usefulness. Why not let it stand in its pristine purity? Over legislation has destroyed many excellent systems. 'That which having been adopted in the olden time and has come down to us approved by the wise of ages past should not be lightly cast aside.' The glare and glitter of office, personal considerations, and selfish aggrandizement should have no weight in this question."

On the negro question he is particularly sensitive:

"Well, we have no interest in agitating this subject; we wish that it were dead and beyond the power of resurrection. If any injury is to come of this negro question, the probabilities are that they will fall on the South, where the negro is principally located. These evils are or will be political, social, and Masonic equality with an inferior race, resulting in intellectual inferiority and imbecility, physical weakness and degradation, and moral and Masonic corruption. These are the evils we see in the offing, and are trying to avoid. And when the Grand Master of Iowa recommends a policy which we believe is calculated to bring these evils upon us, and when we meet the arguments of the said brother on the subject, our brethren of Illinois, the committee cry out, accusing Brother Penick, 'Agitate, agitate,' and cannot see anything in him of 'wisdom, alas! or discretion.' We are not aware that we have at any time forced this subject on the attention of our brethren; neither we nor our friends introduced the policy originally of bringing the negro from his native home to America; neither we nor our friends gave to the negro privileges which the white man could enjoy, making him superior, if nature would permit; neither we nor our friends are now trying to give the negro social and Masonic equality with the white race, which will result in feeble intellect, physical weakness, and corruption, both social and moral."

Bro. Penick concludes his able report in these words:

"The time has come when we are admonished that we should retire and give place to younger and more capable brethren to discharge this responsible and laborious duty. I have long promised myself that at the ripe old age of three score years and ten I would retire from all public participation in business. That time has arrived. My brethren, farewell."

Statistics.

Lodges that were represented.....	224
Members reported at this Grand Communication.....	10,729
Dues received at this Grand Communication.....	\$2,594 50

WORK OF THE YEAR 1869.

Initiated.....	880
Passed.....	793
Raised.....	750
Affiliated.....	758
Rejected.....	367
Dimitted.....	958
Died.....	166
Expelled.....	37
Suspended for unmasonic conduct.....	42
Suspended for non-payment of dues.....	460
Reinstated.....	206

ARKANSAS.

The Thirty-first Annual Communication was held at Little Rock, November 1st, 1869, M.: W.: E. H. English, G.: M.:, presiding, and the representatives of ninety-four chartered Lodges and twenty-three Lodges under dispensation being present.

In his annual address Brother English notices with feeling the death of P.: G.: M.: Nathaniel G. Smith.

With reference to Masonic jewelry his views are peculiar:

"By some the wearing of Masonic symbols is condemned, because, since Masonry has become popular, an impostor is occasionally detected in false colors, and now and then an unworthy Mason is seen parading the symbols of the Craft about his person. But the logic that would persuade us to forego the wearing of the beautiful symbols of our Order because bad men desecrate them would strip us of all ornaments, and indeed of all clothing. Bad men wear all that is ornamental as well as all that is useful, and they parade the insignia of all societies. They array themselves in the 'livery of heaven to serve the devil in.' But the innocent lamb need not abandon his white fleece because the sly wolf covers his deformity with a similar, but stolen, garb. Masonic symbols often serve as the means of introduction, and lead Masons to become agreeable traveling companions, who might, without them, fail to recognize each other, and remain indifferent strangers. Where the impostor is found clothed in our symbols, the intelligent Mason discovers his cloven foot too readily to be seriously imposed upon; and the abandoned Craftsman poorly conceals his vicious habits with a jewel. It is like a diamond in a swine's snout."

On the Louisiana question he says:

"It may be well for us to admonish the Grand Orient of France, as other American Grand Lodges have done, that we cannot hold Masonic correspondence and fraternal relations with her until she revokes her decree recognizing this spurious body."

The following complaint is one in which the character of our jurisdiction is concerned:

"Brother DuVal complains that Acacia Lodge No. 18, of Washington city, working under the jurisdiction of the M.: W.: Grand Lodge of the District of

Columbia, made a person a Mason who resided within the jurisdiction of Belle Point Lodge No. 20, Arkansas, and had been twice rejected by that Lodge.

"This was a violation of the well-established law of Masonic jurisdiction. The Lodges domiciled at the capital of the nation seem to be laboring under the impression that, inasmuch as Congress has political jurisdiction of all the people of the United States, their Masonic jurisdiction is equally extensive; that they can take a stone from the green mountains of Vermont, the pine-clad mountains of Arkansas, or the snow-capped peaks of Oregon, and work it into their temple, though rejected by the stone squarers of its native quarry. We most respectfully request our worthy sister, the M. W. Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, to admonish her subordinates not to repeat this error."

The writer is familiar with all the facts in this case. There is nothing in the conduct of Acacia Lodge which reflects in the least upon her Masonic integrity. The applicant had been resident in Washington for more than two years, and was practicing his profession here. He presented a petition to the Lodge in regular form, containing the usual declaration that he had not applied to or been rejected by any other Masonic Lodge. When the complaint of Belle Point Lodge was received, the brother was arraigned and tried by Acacia Lodge for the false representation in the petition. But it was fully proved that the petition had been hastily signed, without having been read by applicant. All these facts have been reported to Belle Point Lodge, and they ought to have proved satisfactory and to have prevented the matter from being brought before the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That all Masonic correspondence and fraternal relations between the Grand Lodge of Arkansas and the Grand Orient of France be discontinued, and that no Mason owing allegiance to that grand body be recognized as such in this jurisdiction.

"*Resolved*, That a duly-authenticated copy of the above resolution be transmitted to the Grand Orient of France."

There is a good report on correspondence by Bro. O. C. Gray. Our jurisdiction is fully noticed, and G. M. Donaldson's address is highly complimented, and extracts made from it.

In the notice of the Alabama proceedings occurs the following passage:

"From the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence we select the following:

"That the right of objection to the admission of a visiting brother lies with the Lodge, and not with any individual member."

"This we consider wrong. No brother, in order to protect himself, should be compelled to state in open Lodge his reasons for objecting to the admission and presence of a visitor. If we are not mistaken, it is also contrary to the universal practice, particularly in this country. We are anxious to know how a Lodge is to decide such a matter anyhow. We do wonder how many members of the Lodge must object before the doors can be closed upon a visitor in Alabama. Will a two-thirds vote admit him?"

In reference to St. John's College Bro. Gray is argumentative and eloquent in reply to Bro. Simons, of New York. He concludes:

"And now we come to the gist of this whole matter, which is to again request of our brethren in other Grand jurisdictions that if they cannot send us, the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, words of sympathy, they will not by unfavorable comments seek to discourage.

"For the making of this request we have, among others, the following reasons:

"1st. That the Grand Lodge of Arkansas engaged in this college enterprise with no selfish ends in view, but with the purpose of making it a blessing to the unfortunate orphans of our departed brothers.

"2d. Because such an institution is absolutely needed *here*.

"3d. Because we desire to place the educational interests of our State on such footing that we can furnish not only *lands*, but schools and colleges to those who seek homes among us.

"4th. Because we desire to keep in circulation *here* the thousands of dollars we annually send out of the State for the education of our children.

"5th. Because we as a fraternity are able to finish and furnish the necessary college buildings and endow its several professorships, and *this* we can do without oppressing anybody.

"6th. And *particularly*, because we do not wish those who settle among us from other States to come prejudiced against *us* and against our college."

In noticing the South Carolina proceedings Bro. Gray says:

"Bro. A. G. Mackey was duly accredited as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Italy.

"We are anxious to know which one of the four Grand Lodges of Italy Bro. Mackey represents. Does he represent the Grand Orient at Florence, which, according to the 'Bulletin Du Grand Orient De France,' recognized in 1867 the spurious clandestine body calling itself the Supreme Council of Louisiana? Perhaps he represents that *fifth* product of Masonic zeal in Italy, which is or *was* a body of men styling themselves 'Propagandists of Masonic Unity!'

"In any event, would it not be well for our South Carolina brethren to be a little careful whom and *what* they recognize, and when perchance the recognition has been made, to let their brethren elsewhere know exactly *what* has been done?

"We are not finding fault, but only advising. We must be allowed to stick in a word now and then. Again, would it not be well to examine Bro. Mackey's credentials rather *minutely*?"

We quit this sprightly report with regret.

Statistics—1869.

Chartered Lodges.....	211
Lodges U. D.....	29
Represented.....	117
Returns made.....	210
Initiated.....	1,086
Passed.....	815
Raised.....	857
Admitted.....	571
Dimitted.....	486
Died.....	109
Suspended.....	175
Expelled.....	13
Members.....	8,187

CALIFORNIA.

We have the usual large, handsome, well-arranged, and well-printed volume from California, containing the proceedings of her Grand Lodge at it Twentieth Annual Communication, held at the Masonic Temple in San Francisco, October 12 to 16, 1869.

A large representation was present, and M. W. Charles Marsh, Grand Master, presided. He delivered the usual annual address, devoted to the business of the jurisdiction.

A good report on correspondence is presented by Bro. Wm. H. Hill, who thus expresses his views of the proper character of such a report:

"As these proceedings contain some seven or eight thousand pages of printed matter, it would be a surprising fact if your committee had succeeded in doing justice to all, or had called attention to all that *was* or would have been of general interest. We only claim that we have done as well as we could. Our time has not at all times been at our disposal, and this report has been prepared at odd intervals, amid pressing avocations, which almost compelled us throw up our appointment. Differing from many of our cotemporaries, we do not think it the business of the Committee on Correspondence to usurp the functions of

either Grand Master or Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence. We have, therefore, purposely done but little in the discussion of questions of Masonic law, and have carefully avoided setting ourselves up as the 'Sir Oracle' of the Order. Whenever an opinion has been expressed, the reader will understand it as an individual utterance merely, and not an *ex cathedra* decision of the particular question. Our aim has been to cull from the many reports submitted to us items touching the welfare and proceedings of the several jurisdictions which were of interest to us, and, as we hoped, would also be to the members of the Order in California."

Our jurisdiction receives fraternal notice.

The W. L. Frank M. Pixley, Grand orator delivered an oration, which is really a very creditable performance, and worthy of study as a masterly exposition of the nature and aims of Masonry. It is free, too, from those attempts at fine writing which sometimes detract from the merit of productions which are denominated "orations" in advance.

We give one or two extracts, not as samples of the highest merit, but because we think they are calculated to do good:

"None of these new-fangled systems, rites, and titles have aught to do with Masonry as practiced by those early brethren whose lives were the embodiment of the highest lessons of Masonic wisdom—the impersonations of temperance, courage, self-sacrifice, heroic suffering for conscience' sake—the very types of a simple, holy, earnest life. How different the appearance of our Holy Saint John the Baptist, in his camel's-hair raiment, his leathern girdle, his white apron of the kid, bare-footed and bare-headed, fasting, living the life he preached, practicing the sublime precepts he taught—how different, when compared with the bedizened regalia and glittering jewelry that adorn the pompous persons of those rejoicing in their new degrees, their high-sounding titles of a sham Masonry.

"Let no humble brother of the Blue Lodge distrust the fact that all of Masonry is contained in the three ancient degrees, with the instructions of the Royal Arch, nor let him become envious of those who claim to be his superiors in Masonic knowledge because they have affixed to them, by some dignitary of the Order, the appellation of 'Thrice Puissant Grand Master,' 'Most Skillful Adoniram,' 'Thrice Illustrious Azarias,' 'Prince President,' 'Most Illustrious Tirshatha,' 'Very Wise Master,' 'Thrice Puissant Chief Prince,' 'Most Potent Leader,' 'Sovereign Prince,' or 'Sovereign Grand Commander!' Well has a standard writer upon Masonry remarked, that when these titles appear in the public prints they are only calculated to make the vulgar stare, and, with the right-feeling, sensible Mason or man of the world, excite only derision and contempt. * * *

"I do not know what Masonry is doing throughout the world to benefit mankind, but I do believe that in America it is not doing the good it ought, and is not exercising the influence and power it possesses to the extent of its ability for usefulness. Masonry *should* have prevented a civil war; and, had the feeling of fraternity and brotherhood been as strong as it has been in Masonic Lodges in other lands and other ages, there would have been no civil war in this land of ours. But in this yet unended strife there is work to do. There are brothers to relieve, wounds to heal, differences to reconcile, fraternal feeling, and good will to re-establish, to the end that we may again become a united, happy, and prosperous people.

"Masonry is not doing the half its duty in California. It needs a reformation; some Martin Luther to preach against its abuses; some Peter the Hermit to stir its enthusiasm; some new crusader to awaken it to duty; some inspiration to breathe into its carcass anew the breath of life, and give vitality to its dry bones. We are here as sentinels on the outpost of civilization, pioneers in a new land, confronting the millions of Asia, and looking back to the millions of Europe: a connecting link between two peoples of different religions and diverse civilizations. We have many things to do in our own midst. Other Orders, less opulent than ours, have journals, banks of deposit, and active charities. Church congregations build their edifices and have their schools and associations

for social and intellectual pleasures. An organization hostile to us, and one that is ever acquiring power for its abuse, is planting its foundations broad and deep; acquiring lands and wealth measured by millions; stealing, so far as an unsuspecting and too indifferent public will permit it, the education of our children, and insinuating itself into all departments of our Government with untiring and sleepless energy.

"It cannot be said that Masonry has nothing to do; that it has accomplished its object. It has a thousand things to engage its attention: wants to relieve, worthless brethren to redeem or punish, temples to build, intelligence to disseminate. Its lodge meetings should be made more attractive. San Francisco should have a representative Lodge, where something should be done beyond the mere work of initiation; a Lodge to which all Masons may be admissible, and where the good of the Order may be discussed; where visitors may be received and intelligent minds may find intelligent employment in laying out the work of the Order. This Lodge should be the head and brain, and the other Lodges the active limbs and members. The Grand Lodge of the State should be the soul of the whole body, and thus we would have a live, working, intelligent institution. It would be a sentinel on the watch tower, ever on the lookout for the enemies of social order, ever vigilant for its own interests, in which are involved the interests of society and good government. A National Grand Lodge should be established, to cement the Order throughout the States into a grand and harmonious whole; and there should be a Universal Grand Lodge of the World, where representatives of the Lodges of all nations might assemble to consider those questions affecting alike the interests of Masonry and the progress and welfare of the human family. This would be the nearest thing to a universal peace congress—a congress not composed of crowned heads nor governing powers; not a congress to discuss dynastic questions or territorial boundaries; not a congress to settle the clashing authority of usurped rights, but a convocation of delegates from all nations, countries, families, colors, and interests, embracing the intelligence of the world, composed of the representative men of every land, consulting for the interests of the people; not to discuss dogmas nor to prescribe forms of worship; not to regulate vestments nor ceremonials; but to legislate for all God's children, and to see to the carrying out of their enactments through the moral influence and secret workings of a powerful and universal Order."

The Committee on the Louisiana Question made a decided report, concluding as follows:

"Your committee cannot consider the Grand Orient of France in any other light than that of an enemy to the Masons in America, so long as it maintains its hostile position toward our sister Grand Lodge of Louisiana; and, indeed, if that body annuls the act of which it has been guilty, distrust must follow until kindly deeds in the future and men of another generation, with better heads, shall take the place of its present representatives, to show to the Masons of America that they are wiser and more just than their predecessors.

"The cause of Louisiana is our cause, as was that of New York, and the cause of one should be the cause of all. Your committee therefore submit the following resolution, and recommend its adoption as a regulation of this Grand Lodge:

"*Resolved*, That all Masonic intercourse between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Orient of France is hereby suspended; and that the Lodges and Masons of this jurisdiction are forbidden to recognize or hold communication with any brother who hails from or acknowledges allegiance to the Grand Orient of France, so long as that body continues its unlawful and reprehensible invasion of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana."

The resolution was adopted.

M. W. Leonidas E. Pratt was elected Grand Master.

Statistics.

Initiated.....	1,042
Passed.....	929
Raised.....	919

Affiliated.....	527
Expelled.....	6
Died.....	107
Rejected.....	294
Master Masons.....	8,853

COLORADO.

The Ninth Annual Communication was held at Denver, September 28, 1869, M. W. Henry M. Teller presiding.

The Grand Master made the annual address, touching on no topics of general interest.

The death of P. G. M. Allyn Weston was feelingly announced.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that, whenever the admission of a visiting brother is objected to by a member of a subordinate Lodge within this jurisdiction, the Master shall refuse to admit such visiting brother; and that the rulings of the Masters of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 15, and Pueblo Lodge, No. 17, be, and the same are hereby, sustained."

Bro. Teller was re-elected Grand Master.

Statistics.

Lodges.....	13
Members.....	768
Initiated.....	132
Passed.....	116
Raised.....	107
Died.....	8
Rejected.....	108

There is a good report on correspondence by Bro. Hal. Sayr, in which our proceedings for 1868 receive a friendly notice.

CONNECTICUT.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge, at the Eighty-Second Annual Communication, held at Hartford May 11 and 12, 1870, come to us in a handsome volume of two hundred and seventy-five pages.

An interesting incident of that meeting was the reception of Bro. William Storer, P. G. M., as Grand Representative from the Grand Lodge of Nebraska. Bro. Storer made a short and appropriate address, concluding as follows:

"It is a matter of no little interest to me personally that, after having labored a full half century in promoting the interests of Masonry, I should be selected by the partiality of our far-off brethren to represent in one of the oldest of our American Grand Lodges a sister organization that is located in a region which, when the rays of Masonic light first dawned on my young vision, was only an unexplored, if not an undiscovered, portion of the continent.

"M. W. sir, allow me again to tender to you and to the M. W. Grand Lodge over which you so worthily preside the fraternal greetings of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and in her name to invoke the richest of Heaven's blessings to rest upon every member of the Fraternity in this ancient jurisdiction."

The annual address of G. M. Amos E. Cobb was confined to local topics. It closes in these words:

"This Masonic year has been to me very pleasant, having had no important decisions to render and no unpleasant duties to perform. Universal peace, harmony, and prosperity prevail throughout this jurisdiction, with perhaps one exception, and I trust Masonry with us not only stands as high as one year ago, but has made a healthy advancement."

M. W. Asa Smith, of Norwalk, was elected Grand Master.

The report on correspondence is by Bro. Joseph K. Wheeler, Grand Secretary. It occupies nearly a hundred pages, and reviews the proceedings of forty-five Grand Lodges. Two pages are allotted to our jurisdiction. We get the usual rap over the knuckles for our alleged invasions of the jurisdiction of other Grand Lodges. In referring to G. M. Donaldson's address the report says:

"He brings to their notice the action of a Subordinate Lodge in New York, which passed and raised an Entered Apprentice who had been received by Lafayette Lodge, in his own jurisdiction, and against whose further advancement a protest had been entered by five members of Lafayette Lodge, and reports his action thereon. We judge the Grand Lodge of the District are opposed to such infringement of jurisdiction when it operates on their own material, but claim the right to use all material which floats near them from other jurisdictions and temporarily sojourning within their limits. The Grand Master brings this matter before them, but we believe no definite action was taken thereon, although an amendment to their constitution, relating to this subject, was submitted and laid over."

G. M. Donaldson's remarks on this subject are quoted with approval.

Of our report on correspondence the following notice is taken:

"Brother Charles F. Stansbury presents the report on foreign correspondence, which is well written and fraternal. We are sorry that our proceedings were not received by the committee; and should they not in future, a line to our Grand Secretary will bring them."

In his notice of the Missouri proceedings Brother Wheeler expresses the following rather questionable opinions:

"We do believe that a Lodge has an *indefeasible* right to make its own by-laws and to alter or amend at pleasure, and when they are adopted by the Lodge that they are *valid*, provided they are not *ipso facto* contrary to the regulations of the Grand Lodge, in which case they would be of no effect.

"It is all *bosh* to talk about a Lodge not having the right to change its scale of dues, to fix the price of fees from initiates, if above the minimum rates established by the Grand Lodge; to change the day or hour for stated communications, or the time for the annual election of officers; or, in fact, to regulate its own private affairs in its own way, without first being approved by the Grand Lodge before they become binding upon the Lodge."

We agree, however, with his comments on the following resolution of that Grand Lodge:

"*Resolved*, That when charges are preferred against a Mason, and those charges have been entertained by the Lodge and a time set for trial, such Mason cannot be considered in good Masonic standing until his innocence has been established by the verdict of his brethren."

"We should judge that the principal object of a Masonic trial, then, is for the accused to prove his innocence, and not, as we had always supposed, for the Lodge to determine the validity of the charges and specifications alleged, and render judgment accordingly. Why not go a step further and declare that, in case the accused makes no attempt to prove his innocence, the Lodge may proceed to inflict punishment without any trial; for we cannot see why a trial would be necessary, because the charges are accepted as true when presented, and the brother is held guilty of them until he establishes his innocence."

As to the proper number required for the transaction of business in a M. M's. Lodge, Brother Wheeler says:

"We are of the opinion that, notwithstanding three Master Masons anciently constituted a Lodge, it requires a larger number for the transaction of business, because a Lodge cannot be properly officered with three for the transaction of business; and, as it was formerly the custom to transact the business in a Lodge of Entered Apprentices until the practice was changed by legislation a few years ago, where it takes seven to properly organize a Lodge, we think that seven should be required to constitute a Lodge of Master Masons for the transaction of business or anything else. We must confess that we have never yet been able to see any good reason for changing the practice of doing business in a

Lodge of Entered Apprentices to that of Master Masons, while on the other hand we think there are good reasons why it should never have been done."

We agree with him in the following opinion:

"We are clearly of the opinion that any legislation in reference to non-affiliates, which has a tendency to force them to become members, is unwise and impolitic. If any legislation is necessary, deprive them of their Masonic rights, and if they have any reverence for the institution they will speedily take the requisite steps to be relieved of the odium which would attach itself to non-affiliates. Masons have duties to perform, and one of these duties is to be a member of a Lodge; and if his interest in the Fraternity is so lost as to care nothing for the performance of his duties as a Mason, he is of but little use to the Fraternity, and in our opinion not worth saving."

Ap[ro]pos of the negro question in Massachusetts he says:

"We do not propose to enter into any discussion on the question, being well satisfied to let the whole matter rest where it now is, with the belief that, whenever the colored people as a class shall have attained to a degree of intelligence and refinement which shall place them on an equal footing with the whites, their prospects of recognition will be far more encouraging than now."

DELAWARE.

The proceedings of the Sixty-Fourth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, held at Wilmington, June 27, 1870, come to us in a small pamphlet, containing little of interest beyond the limits of the jurisdiction. The following is the report on correspondence;

"The Committee of Correspondence, not being able to complete their report in time for the present Communication, *but expect* to furnish it in a short time, request of you permission to have said report printed.

"Being simply a review of the proceedings of our sister Grand Lodges, and as such report always contains very much of interest to the Craft, your committee offer the above suggestion for your consideration."

The committee was authorized to print their report when completed, but, though that permission was given in June, we have not yet received the report.

The delinquent treasurers, we are glad to see, are beginning to be dealt with in a proper manner. Here is the conclusion of a report on the case of James A. Parker:

"Believing him to be fully guilty of the said charges and specifications, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

"Whereas Brother James A. Parker, former Secretary of Union Lodge, No. 7, A. F. A. M., has been guilty of fraudulently converting to his own use the funds of the Lodge—

"Resolved, That the said James A. Parker be, and he is hereby, forever expelled from all rights and privileges of Masonry."

This action was confirmed.

It will be recollected that our Delaware brethren last year threatened our jurisdiction with non-intercourse because of our supposed invasions of the jurisdictional rights of other Grand Lodges, by making Masons of permanent residents of this District who for political reasons are allowed to go into the States from whence they originally moved here to vote for the party on whose patronage they depend for their daily bread.

As a beautiful example of consistency, we extract the following from Grand Master Horner's annual address:

"I have also, during the past year, granted permission to Temple Lodge, No. 11, (March 9), to entertain the petition of C. B. Tanner, *he being a resident of Pennsylvania, but more convenient to their Lodge.*"

This was a little too much, in view of the virtuous indignation so vehemently expressed against our little District, and the Committee on the Grand Master's Address comment on it thus mildly:

"We would call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the dispensation granted

to Temple Lodge, No. 11, to receive the petition of C. B. Tanner, a resident of Pennsylvania, *in accordance with the regulations of this Grand Lodge*, but which we do not believe is courteous to the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, without the consent of the Lodge under whose jurisdiction he resided was first obtained, and recommend that this *REGULATION* should be rescinded."

The report was "accepted," but does not appear to have been adopted.

We find that there is actually a standing regulation of the Grand Lodge of Delaware sanctioning this invasion of a sister jurisdiction. Here it is:

"Nor shall a Lodge initiate any person residing within the jurisdiction of a sister Grand Lodge, *unless the Lodge so receiving him is the most convenient to his place of residence, and not then without dispensation.*"

We have heretofore had occasion to remark with regret the want of a high educational standard among our Delaware brethren in the selection of their leading men. We infer this from the character of the published transactions alone. A third-class pupil in a public grammar school ought to be ashamed of such regulations as the following, and yet they stand after attention has been called to them:

"16. That no Lodge under this jurisdiction *shall pass or raise any candidate in a less time than one lunar month*, unless by dispensation.

"17. That no Lodge or individual Mason shall hold communion or fellowship with any society or body *professing or claiming, as such*, to be Masonic, except such as are recognized and acknowledged by this Grand Lodge. Any disregard, violation, or infraction of this regulation will subject the party or parties to expulsion.

"23. That *every* Mason in this jurisdiction is particularly enjoined to avoid addressing or saluting *each other as a Freemason*, unless in private or in open Lodge. Violations of this rule to be punished by reprimand or suspension.

"20. That an *unaffiliated* Mason cannot be permitted to visit any Lodge in this jurisdiction more than twice *without affiliating.*"

And here is a report which is the strangest jumble of irreconcilable contradictions we ever saw compressed into the same space:

"We, your committee, appointed to *examine the records and by-laws* of Armstrong Lodge, No. 2, under dispensation, would respectfully report, that we have *attended to that duty*, and, *not having their by-laws to examine*, we can make no report, but the minutes and work we find very irregular, and not in conformity to the regulations of the Grand Lodge, but, *on a correction of these errors*, we would recommend the granting of a warrant and referring the by-laws to the standing committee."

Rev. Bro. J. C. McCabe was elected Grand Master and was installed.

FLORIDA.

We have the proceedings for 1869 and 1870.

1868.

Annual Communication commenced January 11, in the Masonic Hall of Tallahassee. The Grand Master, D. W. C. Dawkins, in his address, expresses some views that strike us as decidedly original. For example:

"But 'jurisdiction of Lodge membership' and 'dimits' are subjects upon which I have bestowed much thought and labor of investigation; and as a result I have been driven to the conclusion that the correct rule is, as to the first subject, that a particular Lodge has exclusive original jurisdiction over the conduct of its own members; that no other Lodge has any concurrent or other jurisdiction of any nature whatever that can affect such original jurisdiction; and that therefore no Lodge can, with any degree of authority or propriety, try and punish any Mason who is not a member thereof; but it may disown him and refuse him any rights, privileges, or benefits therein. And as to 'dimits,' I am clearly of the opinion that a Mason's membership should only cease in the Lodge granting his dimit, 'by terms therein expressed,' when notified of his affiliation with some other regular Lodge."

And this:

"The practice in some Lodges of requiring Masons to sign the by-laws, as an act constituting membership, is, in my opinion, erroneous, and is not therefore void of evil consequences. 1st. It engenders the erroneous idea that a Mason is not a member of the Fraternity (Lodge) until he signs the by-laws. 2d. It tends to weaken the moral force of the solemn injunctions resting upon a Mason to support and obey all the legitimate regulations of the Fraternity, written and unwritten, which attach to his primitive Masonic character. 3d. It gives rise to an unnecessary diversity of opinion as to when membership begins; a subject originally of easy solution. I dare say that no one will pretend that the Masonic fraternity has any judicial jurisdiction over the moral conduct of any individual who has no connection with the Order; and certainly no Mason will deny that it has jurisdiction over Entered Apprentices; and as jurisdiction only attaches to membership, that relation begins with initiation; and a Mason's duties and obligations, and consequent privileges and benefits, increase step by step as he advances in the Order. With these views of the subject, the signing of the by-laws for the purpose indicated is of no validity or practical utility, and should therefore be discontinued."

M. W. Samuel B. Stephens was elected Grand Master.

The death of P. G. M. Thomas Hayward was announced, and appropriate resolutions adopted.

The Grand Lodge listened for some considerable time, with manifest interest, to the verbal reports of the Masters, Wardens, and Representatives of the various Lodges upon the subject of charity; specially detailing the number of charitable objects, what was and is needed for their relief, and to what extent charitable donations have been made by the respective Lodges during the past year, from which the following facts appeared:

1. The financial condition of the Craft in Florida was never before so depressing.
2. A very few Lodges are in a comparatively prosperous condition, and have contributed largely to education and suffering humanity.
3. A few Lodges reported no objects of charity in their jurisdiction more needy than the active members thereof.
4. A large number of Lodges are barely able to maintain their own existence.
5. A universal determination on the part of all to promote, to the extent of their ability, the genuine principles of Masonry, hoping for a more prosperous future.

Statistics of 1869.

Number of Lodges.....	50
Members returned.....	2,236
Initiated.....	164
Raised.....	114
Died.....	44
Dimitted.....	115

1870

The Fortieth Annual Grand Communication was held in the city of Jacksonville, January 12, 1870. The Grand Master was detained at home by a death in his family. D. G. M. Samuel Pasco presided and delivered an address.

P. G. M. Dawkins presented an interesting report on correspondence. Three pages are given to our proceedings, which are kindly notices; Bros. French, Donaldson, and Searle receiving commendatory criticism.

The Grand Lodge adopted resolutions of non-intercourse with the Grand Orient of France, on the same grounds as other Grand Lodges have done.

On the question of the Grand Lodge of Quebec the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas this Grand Lodge is informed of an attempted formation of a new

Grand Lodge in the province of Quebec, in British America, of Lodges heretofore chiefly under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and a consequent dissolution of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and a division of its jurisdiction against its consent; and whereas the said organization seems to have been gotten up in a manner adverse to Masonic harmony and propriety; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Florida fraternally sympathizes with her long-since-acknowledged sister of Canada in this her day of trouble and confusion, and deem it inexpedient to hastily recognize the new organization in the Province of Quebec."

The death of P. G. M. Thomas Y. Henry was noticed in appropriate resolutions.

No statistics or returns are given.

GEORGIA.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge come to us in a volume of nearly four hundred pages. The Annual Communication was held in the city of Macon October 26, 1869, Grand Master Samuel Lawrence presiding, and a very large representation being in attendance.

The Grand Master's address was long and able. On the Louisiana Question he speaks as follows:

"The sovereignty of the Grand Lodges over the three degrees in their several jurisdictions is a doctrine so well settled and received among the Fraternity on this continent, that I cannot doubt the response of this Grand Lodge to this appeal, nor its prompt, cordial, and unqualified indorsement of the resolution of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Louisiana, declaring non-intercourse with the Grand Orient of France while that decree is maintained by her. All the legitimate Grand bodies of Louisiana unite in this protest and action, and the Most Excellent Grand Chapter of this State, at its Annual Convocation in April last, cordially indorsed and made its own the action of the Most Excellent Grand Chapter of Louisiana in the premises. The 'wanton insult' offered by the Grand Orient of France to the Grand bodies of Louisiana, in abetting an invasion of their territory, will be, I am sure, as promptly rebuked by all the Grand bodies of this country, who cannot and will not hesitate to protect each other in all their jurisdictional rights; and the Grand Orient of France will be made to feel this."

Of the Southern Masonic Female College he says:

"I believe the reports of the officers of the college will exhibit an advanced and advancing prosperity; and it only needs what it is entitled to, and ought to have—your generous support—to make it a success.

"I know how this will be sneered at by some, and how we will be told that such an enterprise has never succeeded under the auspices of Masonry. Surely these brethren do not mean to say that Freemasonry is inadequate to the task of instruction. If we admit this, we had better at once close our Lodges, and confess that Freemasonry itself is a failure. No, no, my brethren, it is because you have never freely accorded this, your foster-child, your support, that there is any sign of weakness or decay in it. You have acted the step-mother's part towards it, and have not cordially nursed it. And by support I do not mean only the pecuniary pittance which has been sometimes doled out to it from your treasury, but that support which will sustain it, by sending your daughters to be educated there, and nursing in your breasts a pride in it as *your* college, living and growing, and thriving under *your* banner and fostering influence. I commend it to your love and favor."

He favors the representative system:

"It will be seen that the system of exchange of representatives between the Grand Lodges, sometime fallen into disuse, is being revived. Several of our brethren have been commissioned as their representatives near us by other Grand Lodges, and I have reciprocated the honor. May these appointments tend to

draw closer between us the cords of brotherly love, to the refreshing and strengthening the heart of Masonry."

The death of Bro. George L. Barry is feelingly announced. Bro. Barry was so old a Mason, and so well known through the medium of his reports on correspondence, that we extract a portion of the notice of his life and character.

"He entered into the most minute details in regard to his burial; requested that he might be wrapped (as in olden time) in a winding sheet, and his body placed in a plain coffin, and thus, without any parade whatever, to be taken charge of by his Masonic and Methodist brethren, and deposited in his last resting place. * * * A short while before his death he called his family around his bedside and asked for the regalia which he used as Grand Lecturer and for some evergreens, and placed them on his bed as he wished them placed upon his coffin, and requested that this regalia be thus carried to his grave. And thus he passed away.

"Brother Barry was a native of Maryland, but received the degrees, I believe, in Alabama. His first appearance in this Grand body was in 1853, as Worshipful Master of Washington Lodge, No. 19, and, until disease disabled him, was regular in attendance. In 1858 he was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, a position he several times filled, and always with ability. The same year he was elected Deputy Grand Master for the first district, which office he held until 1860, when he was appointed Grand Lecturer. He had his faults, (what mortal man has not?) but they leaned to virtue's side. Of his character, I cannot do better than repeat what I said to the Grand Chapter:

"Of singular, delicate, and excitable temperament, impulsive, quick, he was sometimes hasty in word and action; but these always converged to what he deemed truth, as their center. Of so susceptible nature was he, that his heart, like the Eolian string, was swayed by every emotional influence: now tender as an infant's under the breath of the gentle, now savage as a lion's under the sweep of the rougher airs that crossed it. Those who knew him only in his latter days cannot rightly judge him, for disease had made him fretful and capitious, and they saw not his better side. As the comet, whose flight we pronounce wild and erratic, is yet doubtless as true to its center as are the planets in their orbits to the sun, so many times what we call eccentricities in another, could we but know their pivot, would appear but the natural periphery of an ascertained center. But death, when he comes between brother and brother, man and man, hath the marvelous quality of removing many stains from the glass through which we now see each other darkly, and of enabling us to see and to define more clearly the true central point in a deceased friend's or brother's character. Looking at Brother Barry now through this more transparent medium, many a hasty word and action in him can be referred to his intense love of and devotion to truth, and his detestation of all falsehood and wrong; qualities which commend themselves to the heart of every true Mason."

"On the 3d of April, 1869, our venerable Brother Simri Rose, so long and widely known as our R. W. Grand Secretary, was called from his labor here to his refreshment above.

"Brother Rose, as Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge for the long term of twenty-four years, was extensively known. Among his brethren of the Craft the world over his name was a household word. Genial, amiable, benevolent, diligent, and faithful in the discharge of duty, he was beloved by his brethren of this jurisdiction who knew him well, and in this community none commanded more universal respect and esteem."

Statistics.

Number of Lodges.....	268
Number of members returned.....	16,086
Number estimated and not returned.....	383
Total membership.....	16,469
Initiated.....	1,271

Passed.....	1,109
Raised.....	1,096
Admitted.....	782
Dimitted.....	864
Died.....	163
Suspended.....	102
Excluded.....	57
Dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues.....	991
Reinstated.....	117

The report on correspondence is by Bro. J. E. Blackshear, Grand Secretary, and covers one hundred and ten pages. It is a very interesting report, reviewing forty volumes of Grand Lodge proceedings. Our own jurisdiction receives fraternal notice.

In quoting the New Hampshire report on the negro question, Bro. Blackshear says:

"The truth of these remarks no brother of unprejudiced mind will gainsay. We have always held that the admission of negroes was not a subject for legislation, but a matter that would regulate itself if let alone; and the sooner the question ceases to be agitated the better it will be for the institution. Such, at least, is our opinion. The place to decide the question is at the ballot-box. If a negro desires to petition a Lodge for the degrees of Masonry, and is so fortunate as to find two members willing to vouch for him, he has the right to do so; if then a brother conscientiously believes that he is in every way worthy and well qualified, that his admission would be calculated to reflect credit upon the institution, feels that he could recognize him under any and all circumstances as an equal, that he would be willing to invite him to his house, to associate with his family, to break bread with him at his table, and sleep with him in his bed, then he would certainly be justifiable in voting for him, provided he was free-born; but we cannot believe that there is a Lodge in this country in which there could not be found *one* brother who would not be willing to make all these concessions in the case of any citizen of the African race."

On the subject of strict uniformity of work he agrees with us:

"To those of the Craft who have been so long clamorous for strict uniformity, and who look upon the little discrepancies that exist in the work as an evil that is fast sapping the foundations of Masonry, we would recommend the example of our Rhode Island brethren. We look upon the evil as a fancied one, one that has no existence save in the minds of those who are so exercised in relation to the matter; but we do hold, and have ever held, that the only way to arrive at and preserve uniformity of ritual, in the common acceptation of the term, is to engross it. To one of two things, then, we must make up our minds, viz: that we can never have a strictly uniform system of work, or that we will write it. Which horn of the dilemma, brethren, will you take?"

He discusses the question of physical qualifications with earnestness, but we think he forgets one important part of the relations of Masonic brethren, which no maimed man could be expected to properly sustain. As a fair statement of the argument against a literal enforcement of the old landmark, we quote from his remarks:

"But you say, 'if he has maim or defect he cannot be a *perfect* youth.' We admit it. If he has lost a tooth, has alopecia, myopia, or strabismus, he is not a perfect youth; and yet who would think of rejecting a candidate for such slight defects. The truth is, it was not intended that the term *perfect*, as here applied, should be taken in its literal sense. 'Unless he be a perfect youth,' *that is to say*, 'having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of being made a brother.' If, therefore, the defect is not of such a nature as to prevent the applicant from learning and from communicating all the mysteries of the art, it should not, in our opinion, debar him from our rites.

"In relation to candidates wearing artificial limbs, we would simply institute a comparison. Suppose a man has lost, from disease or otherwise, a portion of

the palatine vault, or roof of the mouth, rendering his articulation so very imperfect that it is with great difficulty, if at all, that he can express his thoughts by speech: would this debar him from our rites? We anticipate an affirmative answer. Suppose, then, that this defect is remedied by artificial appliances, by a gold plate, so accurately adjusted that his articulation is as perfect as it ever was: could he then, so far as this defect is concerned, be admitted? We think that he could; and yet if the artificial appliance renders him admissible in this case, we can scarcely see why it should not in the case of an artificial foot.

"We mention this in order that the subject may be discussed in all its bearings. We think that all the rigid ruling that we have had in relation to maimed candidates—the sacrifice of the moral and intellectual to the mere physical—is calculated to lower the dignity and importance of the Masonic institution. If we were purchasing a horse, we would be expected to examine his limbs, and indeed every part of the animal, in order to satisfy ourselves that he was *hale and sound, as a horse ought to be*; but, in the admission of candidates to the mysteries of Freemasonry, we think this should be made a minor consideration, and our attention given to a higher order of qualification. It seems to us that we have somewhere heard that it was the internal and not the external qualification that recommended a man to Masonry. This we hold is the true teaching. If, then, his head and heart are right, his physical qualifications are of but little importance, so long as he is able to go through all the ceremonies, receive and impart instruction. The edifice which we, as Masons, are engaged in erecting is not composed of mere flesh and blood—of limbs, muscles, and integuments; but we are taught to fit 'our MINDS as living stones for that spiritual building, that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.'"

We should be glad to quote further from this able report, but our limits forbid.

We give, however, the following table, as having universal interest for the Fraternity:

Statistical table.

As a matter of information to the Craft, we append the following table for 1869, showing the names of Grand Lodges, number of members, &c.:

Grand Lodges.	Members.	Initiated.	Admitted and re-stored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Suspended for non-payment of dues.	Died.	Rejected.
Alabama.....	10,423	696	790	856	30	55	704	206	260
Arkansas.....	7,676	677	429	441	23	152	.....	119	.....
California.....	8,106	817	559	626	7	4	192	94	258
Canada.....	8,022	1,243	353	518	.....	16	143	76	.....
Colorado.....	582	92	24	30	.....	.....	.....	2	74
Connecticut.....	11,957	1,000	100	202	10	.....	.....	119	411
Delaware.....	922	92	13	20	.....	8	.....	12	27
District of Columbia.....	2,380	225	97	105	1	1	166	23	92
Florida.....	1,783	234	124	145	8	9	121	30	90
Georgia.....	15,555	894	717	387	47	257	.....	115	207
Idaho.....	225	54	33	27	1	2	2	3	56
Illinois.....	30,229	3,971	1,148	1,841	81	341	.....	250	1,681
Indiana.....	20,133	2,285	964	4,694	95	395	.....	173	.....
Iowa.....	9,774	1,407	511	627	19	19	76	77	.....
Kansas.....	2,645	435	231	157	3	3	75	20	157
Kentucky.....	18,972	2,070	.....	.....	53	556	.....	168	.....
Louisiana.....	6,711	767	339	361	6	2	171	193	.....
Maine.....	13,001	1,672	1,961	371	3	8	65	148	753
Maryland.....	4,609	458	.....	136	10	21	119	62	.....
Massachusetts.....	18,364	2,094	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statistical table—Continued.

Grand Lodges.	Members.	Initiated.	Admitted and re-stored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Suspended for non-payment of dues.	Died.	Rejected.
Michigan	18,016	2,337	.....	882	54	226	.....	131	1,670
Minnesota*.....	8,388	882	974	911	18	20	1,784	191	.....
Mississippi.....	14,817	1,825	1,272	912	33	140	.....	172	854
Missouri.....	355	96	145	50	5	.....	.....	1	40
Montana.....	595	140	52	55	1	8	.....	6	.....
Nebraska.....	921	145	155	73	1	.....	19	12	91
Nevada.....	1,312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	6,932	706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	6,891	.....	.....	194	4	85	.....	71	.....
New Jersey.....	70,333	8,855	1,718	2,662	44	49	15,45	709	2,462
New York.....	11,184	559	235	262	29	23	238	100	238
North Carolina.....	880	60	.....	19	.....	2	.....	3	4
Nova Scotia.....	20,225	3,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio†.....	1,203	164	78	62	4	3	29	8	54
Oregon.....	26,140	3,681	589	838	.....	.....	1,858	268	688
Pennsylvania.....	3,064	411	16	40	2	1	.....	28	211
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina‡.....	16,996	2,060	666	1,150	70	289	.....	214	.....
Tennessee.....	10,824	1,047	954	878	29	.....	495	414	454
Texas.....	7,012	1,342	.....	341	3	.....	42	89	.....
Vermont.....	8,170	.....	34	.....	19	.....	262	112	.....
Virginia.....	348	38	12	29	3	.....	21	4	18
Washington.....	1,590	307	69	87	1	5	28	16	97
West Virginia.....	7,713	1,284	385	504	3	63	.....	82	707
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* No session in 1868.

† Returns of 1867; no statistics in 1868.

‡ Suspended and expelled, including suspensions for unmaasonic conduct.

§ No statistics.

|| Including admissions.

IDAHO.

The Second Annual Communication was opened at Idaho City October 4, 1869, M. W. George H. Coe presiding.

The proceedings are of local interest only.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Grand Lodge that canvassing or electioneering to influence the votes of members of the Grand Lodge in the election of Grand Officers is contrary to the letter and spirit of Masonry; and that we disapprove of conventions or other local or sectional combinations to affect the legislation of the Grand Lodge or to secure election to office."

Provision was made for the establishment of an "orphan's fund," by the annual payment of \$1 by each Master Mason in the jurisdiction.

Statistics.

Number of members.....	279
Lodges.....	7
Initiated.....	44
Passed.....	46
Raised.....	49
Rejected.....	40
Died.....	2

There was a report on correspondence, but it does not appear with the proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

As usual, we get from this jurisdiction a valuable volume of proceedings, occupying four hundred pages.

The Twenty-Ninth Grand Annual Communication was held at Springfield October 5, 6, and 7, 1869, M. W. Harman G. Reynolds presiding.

The Grand Master's address is enormously long, and devoted almost exclusively to the business of his large jurisdiction. Of the labors and responsibilities of the Grand Master in such an extensive field some idea may be formed from his summary of them:

"I have devoted an average of twelve hours per day for the last year to the affairs of Masonry. At least three-fourths of that time has been in your service. I intended to visit the Lodges, all that I could, in March, April, and May, but serious indisposition prevented. From the few visits I have made, I am satisfied that an official visit from the Grand East, in most of our Lodges, would be highly beneficial, and would tend greatly to the advancement of the moral and financial interests of this Grand Lodge.

"I have received more than two thousand letters and communications; have written more than three thousand letters; have made more than one thousand decisions, interdicts, decrees, or orders. In all cases of complaint, I have notified the accused, whether Lodge, officer, or brother, of the nature of the complaint, and have given full opportunity for answer, defense, apology, or amendment, before proceeding to a hearing. I have labored hard to do and obtain full and substantial justice, and have tempered the whole with that charity which always remembers that man, in his best estate, is subject to error, weakness, and frailty. I have tried to remember that I, too, am a man, and, like all my brethren, am amenable to another and higher bar. I have exposed no Lodge or brother in fault to the gaze of the world, to the Fraternity, or even to you, unless exposed before. I have traveled nearly ten thousand miles, and have spared neither time nor pains to promote your interests and your fame. How far I may have succeeded is not for me to say. But, after a year of hard labor and honest endeavor, I bring back to you the authority, the gavel, and the jewel which you so generously gave me; and leave them in your hands."

Bro. Reynolds was re-elected Grand Master.

The committee to whom the Grand Master's address was referred made a judicious report. We extract the following, as expressing our own views:

"The question of Grand Lodge sovereignty is likewise one which, in the present and prospective condition of society in this country, is likely to cause much discussion, and, unless correct conclusions are now arrived at, one which is likely to affect the integrity of Masonry for many years to come. Your committee, therefore, admonished by the great difficulties in other jurisdictions, growing out of the discussion of questions of social science and rival Grand Lodges, concur in the well-taken ground of the Most Worshipful Grand Master in his address, that this Grand Lodge should *steadfastly* refuse to recognize as legitimate any person claiming to be a Mason, who is not recognized as such by the Grand Lodge in correspondence with this Grand Lodge holding jurisdiction over the territory upon which such person received his degrees or holds his membership, leaving to society and the civil power to solve all questions of social science which may arise in our ordinary intercourse with such persons. We believe that a departure from this rule will be productive of the worst of consequences."

The following resolution, in reference to a site for a Masonic temple, was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to select a suitable site in the city of Chicago on which to build a 'temple' or building for the Grand Lodge, and procure a refusal of said site until all the Lodges in the State can be made acquainted with such selection, and have received a printed copy of the report just made; and, when a majority of such Lodges shall have sanctioned such selection, the committee shall be hereby empowered to complete such purchase or lease, and proceed in the usual way to make an offer for the same."

The report on correspondence is by the committee, Brothers Robbins, Pearson, and Cashman. It covers one hundred and eighty-two pages, and is one of the most readable and spicy reports we have yet met with. We are afraid we shall make too many quotations from it.

On the negro question, apropos of the Arkansas report on correspondence, we find the following, which is, in our judgment, nearer to a true statement of the matter than most of the opinions uttered upon this much-misunderstood topic. Just as the efforts to extend and preserve slavery were the cause of its more speedy downfall, so, we apprehend, the ill-judged zeal of some Masons to keep out the negro race, as such, from our Fraternity, may be the cause of their admission. The true way to treat the negro is to leave him to the ballot and the right of objection:

"We think the *animus* of this attempt to be 'funny' at the expense of our Montana brother is to be found in a probable misapprehension of the following remarks of Brother Sanders:

"It would be shirking a duty we owe to the Grand Lodge did we not also say that these proceedings show that an attempt is being made, which in some jurisdictions is a success, to introduce not only the spirit, but the law of *caste* into Masonry. * * * * * Paul Drayton, manufacturing clandestine Masons and Lodges, is harmless, but when any Grand Lodge shall, by law, forbid his race from being made Masons, *because* of race, he instantly ceases to be engaged in clandestine work, and his manufacture becomes thenceforth genuine. To that race, in such a jurisdiction, all is vacant ground, unoccupied assuredly. As a question of Masonic law we deem this statement absolutely indisputable."

"On which Brother Moore thus comments:

"Now, we respectfully but distinctly deny that the race (black, we presume he means) are objected to "*because* of race." Brother Sanders knows, or ought to know, that it is requisite that a man be *free born* to be a Mason. And, moreover, Paul Drayton, or Paul anybody else, attempting to confer degrees within a jurisdiction, without authority from the Grand Lodge of that jurisdiction, can only make clandestine Masons; and it is simply absurd to say that his "manufacture" under any circumstances "becomes genuine." The assertion that such is the case is too palpably ridiculous to be further noticed. It is only to be regretted that a brother who is so ignorant as to make such statements should attempt to review and report on other Grand Lodge proceedings."

"We don't know why Brother Moore introduces the expression '*free born*' in this connection, unless he holds that the entire black race is of servile birth. At the risk of being called ignorant, we must say that we do not see that his reply touches the assertion that 'to that race, *in such a jurisdiction*, all is vacant ground.' How can a Grand Lodge take cognizance of negro Lodges, when it has declared that negroes cannot be made Masons? What cares the Grand Lodge what Paul Drayton does with this sun-stained material, which it has declared it cannot and will not use? The evil and the error lie in the Grand Lodge presuming to legislate on the subject of race. It is not only unwarrantable, but it is gratuitous folly, when the black ball in the hands of an individual brother is sure to attain the same end."

"With Brother Bell, of New Hampshire, we consider it too clear to admit of doubt, that the color of a man's skin, the curl or straightness of his hair, or even the odor of his person, although they may influence the individual brother to exercise his prerogative and refuse him admission, yet can furnish no legal and theoretical objection to the candidate. The rejection of the negro, simply as negro, is as subversive of the groundwork of Masonry as the rejection of the Jew, simply as Jew, and any attempt to introduce such a new regulation ought to be condemned."

"For the Grand Lodge to forbid the negro, or any other race, to be made Masons, *because* of race, is not only subversive of the general groundwork of Masonry, but is a violation of the ancient landmarks. Brother Simons, our best authority on jurisprudence, says, substantially, it is one of the inherent rights of a particular Lodge to decide who shall be admitted members of or initiated

therein; that is, of persons properly qualified. This is a right not subject to dispensation, nor can it be interfered with by any act of the Grand Lodge. It will not do to say that this is among the powers delegated to the Grand Lodge. It has not been delegated, and cannot be delegated, even if the Lodges were so minded; for its possession by the subordinate body is a landmark that neither Lodge nor Grand Lodge—that no body of men can remove."

Here are the views of the Committee on the Masonic Burial of Suicides. The comment is upon the California report:

"In our judgment no Masonic Lodge or body of Masons should ask a more liberal rule than this, leaving to the parties interested to determine whether, in the particular case, the Lodge would bury the dead brother with Masonic honors or not, as the circumstances of the case might show his act to have been the visitation of God or the result of his own vicious habits or perverse will."

"But the committee, waxing warmer as they proceed, by what seems to us narrow and special pleading, seem to have convinced not only themselves, but the Grand Lodge, that the rule was *too* liberal, and the outcome is the report and adoption of the cruel prohibitory rule above quoted. If we were to admit, which we do not, that a person of sound mind might take his own life, it would not change the undeniable fact that many suicides are insane. To deny such a one the rites of Masonic burial is of a piece with the cruel treatment of this unfortunate class in days (which we had hoped had gone by forever in all civilized countries) when they were supposed to be possessed of devils! That insanity is as truly a disease as is small-pox we supposed was well known to men of less intelligence than those composing the Grand Lodge of California. Surely it would seem that the greater a brother's misfortune, the more strongly we should be bound to him; and no merely physical disease can be such a misfortune as that which lays hold of the very centers of intelligence and affection, darkens the soul, and shuts out God himself!"

We are sorry to find notices of several defalcations on the part of Masonic treasurers. In reference to those of New Jersey and Connecticut the report says:

"We suggest to our unfortunate brethren that a provision of the constitution, requiring the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary to give bonds, with security, such as the Grand Master shall approve, might meet the difficulty. Such is the law in Illinois and in some other jurisdictions."

We have never had but one defaulting Lodge Treasurer in our Masonic jurisdiction, and he, in an agony of remorse and shame, took his own life as soon as concealment became impossible.

Our jurisdiction receives friendly notice, but a little fun is justly poked at some rather grandiloquent, and to the unlearned unintelligible, resolutions, passed under the bewildering influence of Bro. Bromwell's eloquence. Here they are:

"We transfer to our report, *in the original tongue*, the following deserved compliment to Bro. Bromwell, trusting that our philosophical brother may favor us with a translation:

"*The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia to the Most Worshipful Brother H. P. H. Bromwell, Past Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois, greeting, in resolution of thanks.*

"*Resolved*, As the sense of this Grand Lodge, that the oration of Most Worshipful Brother Bromwell, delivered on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of our Masonic Temple, on the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1868, and A. L. 5868, is replete with learning and research into historic and symbolic Masonry; and that the truths which are symbolized by the quadrangle, and those which are represented by the triune, the sublime things symbolized by the square, and the most sublime symbolized by the triangle, are displayed in living light; while the divine Order is proclaimed triumphant and universal, to the glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe.

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby tendered to Most

Worshipful Brother Bromwell for his noble and masterly oration; and that, when the Temple whose corner-stone was laid under such auspices is completed, its length and breadth and height may be equal, and the ground-floor thereof, from the east to the west between the north and the south, may receive in fraternal chain all who may be found worthy, when the Lion of the tribe of Judah shall recognize his own.

“*Resolved*, That these resolutions be suitably engrossed and framed, and transmitted under the seal of this Grand Lodge and the sign-manual of the Grand Master, countersigned by the Grand Secretary.”

We have further discussion of the negro question in the following quotation from Georgia and comment:

“Brother Gouley thinks ‘the time has come when every Grand Lodge has got to define itself on the subject of so-called negro Masons.’ Our Grand Lodge has long since defined itself on this question, and others have done the same. But we really do not partake of the fears some have on this subject. Except for the guidance of ‘young and inexperienced Masons’ it hardly needs that statutes should be passed to protect the Craft against them. Save in some rare cases, where political bias may temporarily warp the feelings and better judgment of brethren, negroes will hardly be recognized among Masons for some time in this country, and then under a different status than that they now occupy in the Fraternity. Social taste alone will be barrier enough for us for long time to come; and ‘sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.’ Armed with the ballot and the law, prohibiting the introduction of a visitor obnoxious to any member of the Lodge, we are sufficiently protected, and will be always, if the landmarks are not innovated on.

“We can readily see how, from the stand-point of our Georgia brother, he would suppose he was putting it very mildly when he wrote the above, and we readily acquit him of any intention of saying what might justly be deemed offensive. But while thus giving him credit we must say—and we desire to say it with equal candor and kindness—that he has fallen into the very error which more than anything else tends to prevent the temperate discussion of this question: we mean the error of assuming that those who recognize the scope of their obligations, as including *all lawfully made Masons*, are biased by their political opinions. No matter how ‘young and inexperienced’ a brother may be, if he is conscious of a desire only to be faithful to his Masonic obligations, without regard to political sympathies, to him such an assumption cannot be otherwise than unpleasant. Even admitting the propriety of affording ‘protection’ to those whose obligations lie so lightly on their consciences that they feel at liberty to repudiate them whenever they dislike the kink of a brother’s hair or the complexion of his skin, has not Brother Lawrence conclusively shown that the protection lies in their own hands? If Grand Lodges *need not* legislate, why do it? We have elsewhere shown that Grand Lodges *cannot* legislate on this subject without violating the landmarks which we all hold to be the supreme law of Masonry, sacred alike against Lodges and individuals.

“It will not do to say, as some do, who use words without weighing them, that such legislation is aimed only at clandestine Masons. The doctrine that clandestine Masons, white or black, cannot be recognized is as well settled as that a woman cannot be made a Mason, and is incorporated in all our constitutions. No! It proscribes lawfully made Masons, made in lawful Lodges, working under the jurisdiction of Grand Lodges in fraternal relations with our own.

“Lest some brother should advise us to first cast the beam from out our own eye, let us confess with shame that our own Grand Lodge is not guiltless, but has the stain of violated law upon her otherwise fair escutcheon.”

The following question and answer are from the Missouri report. The question is new to us:

“*Query 16.* Can a brother under charges take a change of venue and have his case tried by another Lodge when satisfied that the members of his Lodge are unduly prejudiced against him?

“*Answer.* I know of no law, custom, or usage authorizing a change of venue

in a Masonic trial. If aggrieved by the action of his Lodge, his remedy will be by an appeal to the Grand Lodge."

"In Illinois it has been decided, and we think wisely, that under some circumstances, with the consent of all the parties to the trial, a change of venue may be taken. Though not based on any established Masonic usage, we think it violates no principle of Masonic law, and is consistent with justice and common sense. Masons are but men after all, and we suppose any one who has seen much of Masonic trials will readily admit that when a heinous offense is charged such a feeling may be engendered as to unfit those who are in the midst of the excitement for careful deliberation. Under such circumstances, we think it for the interest of all parties that a change of venue should be permitted."

The following views on the prerogatives of the Grand Master are eminently sound. They are in reply to the Grand Master of Kentucky:

"The following remarks indicate a belief that Grand Masters have no 'immemorial rights' that Grand Lodges are bound to respect:

"Regarding the Grand Master simply as the creature of the Grand Lodge, deriving all his authority from that body, and subject to its laws, we did not believe that we were invested with any "*prerogative*" which might annul her edicts or contravene her avowed policy. The truth is, we have but little patience or sympathy with that *elastic, intangible, nondescript something, cycloped "prerogative,"* and instinctively suspect the soundness of any Masonic legislation that is based *exclusively* upon it. This "*sacred and indefeasible prerogative*" of the Grand Master is, in our judgment, "*next of kin*" to the "*divine right of kings*" and the "*infallibility of the Pope*."

"Now, while nothing, perhaps, is more becoming on the part of a ruler than to avoid, as far as possible, the exercise of extraordinary powers, it by no means follows that these powers do not exist; and we protest against this sophistry that the Grand Master is the creature of the Grand Lodge. While it is true of any particular Grand Master that he is personally the *elect* of the Grand Lodge, it is also indisputable that the office of Grand Master was not created, nor can it be destroyed, by the Grand Lodge.

"No intelligent Mason will deny that these extraordinary powers of the Grand Master *did inhere in him* prior to the formation of the Grand Lodge. They were his by virtue of his office, and *were never exercised by sufferance*. When the Grand Lodge came into existence as the representative of the Craft at large, his prerogatives could no more revert to it than they could have reverted to the whole body of the Fraternity before the Grand Lodge took the place of the General Assembly. This is not a question of theory, but of fact. We are not at this moment concerned with what *should be*, but with what *is*. As an illustration, take the government of Great Britain. Theoretically it is a constitutional government, and perhaps no people are more jealously watchful that no infraction of their fundamental law is permitted. Yet the prerogative of pardon, existing in the Crown, is not conferred by the constitution. As its very name implies, it is not law, yet it is none the less an existing fact, a power which the law silently recognizes. So with the prerogatives of the Grand Master; the Constitution of the Grand Lodge may be silent as to their existence, as is the British constitution regarding the prerogatives of the Crown, but they exist still. Neither can be deprived of them except by revolution.

"Grand Master Fitch may, and from his expression regarding the 'divine right of kings,' doubtless does, think it desirable or that it would be better that the government of Masonry should conform to the theory of our civil government, in which all power is recognized as residing in the people."

We trust that the demagogue spirit which is the curse of our country may long be kept from desecrating the landmarks of Masonry.

We should like to quote further from this excellent report, but time and space forbid.

Statistics.

Initiated	4,042
Passed	3,754

Raised.....	3,440
Admitted.....	1,010
Suspended.....	284
Expelled.....	73
Died.....	278
Rejected.....	1,364
Dimitted.....	1,755

INDIANA.

We have the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, held May 24, 1870, at Indianapolis, M.: W.: Martin H. Rice presiding.

In his annual address the Grand Master acknowledges the receipt of the proceedings of other Grand Lodges, and observes:

"Having had but little time to devote to an examination of these proceedings, I am not able to present to you an extended review of Masonry in other jurisdictions, or of the business transacted by other Grand Lodges. I regret that this is the case, for I think a full report should be presented at each Annual Communication. In every State but ours this labor is performed by a committee appointed for that purpose, who present at each annual meeting a summary of the business and work of all the other jurisdictions. These reports are printed with the proceedings of the Grand Lodges, and thus furnish to the Craft a knowledge of the working of Masonry abroad as well as at home. There can be no good reason why we should stand as a single exception to a practice that has so long and so universally prevailed. There seems to me to be a selfishness, a coldness, and an almost want of courtesy in this exclusiveness. Ours is one of the largest Grand Lodges in this country, and we like to be remembered as members of the great Masonic family. Let us cultivate the social virtues, and strengthen the bond of our union by reciprocating this fraternal intercourse.

"I have also received the proceedings of a convention, composed of delegates from twenty-one Lodges located within the Province of Quebec, and under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, which met at the city of Montreal, on the 20th day of October last, and there organized the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Accompanying these proceedings was a communication from the Grand Master and a circular setting forth the reasons for forming this new organization. I have also received the proceedings of an Emergent Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, pronouncing the organization of the Grand Lodge of Quebec illegal and unconstitutional, and severing all Masonic communication with those acknowledging allegiance to it. I will not enter into a discussion of the merits of the case at this point, but submit all matter received in connection therewith to be examined by the appropriate committee.

"Trouble has risen between the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and the Grand Orient of France, growing out of the recognition by the Grand Orient of a spurious Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, organized in the State of Louisiana, claiming and exercising the privilege of conferring the degree of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, and thereby invading the rights of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, which has exclusive control over the degrees in that State. This action on the part of the Grand Orient of France, so entirely at variance with the long-established rules in regard to the rights of jurisdiction of Grand Lodges, cannot be too severely condemned, and I trust that you may take such action as the nature of the case seems to demand."

The question of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec was fully discussed by the Committee on Correspondence, who recommended a postponement of action until the next Annual Communication.

"The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to whom was referred so much of the M.: W.: Grand Master's address as relates to the proceedings of other Grand Lodges of the United States, would report that their special duties have employed every moment of time during the intervals in the session of this Grand

Lodge, and that a review of such proceedings, creditable to the committee and worthy the importance of the subject, would require weeks of patient, careful labor; and hence they prefer making no report, rather than to make one so imperfect as we necessarily would make at the present time, and hence indorse the wisdom of the suggestion made by our M. W. Grand Master in his opening address, viz: That a committee be appointed at each Communication, charged with the special duty of reporting at the next on such foreign correspondence; thus giving them several weeks' time to examine and prepare a report in the premises.

"Which were severally concurred in and the accompanying resolutions adopted."

Statistics—1869.

Initiated.....	2,241
Passed.....	2,215
Raised.....	2,210
Affiliated.....	763
Died.....	234
Dimitted.....	1,431
Suspended.....	348
Expelled.....	85
Number of members.....	22,333

Among the standing rules are the following:

Right to Visit.

"91. No visitor can be admitted except he be avouched for by the W. M., by a committee of examination, or by a brother who has sat with him in a Lodge opened in a degree as advanced as that to which he seeks admission.

"92. No visitor can be admitted into a Lodge while a single member present objects, nor can an objecting member be required to assign his reasons therefor, but may do so if he choose.

IOWA.

We have received the proceedings of this Grand Lodge in a handsome volume entitled "Annals of Iowa Masonry: T. S. Parvin, Grand Secretary, editor. It gives the proceedings at the Twenty-Seventh Annual Communication, held at Davenport, June 7, 1870. The likeness of Grand Master John Scott appears as a frontispiece. The book is well printed and well arranged, and has a good index, as well as table of contents.

Grand Master Scott presided, and delivered an excellent address.

On uniformity of work he says:

"I am gratified to report a degree of uniformity in work that has perhaps no parallel in any jurisdiction. This is only the more wonderful, when we consider the many enthusiastic Masons who are attracted hither from distant States, and who, were our own system less perfect, would continually impress upon it those variations to which, from long use, many of them are much attached. In fact, we have all the uniformity that is desirable, and it is now fully time that more attention were given to the weightier matters of the law; that, instead of attaching so much importance to the tithes of mint, anise, and cummin, we devote ourselves to the great duties of Masonry, and learn from it to do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly before God. Alas! how many there be who can, parrot-like, run you off the whole catechism, and who think themselves 'bright Masons,' who have never learned that 'Masonry is a beautiful *system of morality*, veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols.'

"Do not understand from this that I rate proficiency in work as of little value. Not so. The forms of Masonry are valuable as such, but they are not Masonry; they are but the casket which holds the jewel. The treasure is worthy of its beautiful surrounding, and the husk is necessary to the safety and growth of the kernel within. A soul pure and true is all the better for an accompanying body,

beautiful and strong; but still it is the soul which 'is the better part of man,' and is alone worthy of our deepest love."

He recommends the acknowledgment of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

He sees nothing practicable in the proposed convention in reference to Spanish outrages upon Masons in Cuba.

We quote his remarks entire on Indians and negroes:

"Indians and negroes.

"Eighteen years ago the Grand Lodge of Iowa adopted a report on foreign correspondence, which embodied and indorsed the action of the Grand Lodge of New York, declaring that the 'exclusion of persons of the negro race is in accordance with Masonic law and the ancient charges and regulations,' and also declaring it 'not proper to initiate them in our Lodges.' Also at the same time it was declared 'inexpedient, as a general rule, to initiate persons of the Indian race or constitute Lodges among them.'

"I am unable to find, in any Masonic law outside of this edict, any color of authority for this declaration. On the contrary, everything that can be construed to bear upon the question as it *then* existed relates to the *bondman*, and not to his race. We have always and everywhere been taught that Masonry is universal; that the ancient Craft has ever come through various rites and mysteries far removed from each other, and that some of the most affecting incidents in its history are found in the unexpected discovery of a true brother in the land of the stranger and the enemy. It is among our well-established illustrations of the universality of Masonry that our brethren have been rescued from the stake by a recognition of that electric sign which is born only of extremity. It is within the personal knowledge of many of us to-day that the distinguished chief of the Six Nations is an active Freemason.

The system of slavery which long existed in the United States presented the peculiar aspect of being based upon color, and justified on an assumed inferiority of the enslaved race. In other nations it has depended upon the right of conquest, and the relation might at any time have been reversed without shocking its logic. One of the results of this peculiarity was found in a degree of bitterness towards a race despised and contemned, where, under other circumstances, we would have seen only the modified feeling as commonly applied to the *condition* of servitude. This feeling pervaded nearly all classes and throughout the whole country, and fully accounts for the outlawry of the African by various Grand Lodges.

"The practical effect of such action has been probably quite inconsiderable, as it is not probable that the particular Lodges would, without such legislation, have admitted persons of African descent to membership, unless in most exceptional cases. The practical effect of the repeal of the former action would only be to place again in the hands of the particular Lodges *what has been theirs without question* from time immemorial, viz, *the selection of material for the temple.*

"It is that the Grand Lodge may do justice to itself, as a venerator of Masonic landmarks, and by repealing its former action, if wrong, restore to the particular Lodges what they had ever possessed and exercised, that I now call attention to this subject.

"It is true that the past eight years have utterly changed the condition of the enslaved race. The proclamation of emancipation, which took effect January 1, 1863, was followed by the XIIIth amendment of the Constitution, which in 1865 outlawed the whole system of compulsory labor except for crime. The civil rights bill soon followed this, giving to the freedman all the rights before the law which were necessary to protect him in life and property. The XIVth amendment guaranteed him in these rights, and was adopted in 1868. The XVth amendment, proclaimed on the 30th of March, 1870, finishes the work, places his feet on a foundation that cannot be moved, proclaims him the political equal of the Caucasian, and welcomes him to full-fledged citizenship. I do not believe, however, that all this affects the question at issue. That question is now just what it was in 1852, and relates solely to the right of the Grand

Lodge to interfere in the prerogative of its particular Lodges in the selection of material. I have ever held that the Grand Lodge has no such right, and I so hold to-day.

"It may be difficult for some to divest themselves of the idea that this is a question of policy, and not a matter to be settled by reference to immemorial usage. It is difficult for any of us to divest ourselves of those prejudices which have grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength, and these prejudices will doubtless prevent our affiliating with those by this law declared rejected during the natural lives of any now here; but it is my firm belief that they can only be rejected by the ballot, and not by law; only by the ballot of each individual Mason, and not by law of the Lodge, either subordinate or Grand. If so, shall the statute stand?"

M. W. Bro. John Scott was re-elected Grand Master.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas this Grand Lodge believe that by the provisions of the Ancient Constitutions the selection of members of subordinate Lodges belongs to them only, and is not a subject for legislation; therefore

Resolved, That all action of this Grand Lodge on the subject of Indians and negroes, as found on pages 147, 148, and 149 of the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge, edition of 1866, and bearing date in 1852, be, and is hereby, repealed."

Grand Master Scott holds, on the subject of the right of visit and objection, to the doctrine that the objecting member must state his reasons. The Committee on Jurisprudence report on this decision as follows:

"The only remaining question is 'the right of visit,' to the decision of which the committee do not materially object.

"It is held by writers (1) that it is the right of every Mason to visit and sit in every particular Lodge, and (2) that a Master Mason, being a member of the Lodge, has an undoubted right to object to the admission of the visiting brother. (3) But what is to be done with the objection? Some hold that the objecting brother is accountable to the Master *and the Lodge* for his objection; others that he is accountable only to the Master, to whom he must state his reasons, if required, whereupon the Master may or may not exclude the brother.

"The committee are of opinion that the right is not '*inherent*,' to the extent that it cannot be controlled and limited by the legislation of the Grand Lodge, or the wise discrimination of the Master of the particular Lodge. We, that is, a majority of the committee, (Bro. Humphrey dissenting,) go further, and state as our judgment that when a member has given his reasons for objecting, the Master should examine carefully the reasons assigned, and, should he find that the admission of the visitor would tend to disturb the peace and harmony of his Lodge, then he should exclude him."

Statistics.

1. Lodges enrolled.....	281
2. Lodges under dispensation.....	8
3. Lodges represented.....	139
4. Lodges organized.....	26
5. Lodges chartered.....	20
6. Lodges extinct.....	19
7. Lodges working.....	262
8. Initiated.....	1,382
9. Passed.....	1,384
10. Raised.....	1,377
11. Admitted.....	604
12. Dimitted.....	808
13. Died.....	70
14. Suspended for "non-payment of dues".....	142
15. Suspended for "offenses".....	10
16. Expelled.....	25
17. Remstated.....	34

18. Members	12,548
19. Grand Lodge receipts	\$8,728 50
20. Disbursements, exclusive of mileage	4,723 69
21. Invested in United States bonds	9,450 00

The report on correspondence is by Bro. W. B. Langridge, and covers one hundred and one pages. It is an able and interesting report, and, we regret to see, is to be his last. We extract the following from his notice of our jurisdiction:

"The matter of most interest to us in these proceedings was a recommendation by the Grand Master, and so far agreed to by the Grand Lodge as to entertain a resolution so amending its constitution as to prevent the complaints heretofore frequently made against Lodges in the District of infringing upon the jurisdictional rights of other Grand Lodges. This resolution so amends the constitution as to provide that—

"Every Lodge is prohibited from initiating any one not a resident of this District for a period of twelve months without first having received the consent of the Lodge nearest his place of residence *under seal*."

"This action lies over a year under the law.

"We are glad of this movement, as it removes a constant source of annoyance, and makes the American rule of jurisdiction universal. Foreign Grand Lodges will respect the same rule when they find we will not otherwise recognize *their* members or communicate with them.

"At the annual meeting there were represented all of the nineteen Lodges in the jurisdiction. If the field were larger, this would be more worthy of comment. From this same compactness of jurisdiction the Grand Master is enabled to make a system of 'visitations,' which he reports has a very gratifying effect on the Lodges, producing a laudable zeal and pride in good works, which goes far towards getting up perfectness in the details of ritual and Lodge management. The Grand Master made nineteen visitations, and as a means of interest he obtained the services of nineteen brethren, one of whom delivered an address at each 'Grand visitation,' which, with the services of the 'Masonic Choir Association' of the city, did much to render these official visits really pleasant reunions. We are sorry our jurisdictional vastness prohibits an imitation of these excellent means of increasing interest and having something to vary the only general amusement our Iowa brethren have, the school of instruction or late suppers! But, then, we do have the 'happy families' of the Eastern Star, and they are something which we rather think our Washington brethren have not yet attained unto.

"The Grand Lodge passed resolutions honoring the memory of Past Grand Master W. B. Magruder, deceased.

"The report on foreign correspondence was presented by Past Grand Master Charles F. Stansbury, and covers one hundred and thirty pages of small print. We are sorry to see that our proceedings are not in the list."

The Iowa proceedings were not noticed only because they were not received.

After a full statement of the Quebec question, he concludes:

"From the best light we can get we understand that the matter was carefully and for a long time discussed; that Bro. Stevenson was always a favorer of the division previous to his election; and we rather take it he was supported by the Quebec brethren for his office because he was supposed so to favor it.

"Since the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec several more Lodges in the province have given in their adhesion to it, and Grand Master Stevenson has also planted two Lodges under dispensation in its jurisdiction. Some American Grand Lodges have recognized the new Grand Lodge, and in the meantime a very bitter feeling is raging and growing fierce in the Dominion.

"We consider that the history of this affair is but a repetition of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada in 1855. If it was legally formed then, this is legal now, and we are exceedingly surprised to see Past Grand Master Mercer Wilson, who was the prime mover and first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of

Canada, and who has had a taste of martyrdom in being declared expelled and clandestine, &c., by the Grand Lodge of England for precisely the same thing the Quebec Masons are doing, joining Grand Master Stevenson in hurling anathemas at them.

"Still, as this Grand Lodge is in fraternal communication with the Grand Lodge of Canada, we would recommend that we go no further *at this time* than to fraternally advise that Grand body to recognize the new Grand Lodge. The movement is sure to win in the long run, and the sooner it is fraternally settled the better for all parties. If continued in its present shape, it will lead to disgrace and evil."

We extract his remarks on the negro question :

"On this question we express no opinion, further than to say that we regret exceedingly that it is assuming so great importance in our literature and Grand Lodge discussions. It can accomplish no good, but will create strife and bad feeling. There is one way in which it will some day be settled, and in that settlement all will acquiesce. That is, either by positive evidence of the irreclaimable unworthiness of the black man, or else by the gradual subsidence of the present prejudice and antipathy existing in the minds of a large portion of the membership of our Lodges towards him. If the latter way, it will, after a while, progress so far that some one black man will be unanimously elected to membership in a 'white' Lodge, and then, after the first shock is over, another and another will be, and, as the colored men prove themselves to possess what those who ask for them Masonic light, that fitness which many now deny they have, they will gradually attain to what is now asked for them. Grand Lodges cannot make Masons of classes by resolution, any more than they can exclude them, without revolutionizing the whole Masonic system; and so long as one brother in each Lodge is determined that he will not admit a black man to membership, just so long all arguments, and objurgations, and clamoring, on either side, will be only a repetition, on a larger scale, of a very unmasonic scene we have more than once witnessed, where the friends of a rejected candidate were allowed to discuss, and appeal, and beg, and plead, until the objecting member was wheedled or dragooned into surrendering his right, or bitterness, vindictiveness, and discord were sown, to bloom out in a crop of hatred and confusion. The best thing about Masonic changes is, that they come as the granite is melted into the richest of soil; not by rending it with gunpowder or nitro-glycerine, with noise and danger to every one, but by the silent but resistless force of nature. Short-sighted man is not content to wait such slow development; but a higher wisdom proves, by the brief existence of his works, the error of his impatience. Masonry, partaking of the infinite, by its slow-moving but resistless gravitation, solves peacefully and wisely the knottiest questions. Why not leave this to the same solvent?"

We bid Bro. Langridge farewell by quoting his closing words:

"Twelve years ago we prepared our first report. In looking over the list of Grand Masters, Grand Secretaries, and reporters then in service, how few are left! Here and there one remains, but the larger number have 'gone over to the majority;' with Tucker, and Pearl, and King, and Mellen, and Risk, and Whiting, and hosts of others who, 'having served their generation, by the will of God have fallen asleep.' May we who remain and fill their places cherish their memories and emulate their virtues, that we at last may share their rewards."

KANSAS.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge come to us in a beautifully printed volume of tinted paper. The work is done at the book office of the Times Job Printing Company, Leavenworth, and its style is something to be proud of.

The Fourteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kansas convened in the city of Leavenworth, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of October, A. D. 1869, A. L. 5869. M. W. John H. Brown, Grand Master, presiding.

The Grand Master delivered a long and excellent address, giving a full account of the business of the jurisdiction.

The proceedings are entirely of local interest.

Brother John H. Brown was re-elected Grand Master.

The report on correspondence is by Brother E. T. Carr, and covers forty-two pages. It is of course a mere summary, without comment, of the proceedings of the various Grand bodies. Our jurisdiction is kindly noticed.

Statistics.

Lodges.....	84
Admitted.....	268
Initiated.....	477
Passed.....	383
Raised.....	371
Dimitted.....	234
Suspended.....	60
Expelled.....	14
Died.....	23
Rejected.....	206
Members.....	3,122

KENTUCKY.

The proceedings of this jurisdiction come to us in a very large but very badly printed volume, which is a trial to the eyesight. This is the more to be regretted, since the contents of the volume are varied and interesting. The communication to which they relate was the annual one, held October 18, 1869, at the Masonic Temple, in Louisville. Grand Master Elisha S. Fitch presided, and there was a very large attendance of officers and representatives.

The Grand Master's address is very lengthy, and touches upon many questions of general interest to the Craft. We extract some of the most striking passages:

"IMPOLICY OF CHEAPENING MASONRY.

"It is a lamentable fact that a too rapid multiplication of Lodges has tended only to cheapen Masonry, and this cheapening policy, in its turn, has tended only to lessen its dignity, to depreciate its comparative value and importance in the estimation of the world, and to render the privileges of the Fraternity a matter of too easy attainment; and, therefore, instead of the door of our mystic temple being closely tiled to all save the worthy and well-qualified, it is virtually thrown wide open, and thus invites an indiscriminate rush from the inquisitive populace without. This is indeed a sad and most deplorable perversion of the original design of the institution. * * *

"These Lodges, if established, must secure a membership, and to accomplish this the more readily the fees and dues must be reduced to the lowest possible rates, and if this vending of Masonry, in 'cheap cash store' style, 'at greatly reduced prices, with a view to replenish stock,' does not accomplish the desired purpose, the next step, by way of 'extraordinary inducement,' is to lower practically the standard of the qualifications of candidates, until, in some instances, these proselyting missionaries would seem to be almost ready to 'go into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in.' So true is this, indeed, to our shame be it said, that already in some portions of our jurisdiction there is scarcely any man in the community who may not with perfect impunity petition a Masonic Lodge for admission. * * *

"We may rest assured that such demoralization of our Lodges will do infinitely more to prejudice and degrade the institution, in the estimation of all thinking and sensible men, than all the fanatical conventions of political clergymen which have met or may assemble for the purpose of Masonic misrepresentation and abuse. This demoralization is indeed only the fruitful cause and occasion of such conventions, and without it they would have no stock in trade."

His views on the propriety of retaining good officers in their positions agree with our own. Having declined re-election, his advice is disinterested:

"If there be wisdom in retaining in office an efficient and faithful Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, which none, we presume, will question, we think, in view of his weighty and diversified responsibilities, it is quite as important to re-elect, for at least two or three terms, a competent and trustworthy Grand Master; and having, by an act of distinguishing partiality toward the present incumbent, broken the long line of precedents which you have heretofore established in reference to this office, it is probably the most opportune occasion to consider the expediency of continuing the policy you have thus inaugurated. * *

"Besides, such a change, we think, would go far toward banishing from the Grand Lodge the present pernicious custom of electioneering for office; a custom bad enough in all conscience when confined to the political arena, but which becomes positively contemptible and infamous when transferred to such a grave and dignified body as a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

"This disreputable custom has repeatedly elicited the rebuke of the Grand Lodge, and yet it is patent to every brother that electioneering for these high and responsible Grand offices is annually commenced almost immediately upon the arrival of our representatives, and unblushingly persisted in until the contest has been decided. The regulation adopted on this subject does not, in my judgment, go far enough. It simply contemplates the electioneering of the candidates themselves, and limits to them the penalty, as though they were the only offenders. But it should be remembered that this electioneering may be quite as successfully carried on, and yet the candidates themselves remain apparently passive. '*Qui facit per alium facit per se.*' The resolution should therefore extend further, and embrace the partisan friends of the candidate, and punish their ill-judged officiousness and distempered zeal in this matter."

On the negro question his sentiments agree with those generally entertained and expressed by the Fraternity throughout the land:

"Having now successfully crossed this tempestuous 'sea of troubles,' more dangerous far than were the straits of Messina to the mariners of old, and having reached the desired port in safety, to the amazement and discomfiture of our enemies, surely nothing but the most suicidal frenzy could prompt any of the now tranquil fleet to provoke an angry bombardment of the others. We hope, therefore, that we shall hear nothing more of a forced recognition of an alien crew in the shape of negro Lodges, or of any other pseudo-philanthropic chimeras suggested by the spurious socialistic Masonry of the day.

"To put in jeopardy the harmony and prosperity of our entire brotherhood, in order to fraternize with any particular element in our society, and especially one that has ever been a disturbing one, or to promote any such kindred purpose whatever, would be to rival the folly of him of old who 'sold his birthright for a mess of pottage.' If our sister Grand Lodges would all cultivate that spirit of forbearance and genuine fraternity which it is the true mission of our common Freemasonry to inspire, we opine that none of them would find the requisite time or taste for the negro polemics which have of late, in some instances, disgraced their assemblies."

After discussing fully the argument in relation to the representative system, he concludes:

"Believing that the tendency of the system is to strengthen the bonds of brotherly love and fraternal intercourse between the various Grand Lodges, and thereby promote a general harmony of our entire Brotherhood, I am inclined to regard it with much favor, and would be gratified to see it adopted by this Grand Lodge. And as many of our sister Grand Lodges have already designated some of our distinguished brethren as their accredited representatives, and have invited a reciprocation of the courtesy at our hands, I would respectfully recommend such co-operation.

"But if the Grand Lodge should conclude still to remain in selfish isolation in this matter, I would nevertheless suggest that we at least respect our own dignity, and place on record a more consistent and satisfactory reason for our

course than that given in the resolution and adopted at a former Communication: 'that this Grand Lodge had never adopted the representative system, and had never received any representatives from other Grand Lodges, and they saw no reason to change the practice.'

On the question of the invasion of Louisiana jurisdiction by the Grand Orient of France, he sums up as follows:

"We indorse, most heartily, the views embodied in the able report of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts on this subject, and rejoice that this old 'Pioneer Grand Lodge of America' has taken a stand so bold and decided, and yet so courteous and fraternal, in regard to this unprovoked and unauthorized interference with the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana on the part of the Grand Orient of France.

"Every Grand Lodge which has met since this decree of recognition by the Grand Orient of France has condemned its policy, and we trust that every other Grand Lodge on the continent will embrace the earliest opportunity to place on record an emphatic protest of this unfraternal and discourteous proceeding."

The duty of Freemasonry in our day is thus eloquently set forth:

"She must be true to her lofty destiny as the appointed messenger of light and knowledge anciently and gloriously commissioned to go forth on an embassy of love to the whole family of man—to establish the mystic fellowship of 'good men and true' on the purest principles of humanity, equality, and brotherly love; to teach and enforce a practical 'system of morality veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols'; 'to carry to remotest lands and latest ages a copy of the moral law, a knowledge of the God of Israel, the accountability of man, and the immortality of the soul';—and, under the sanction and influence of these solemn and fundamental truths, to unite all castes in society, all parties in politics, and all sects in religion, into one universal brotherhood, where the rich and the poor, the humble and the exalted, the prince and the peasant, the savage and the sage, the republican and the royalist, the Christian, the Jew, and the Mussulman, may all meet upon one common level, speak one common language, coalesce in one common faith, and worship at one common altar."

The Grand Lodge was called off to assist the Grand Master in laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, which was done with appropriate ceremonies, assisted by a large number of Masons from the cities of Louisville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany, the Grand Chapter of Kentucky, and a number of Masons of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, the procession being escorted by a large number of Knights Templars, under the command of the Rev. Sir J. M. Worrell, M. E. Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky.

On the Louisiana question P. G. M. McCorkle made an able report, accompanied by the following resolutions; which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas it is manifest that the Grand Orient of France, by the late recognition by its Grand Master, General Mellinet, of the spurious Supreme Council of Louisiana, and the recent indorsement of said recognition by the said Grand Orient, at its last July meeting, after having ten years ago denounced it and expelled its founder for refusing to dissolve it, evidences a settled determination on the part of the said Grand Orient to uphold and countenance a most flagrant invasion of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana; therefore,

"Be it resolved by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, That all Masonic intercourse with the Grand Orient of France be now dissolved; and that the Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge and all Masons owing allegiance to it are hereby forbidden to receive as visitors or hold Masonic intercourse with any Mason owing allegiance to said Grand Orient of France or any Masonic body under its jurisdiction.

"Resolved, That an authenticated copy of this report, preamble, and resolutions be transmitted by the Grand Secretary to the Grand Orient of France, and to all Masonic bodies in correspondence with this Grand Lodge."

The election of officers resulted in the choice of M. W. Charles Eginton as Grand Master and J. M. S. McCorkle as Grand Secretary.

The new Grand Master was installed the day after his election, and made a brief address of thanks for the honor conferred.

Statistics.

Members	19,484
Initiations.....	1,842
Deaths.....	165
Expulsions.....	39
Suspensions.....	673

The report on correspondence by Bro. McCorkle includes a review of the proceedings of all the Grand bodies, with one exception, with which the Grand Lodge of Kentucky is in correspondence.

The report is rather summary. Our proceedings for 1868 come in for a half page of notice without comment.

LOUISIANA.

The Fifty-Eighth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge commenced at Grand Lodge Hall, New Orleans, February 14, 1870, M. W. Samuel M. Todd presiding, and a large number of delegates and others being present.

The Grand Master delivered a long address, devoted for the most part to the business of the jurisdiction.

We extract his temperate remarks on the relations of his Grand Lodge with the Grand Orient of France:

"The Grand Orient of France still maintains the anomalous position which it so unwisely assumed now more than a year ago, and still holds in its embrace a spurious and clandestine body, without any legal title whatever to be called Masonic. From our brethren in every quarter of the globe come messages of approval of the course taken by our Grand Lodge, and in no instance, where the matter of difference has been clearly understood, has Louisiana been condemned for the firm stand she has taken. Even the Supreme Council of England, of the Scottish Rite, has adopted resolutions censuring the Grand Orient of France for having accorded recognition to a spurious body of men, who indeed claim to be Masons, but who have never been elsewhere recognized as such, and who have no legal or proper right to the title, upon so specious and so false a plea as that given by Grand Master Mellinet, and for its improper infringement of the jurisdictional rights of our Grand Lodge.

"It seems to me hardly possible that a body so respectable and intelligent as the Grand Orient of France is acknowledged to be can much longer persist in this great wrong to Masonry and to our Grand Lodge. From indications lately made known to me by a distinguished brother now in Europe, who has taken a great interest in this question and in our welfare, I have reason for believing that the hasty action of Grand Master Mellinet, in recognizing the clandestine Council in New Orleans, will ultimately be annulled and set aside by the Masons of France.

"Several prominent Masons in Paris have admitted the fact that the act of recognition of the Chassaing body 'was a mistake,' some asserted that the decree promulgated in November, 1868, was 'an individual matter of Grand Master Mellinet, and not an official decree of the Grand Orient.' And they have even added, 'that it was the misfortune of the Grand body that it was governed by arbitrary power, otherwise the decree would long ago have been revoked.'

"Let us hope, my brethren, that this act of justice will speedily be done, that we may again be permitted to greet and welcome our brethren from France who annually visit our shores as in former times, but who now, to their great regret as well as ours, are deprived of fraternal intercourse with us."

On the subject of the physical qualifications of candidates, he asked the opinion of the Committee on Masonic Law, and gives it, with approval, as follows:

"Some authorities call for absolute perfection of body; there are others who require no physical qualifications whatever, but only mental and intellectual. Aside from being an extreme, the first (the absolutely perfect) requires an impossibility, and therefore cannot be a landmark; whilst the second is certainly a violation of a landmark of our Order, which requires a physical qualification to a certain degree. The candidate should be of entire limbs, be in possession of all his faculties, and be fully able to go through, without inconvenience, every part of our ceremonies; to give every sign, and to be able to instruct and to be instructed in every physical means of recognition; and, beyond these physical qualifications, the candidate should possess a sound body. If the original reason of this, namely, the working at a trade, be now wanting, certainly our institution is not an asylum for invalids, nor should ever be made such. *We want, and want only, men who can, in case of need, be able physically to meet all the requirements of the obligations they may be called upon to take.*"

We concur entirely in this opinion.

With regard to the right of visit, he differs *in toto* from the view taken by our Grand Lodge, and agrees with that of the writer and that of a majority of the Grand Lodges of this country:

"I have given the opinion, in several instances, that a Mason has not the inherent right of visitation, (so-called.) This is a courtesy extended to the visitor by the W. L. M. and the Lodge, and may be refused if the W. L. M. or members see proper to do so. It is the bounden duty of the W. L. M. to prevent any visitor from entering the Lodge whose presence would cause dissensions or difficulties therein, or in any manner disturb the harmony of the Lodge, and particularly if any member of the Lodge should object to the admission of such visitor. A member who objects to sit in a Lodge with a visiting brother need not prefer charges against him, unless he thinks proper to do so. The right of objecting to the entrance of a visiting brother should not be lightly exercised, nor without sufficient cause; but the brother objecting is the proper judge of this, and the matter is between him and his conscience."

The Grand Lodge of Louisiana has adopted fully the representative system, and has caused a Grand representative jewel to be forwarded to representatives near all the Grand Lodges. Our lamented Past Grand Master French is named as the representative near this Grand Lodge. On this subject the Committee on Correspondence reported as follows:

"That as mutual representation is calculated to cement the bonds of brotherhood, facilitate communication, and promote the interchange of Masonic courtesies between regularly constituted Grand Lodges, the appointment of the distinguished brethren named by the M. W. Grand Master to represent this Grand Lodge near the Grand bodies within whose jurisdictions they reside meets our approbation, and we recommend that his action be approved."

With reference to the Grand Lodge of Quebec the same committee says:

"In our printed report will be found a notice of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, with an analysis of the reasons advanced both for and against its recognition. Among the papers submitted to your committee is a circular from the Grand Secretary of that Grand Lodge, dated January 21, 1870, which was received after our report was in the hands of the printer. From it we learn that since the organization of the new Grand body, up to the 6th of January last, five, instead of two, Lodges have declared in favor of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and that two more were arranging to take the same action. For the reasons stated in our printed report, we recommend the recognition of the new organization."

Statistics.

Members.....	7,137
Initiated.....	757
Passed.....	702
Raised.....	651
Affiliated.....	293
Dimitted.....	448

Died.....	109
Suspended.....	11
Expelled.....	7

The report on correspondence covers one hundred and forty-four pages, and is from the committee of which Bro. James B. Scot is chairman. It reviews forty-four American and fifteen foreign reports.

From the brief notice of our proceedings we extract:

"Noticing the severe criticisms on the position of his Grand Lodge in regard to the initiation of citizens of other jurisdictions, Bro. Baxter earnestly recommends the Grand Lodge to amend its by-laws in this respect, as the present practice is not only unjust to sister jurisdictions, but injurious to itself. No action, however, appears to have been taken on the subject."

The concluding remarks of the report are interesting, and we give some extracts:

"GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.

"The action of our Grand Lodge, suspending fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France on account of its recognition of the spurious Supreme Council of Louisiana, which has established Symbolic Lodges in our jurisdiction, has been fully sustained both at home and abroad. The principle that the Grand Lodge of each State has exclusive jurisdiction over the symbolic degrees within its territorial limits is so well established in the United States that we confidently relied on our sister Grand Lodges extending to us the same generous sympathy and support which New York received when its jurisdictional rights were invaded by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. Nor have we been disappointed. New York led the van in declaring non-intercourse with the foreign invader; Arkansas, California, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin have followed its example; Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Ohio have protested in a firm yet courteous manner against the act of the Grand Orient; Vermont and a number of other States have also spoken in terms not to be misunderstood, but we have not yet received official notice of their action. So far as the proceedings received in season for this report give the action of the Grand Lodges or the views of their committees on the subject, we have submitted them without note or comment, the able manner in which the question has been discussed from every point of view precluding any remarks of our own. Here, however, we may be permitted to remark that the question is one which appeals to every Grand Lodge; for if the act of the Grand Orient had been permitted to pass unrebuked, the sovereignty of each Grand Lodge would have been endangered, as what is our case to-day may be theirs to-morrow, and in defending our rights they are maintaining their own. Yet not the less gratefully do we acknowledge the fraternal spirit which has been displayed in sustaining the action of our Grand Lodge; and, while we regret the occasion ever arose, it is a matter of congratulation that it has shown to the Masonic Powers of the world that the Grand Lodges of the United States will submit to no foreign interference with their rights. It has demonstrated that any attempt in that direction will only unite them more closely together in the bonds of Masonic fellowship, and that, while 'separate as the billows, they are one as the sea.'

"By a reference to our notice of the proceedings of the Grand Orient, at its annual meeting in July last, it will be seen that the question was receiving 'the careful consideration' of Grand Master Mellinet. A letter from a distinguished brother now in Europe, under date of December 20, 1869, informs us that he had an interview with Grand Secretary Thévenot, and afterward with Bro. Poule. The latter brother argued that the decree recognizing the so-called Supreme Council of Louisiana was only the act of Grand Master Mellinet, and not that of the Grand Orient. Both appeared anxious that the question should be settled, but neither seemed disposed to make a frank admission of the error committed. They stated the case was still undergoing investigation, but that nothing could or would be done until the annual meeting in July next.

What action the Grand Orient may then take we know not, but so long as the obnoxious decree remains in force the Grand Orient will occupy the same position as the Grand Lodge of Hamburg in the estimation of all American Grand Lodges, and until the decree is rescinded the honor of our Grand Lodge demands that its edict of non-intercourse be strictly enforced.

"NEGRO LODGES.

"We notice several instances where these organizations are pressing their claims for recognition, but the general opinion of the Craft coincides with the views we have heretofore expressed on this subject. The statement that the charter of African Lodge was returned to England after a copy had been made has been denied, and it is asserted that the original charter is in possession of Prince Hall Grand Lodge. This and other questions connected with these bodies will doubtless soon be fully investigated. Brother Drummond, of Maine, has been allowed to inspect a collection of many valuable documents bearing upon this subject in the possession of Brother Henry Sidney Hayden, of Pennsylvania, and, after expressing the hope that they will soon be given to the public, he adds:

"From an address delivered in 1805 by the Grand Master of Massachusetts, we learn that in 1772 there were and, for many years before there had been, two Grand Lodges in that State, with ten Lodges at that time under their jurisdiction. In 1782 there were thirteen Lodges, and in 1792 seventeen Lodges. In that year the two Grand Lodges united. One of the ten subordinates was the original Lodge, founded in 1733; two were chartered under the administration of Grand Master Gridley; two under that of Grand Master Rowe; three under that of Grand Master Joseph Warren; two under that of Grand Master John Warren.

"It is claimed that the Prince Hall Grand Lodge was, in its origin and early history, as regular as either of the two Grand Lodges which united in 1792 to form the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. But this claim was denied then and has been ever since, and the Prince Hall Grand Lodge was then held, and ever since has been held, by all Masonic bodies not under its authority, to be irregular. This contemporaneous decision and action, acquiesced in so long, would seem to be conclusive."

"PUBLICATION OF NAMES OF MEMBERS.

"This subject is attracting considerable attention. It is urged that the practice entails a heavy expense, while the benefit, if any, derived from it is more than counterbalanced by the proceedings falling into the hands of imposters, who, by the aid thus given them, are better enabled to deceive the Fraternity. This view is advocated by Brother Simons, of New York, and Brother Drummond, of Maine."

We entirely agree in the propriety of omitting the names from the proceedings. Twenty-six pages would thus have been saved in our last report, making a considerable economy in printing and postage.

"The question of 'work,' which a few years ago was considered of paramount importance, is beginning to be estimated at its true value. It is now announced from the high places that 'the work is not all of Masonry'; that 'ritualism is not Masonry'; and that 'uniformity,' except in the essentials, is a 'myth, and can never be accomplished.' The history, philosophy, and jurisprudence of our institution are receiving greater attention, and more zeal is manifested in the inculcation of the principles which Masonry enjoins. Intemperance, profanity, and kindred vices are denounced in strong terms; discipline is more rigidly enforced, and in cases where lodges have failed to convict, when the proof was clear that the brother accused was guilty, their charters have been promptly arrested."

MAINE.

The report of the proceedings of 1870 comes to us in a neat pamphlet of two hundred pages. The Annual Communication was held at Portland, May 3, 1870, M. W. John H. Lynde presiding. There was a large attendance.

The address of the Grand Master is, of course, devoted chiefly to matters of local interest, but contains some passages that we quote with pleasure, as instructive to the Craft at large. On the question of jurisdiction he says:

"The question of jurisdiction will always be a source of trouble, and is perhaps the most difficult one to settle definitely. You have laid down rules sufficiently stringent, it would seem, to protect the Fraternity in our own as well as neighboring jurisdictions. Nevertheless, I feel that still another guaranty might be given of our desire to guard against all infringements in that direction. We are aware that many persons leave their homes and take up temporary residences in other places, frequently intending to return at no very distant day, and still claiming their residence at their old home. Especially is this the case with unmarried men, who almost always claim that their place of residence is at the house of their parents. Such temporary residence is not unfrequently long-continued, and is it strange or unreasonable that members of the Fraternity who have been in daily contact with a person for years should believe him to be under their jurisdiction? Unfortunately radical changes sometimes take place in the character and reputation of such persons, and it is not unusual for them to be appreciated at their old homes for what they *were*, and at their new homes for what they *are*. It not unfrequently happens that they are made Masons during a visit to their early homes, and in a few weeks return, demanding fraternal recognition from those who would gladly have protected the Craft from unsuitable material had they been consulted. In cases where, for the six months next preceding the application, the candidate has had a temporary residence in a jurisdiction other than that in which he has his permanent home, I recommend that he be required to present with his application the unanimous consent of the Lodge nearest to such temporary residence. This may occasionally cause a candidate some little inconvenience, but experience has demonstrated that the more safeguards of this kind you throw around the Fraternity, the better it will be for its well-being and good name. I have no doubt that the passage of such a regulation will promote the harmony of the Order, and develop a stronger fraternal feeling between the brethren of this and other jurisdictions."

On the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec he takes the ground—

"First. That the Province of Quebec is an independent State.

"Second. That more than three Lodges united in forming the Grand Lodge.

"Third. That a majority of the Lodges in the Province were represented at the meeting for organization, or have given in their adhesion to the newly-created Grand Lodge.

"Fourth. That the proceedings in its establishment were regular.

"These being facts, I feel that it is the duty of the Grand Lodge, and in accordance with its custom in such cases, to recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec and give her a fraternal welcome to the family of American Grand Lodges. In doing this we affirm solemnly that we have none but the most fraternal feelings towards the Grand Lodge of Canada, and are only animated by a desire to promote the harmony of the whole Fraternity and maintain the right."

In reference to the position of the Grand Orient of France in recognizing spurious Lodges in territory fully occupied by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana he speaks as follows:

"To declare that humanity and Masonry are outraged by insisting that a candidate must profess a belief in Deity before gaining admission to our institution is so repugnant to the feelings of the Fraternity throughout the world, and so at variance with our most cherished landmark, that we should hardly expect such sentiments from any Grand Lodge, especially one occupying the exalted position of the Grand Orient of France. It is enough for our present purpose, however, to know that the Grand Orient has invaded the jurisdiction of a sister Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge of Maine will be recreant to the principle she has repeatedly affirmed, and false to a duty she owes to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, if she fails to rebuke the Grand Orient for the hostile position it has assumed by the only means within her power."

The Grand Lodge charity fund amounts to \$15,600.

The Committee on the Masonic History of Maine made a report, showing a commendable progress in their important work.

The report on correspondence is by M. W. Josiah H. Drummond, a sufficient guaranty for its value. Our own proceedings receive a friendly notice.

On the subject of Masonic charity Brother Drummond's views accord with those of the writer. He says:

"1. Masonic charity is not an absolute, unlimited right or duty. In all cases it depends as much upon the ability of the giver as the need of the recipient. We guaranty to no brother full relief under all circumstances. It is our duty to relieve according to our ability and his necessities. Of our ability, by the rules of Masonry, we are *ourselves* made the *sole judge*; it is a question between us and our God. No brother can say that in a given case we *should* give a certain amount, then give it himself, and call upon us for it. It would overturn the very foundation of Masonic charity, by taking away one of its essential elements. A Lodge in California cannot judge of the ability of a Lodge in Maine; and to give without regard to ability is not only not a duty, but is a violation of duty.

"The obligation to relieve is *universal*, and not confined to members of the same Lodge. If it is the *duty* of a Lodge to repay aid furnished to one of its members by another Lodge, it restricts the operation of our charity to the members of our own Lodge.

"3. It is bad policy to establish such a rule—bad policy for the Fraternity as a whole.

"When a Lodge knows it is to be reimbursed it will weigh only the question of need, and pay no attention to the reciprocal one of ability. It will tend to carelessness and extravagance, and to the assistance of those not worthy. The experience of our towns overwhelmingly establishes this.

"4. With due deference to our brother, it seems to us that *his* is 'the narrow view of Masonic obligations and Masonic charity.' It seems to us that the wider, higher, and truer view is, that we should relieve the necessities of worthy brethren, whether of our own household or the strangers in our gates, according to our ability, without expectation of return. His view makes it a *tax*, assessed upon us by our brethren; ours makes it *charity*."

He quotes, with approval, the following among other decisions of Grand Master of New York:

"The Lodge is a family, the household of the faithful brethren; the stranger knocks for admission, and if his entrance will drive out one of the family, he ought not to be allowed to enter."

Brother Drummond discusses at great length, and with much ability, the question of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. He concludes his argument in these words:

"In view of these facts, we can come to no other conclusion than that the Grand Lodge of Quebec is entitled to recognition. It has already been recognized by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. The longer the quarrel goes on the more bitter it will become. The sooner the other Grand Lodges pronounce upon the question the better. It has been suggested that they be left to arrange the matter themselves; but experience shows that such questions are settled by the opinion of other Grand Lodges. Though it grieves us sorely to do anything contrary to the wishes of our brethren of the Grand Lodge of Canada, yet, being fully convinced that they are wrong, we are bound to say so, and to respond to the appeal of our Quebec brethren. We regret that the separation could not have been effected amicably; and we trust that after other Grand Lodges have expressed their opinion the example of Virginia and West Virginia will be followed.

"We shall offer in Grand Lodge a resolution that the request of the Grand Lodge of Quebec for recognition and fraternal correspondence be granted."

Commenting on the following decision of Grand Master Doyle, of Rhode Island:

"A Master can suspend a by-law, but is answerable to the Grand Lodge for so doing. There must be a clear necessity for the exercise of the power, which should be used only in great emergencies. A Master would not be justified in suspending a by-law at his own pleasure or the convenience of members, or when he has ample time to apply to the Grand Master for a dispensation. But the power should be used when the peace or harmony of the Lodge is at stake, or when the law interferes with his prerogatives or the working of the Lodge."

Bro. Drummond says:

"That a Master can suspend a by-law is new to us. If a by-law conflicts with the prerogatives of a Master, it is so far void. But when by-laws have been adopted and confirmed by the Grand Lodge, we do not see what authority the Master has to suspend them."

The following tables and statistics are so valuable that we insert them entire:

Statistics.

Grand Lodges.	Members.	Initiated.	Admitted and restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Suspended for non-payment of dues.	Died.	Rejected.
Alabama.....	10,729	880	964	958	37	42	460	166	367
Arkansas.....	8,187	1,086	751	486	13	.....	*175	109	.....
British Columbia.....	142	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	2	.....
California.....	8,853	1,042	642	620	6	5	165	107	294
Canada.....	8,797	1,395	358	588	3	20	194	95	.....
Colorado.....	768	132	46	42	1	1	2	8	108
Connecticut.....	12,784	943	105	220	8	9	.....	148	406
Delaware.....	930	100	13	12	2	.....	*102	10	25
District of Columbia.....	2,407	175	81	168	3	1	141	20	5
Florida.....	1,902	164	113	115	6	1	164	44	78
Georgia.....	16,469	1,271	897	864	57	102	991	163	.....
Idaho.....	279	44	14	55	.....	2	2	2	40
Illinois.....	33,996	4,042	1,108	1,755	73	.....	*284	278	1,364
Indiana.....	21,205	2,301	838	1,321	79	.....	*310	189	.....
Iowa.....	11,463	1,594	655	770	19	17	94	78	.....
Kansas†.....	2,645	435	231	157	3	3	75	20	157
Kentucky.....	19,184	1,842	.....	.....	39	.....	*373	165	.....
Louisiana.....	6,099	602	287	394	6	8	285	142	.....
Maine.....	14,121	1,343	1,484	813	8	10	37	166	650
Maryland.....	4,913	177	3	100	8	18	53	31	.....
Massachusetts.....	19,581	1,804	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	20,346	1,360	2	960	45	105	.....	155	1,411
Minnesota.....	3,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	10,045	714	908	755	18	18	1,361	150	.....
Missouri.....	16,390	1,972	1,286	861	49	112	.....	158	936
Montana.....	545	75	30	77	.....	1	.....	2	32
Nebraska†.....	784	177	53	52	3	1	6	4	63
Nevada.....	979	101	80	112	2	12	.....	19	69
New Brunswick.....	1,419	199	32	73	12	6	.....	17	.....
New Hampshire.....	6,431	597	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	7,729	.....	.....	216	6	12	108	79	.....
New York.....	74,079	7,009	1,452	2,102	54	45	2,058	695	2,526
North Carolina.....	10,715	588	203	324	20	12	490	96	210
Nova Scotia.....	32,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	23,762	2,475	1,094	1,420	84	32	771	220	.....
Oregon.....	1,343	116	81	82	2	6	13	13	65
Pennsylvania†.....	26,140	3,681	589	2,838	.....	.....	*858	268	688
Quebec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	3,013	281	15	27	4	1	.....	44	162
South Carolina†.....	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	18,471	1,869	579	1,020	69	360	.....	190	.....

* Including suspensions for unmasonic conduct.

† For 1868.

‡ Estimated number under United Grand Lodge.

§ Suspended and expelled.

|| Included with Canada.

¶ Estimated.

Statistics—Continued.

Grand Lodges.	Members.	Initiated.	Admitted and restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Suspended for non-payment of dues.	Died.	Rejected.
Texas	10,506	875	893	854	42	.....	*536	221	334
Vermont*	7,012	1,342	.....	341	3	.....	42	89	.....
Virginia	7,867	.....	14	.....	19	183	.....	91	.....
Washington	359	48	27	39	1	7	.....	3	25
West Virginia	1,845	317	91	84	.....	5	42	13	114
Wisconsin	8,551	1,070	306	510	6	80	.....	84	586
Total	483,535	46,847	16,145	20,555	812	1,298	10,499	4,567	10,715

* For 1868.

"We append the following comparisons of the statistics in our reports of 1870, 1869, and 1868:"

	Grand Lodges.	Totals.	Grand Lodges.	Totals.	Grand Lodges.	Totals.
	1870.	1870.	1869.	1869.	1868.	1868.
Members	46	483,535	43	435,068	42	387,402
Initiations	40	46,847	40	50,442	39	52,930
Admissions, &c.	37	16,145	34	15,747	32	14,193
Dimissions	38	20,555	38	18,493	35	16,771
Expulsions	39	812	39	721	37	696
Suspensions	33	1,298	36	2,772	34	2,027
Suspensions for non-payment of dues...	30	10,499	23	7,155	20	5,712
Deaths	41	4,567	39	4,521	38	4,267
Rejections	25	10,715	26	11,654	25	9,342

"The annual number of initiations is decreasing; the preponderance of admissions over dimissions, the expulsions, and the suspensions (including those for non-payment of dues and for unmasonic conduct together, as they are not distinguished from each other in many returns) are increasing. The dimissions to form new Lodges do not appear in the 'admissions;' so that the former do not so much exceed the latter as they appear to do. The increase of expulsions is no greater in proportion than the increase of members, and undoubtedly the same is true of suspensions for unmasonic conduct. But suspensions for non-payment of dues are increasing much faster in proportion than the membership. In all the jurisdictions there are now at least twenty-five thousand Masons who have been suspended for non-payment of dues within three years, and who remain suspended.

"It must be remembered that our table shows the returns for the year preceding the date of the several Annual Communications; and the average of the dates would be about May 1, 1869. If we add to the total membership the increase up to the present time, and to that add the number of non-affiliates, we shall have a grand total of over six hundred thousand."

The Grand Lodge of Quebec was acknowledged by the following resolutions;

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge, when it was organized, declared, and many times since has declared, that Lodges existing in a State or Province having an independent government have the inherent right to form a Grand Lodge for their own government, although a Grand Lodge in another State, Province, or country may have exclusive jurisdiction over them until such new Grand Lodge is formed.

"*Resolved*, That the Lodges in the Province of Quebec come under this rule; that we discover no irregularities in the proceedings in the formation of that Grand Lodge; that it is our duty to recognize it as having exclusive jurisdiction in the Province of Quebec; and that we do hereby recognize it and extend to it a hearty welcome into the family of American Grand Lodges.

"*Resolved*, That in recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec we are not influenced by feelings in any degree hostile to the Grand Lodge of Canada, in whose prosperity we are deeply interested, and in whose behalf the able pen of the former chairman of this committee was strongly enlisted when the same objections were urged against its recognition as are now urged against the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec; and that, from our knowledge of the Masons composing the Grand Lodge of Canada, we confidently trust that we shall soon see the same feelings of fraternity prevailing between it and its daughter Grand Lodge as now prevail between the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and her daughter, the Grand Lodge of Maine."

We conclude our notice of these interesting proceedings with the report of the Committee on the Grand Lodge Library, as worthy of all praise and imitation:

"Bro. Josiah H. Drummond submitted the following report, viz:

"The Committee on Grand Lodge Library report that they have made good progress in completing the files of proceedings of other Grand Lodges, and we are under special obligations to brethren in other jurisdictions for aid in this respect.

"Eighteen large volumes of Grand Lodge proceedings, thirteen of Grand Chapter proceedings, eight of Grand Commandery proceedings, two of Supreme Council proceedings, and one (comprising two volumes in one) of the bulletin of the Grand Orient of France, have been bound during the year and added to the library.

"The Grand Lodges of Minnesota and Colorado have each presented us with the reprint of their proceedings, one volume each.

"Your committee have purchased during the year two volumes of the reprint of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas, one volume (very rare) of the early proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, (which was obtained by the assistance of Bro. Leon Hyneman, publisher of the Mason's Home Book) and a copy of the reprint of the proceedings of the Grand Commandery of New York, at an expense of \$11 50, which purchases we hope will be approved by the Grand Lodge.

"These volumes make the increase of the library forty-five volumes, many of which contain two of the volumes into which the proceedings are ordinarily bound.

"If your committee should be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$25 00 *per annum* in the purchase of proceedings, &c., it would greatly facilitate the filling up of files which are now incomplete."

MARYLAND.

A small pamphlet of fifty pages contains the report of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, May 10 and 11, 1869, and the Grand Steward's Lodge to April 1, 1869. The necessity for great economy imposed upon this Grand Lodge by its large debt due upon the new Masonic Temple, accounts for this meager report. There is no report on correspondence, and the proceedings are entirely of local interest.

Statistics.

Master Masons.....	4,791
Fellow Crafts.....	110
Entered Apprentices.....	228
Initiations.....	251
Dropped.....	20
Dismissed for non-payment of dues.....	35

Suspended.....	26
Expelled.....	4
Reinstated.....	9
Withdrawn.....	69
Died.....	26

MASSACHUSETTS.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge are contained in a beautifully-printed volume of two hundred and sixty pages. It gives the doings of the Grand Lodge from March 10 to December 28, 1869.

There seems to be a good deal of trouble in this jurisdiction in reference to the finances. In his address at the Communication of March 10, 1869, Grand Master Gardner states, with regard to the charity fund of \$50,000, which is a recognized fund of the Grand Lodge, that he is unable to say in what condition this fund is, or to make any report in relation to it. "No report has been made to the Grand Lodge for many years concerning it. I cannot inform you of whom the board of trustees consists, if such a board is in existence." He recommends "that a committee be appointed to examine into the state and disposition of this fund, and of the interest accruing from it, and report thereon, with the number and names of the trustees and of the vacancies, if any, in the board."

The sinking fund seems to be about in the same condition, and a similar recommendation is made with regard to it.

Of the magnificent hall of which Boston is so justly proud, he makes the following report:

"THE MASONIC TEMPLE

Has been completed and occupied for more than twenty months. The amount of its cost, in the aggregate, has been stated to you from this place; but no report has been made to the Grand Lodge by the Board of Directors of the details of this vast expenditure of the money of the Masons of Massachusetts. Every affiliated Mason in this jurisdiction has been and still is paying money towards the extinguishment of the debt created in this erection. They have the right to an open, plain, business-like statement of all the expenditures incurred. In addition to this, a complete, detailed, financial history of the building should be put upon the records of the Grand Lodge for the benefit of future generations. The corporation is ephemeral. Let us hope that the Grand Lodge is not so. In 1817 this Grand Lodge received from the State government a charter similar to what it now has, but in less than fifteen years it was surrendered, and the corporation ceased to exist. The Grand Lodge, with its records, survives; but where now are the records of that corporation? A new charter was granted in 1859, and this corporation may have as short a life as the first.

"More than all, the Grand Lodge should have upon its records an inventory of all the personal property which embellish these halls.

"I recommend that a committee, composed of brethren of financial experience, be appointed to examine into, and report in detail upon, the contracts and expenses of this building; that they report an inventory of the personal property, and cost thereof, belonging to the Grand Lodge contained in the temple; and that they have full access to all the books, papers, and documents of the Board of Directors and of the Grand Treasurer for the better performance of this duty."

There would appear to have been none of that sharp, judicious business management, which we should naturally expect from a Grand Lodge situated in the great business State of Massachusetts. Look, for example, at this statement:

"Since then (1859) no inventory of the property of the Grand Lodge has been taken, so far as I can ascertain, and to-day no such inventory exists. Since the organization of the present Board of Directors, a committee has been appointed to make an inventory and valuation of the property of the Grand Lodge. When completed, if satisfactory to you, it will be entered upon the records.

"From the date of that report to the present time no system of book-keeping has been adopted save that mentioned by the committee.

"The Grand Treasurer's books show simply the amount of money received, and from whom, and the amount of money paid, and to whom. It hardly seems credible that half a million of dollars could be expended, and the accounts kept in that manner, with any proper knowledge of the transactions. * * *

"So, in the erection of this building, the Board of Directors have kept the Grand Lodge entirely in the dark in relation to the details. A committee of this Grand Lodge, in March, 1867, reported that the expense of this temple and its furniture, when completed, (and it was then within three months of completion,) would be \$300,000, and the committee thought that they were making liberal estimates of the expenses; and yet in the same copy of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge in which that report is published the Grand Master in his address makes the cost \$453,532 03, more than \$150,000 above what your committee were permitted to know at the time they made their report.

This state of things is certainly as surprising to us as it must be unfortunate for the brethren of that jurisdiction.

At the same Communication—

"Past Grand Master Winslow offered the following:

"I desire to present to this Grand Lodge a memorial, which will *always permanently and gratefully* read to all its members the lineaments of one of its best sons, one whose face is but an exponent of his generous heart. This is a marble bust of R. W. Brother William Sutton, by an Italian artist, to be placed so as to meet the eyes of all who may here congregate, and to remind every brother that this is Sutton Hall, and that here particularly should be engendered and diffused those principles which have ever been the guides and prompters of deeds which shall never be forgotten by any Masonic son of Massachusetts."

The bust was subsequently placed in Sutton Hall, near the oriental chair.

At the June Communication a long and able report on the complaint of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana against the Grand Orient of France was submitted by a committee of which R. W. Charles Levi Woodbury was chairman. But for want of space, we should reproduce this report entire. We give the conclusion:

"Such a violation of amity and Masonic obligation is grave. Every Masonic authority here will oppose a route on which the first step is to destroy the authority of our Grand Lodges, the next to ruin our harmony, and the last, like the Grand Orients, may be on the wreck of our own freedom. This Grand Lodge clings to ancient Masonry; and, relying on the Supreme Architect of the Universe, will not fail to perform its duties of fraternity to those lawfully entitled thereto, and will sustain the Grand Lodge of Louisiana while she adheres to those principles of symbolic Freemasonry which were first planted in America in the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and have since spread their kindly influences through the continent.

"Your committee report as their conclusions—

"1. That the pretended Supreme Council of Louisiana for the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite is a spurious non-masonic body; and that no person claiming to have been made a Mason through its authority has any right to fraternal privileges of Freemasonry.

"2. That the Grand Lodge of Louisiana has been wounded and injured in her just and lawful prerogatives and relations by the decree of the Grand Orient of France.

"Your committee further remark, that if their conclusions are acceptable to the Grand Lodge, a Mason of this jurisdiction cannot sit in any Lodge of the Grand Orient's jurisdiction where any person claiming from the pretended Council of Louisiana is present. They have forborne to recommend at this time the absolute discontinuance of intercourse with the Grand Orient, because, perceiving that body to have been misled in some important particulars, they cherish the hope that she will magnanimously disclaim the hostility towards Blue Ma-

sorry in the United States which her attitude evinces, and reconsider the step which has provoked the just umbrage of the Masonic powers of the United States."

The great and irreparable loss which occurred at the burning of the former Masonic Temple in Boston was the destruction of the invaluable historical treasures which it contained. On this subject the committee on the Sutton bust make these appropriate remarks:

"We all vividly remember our former temple on this site, swept away so recently by conflagration. In its Corinthian hall, as we gazed on that long line of portraits, bringing us face to face with each of our Past Grand Masters, from Henry Price and Joseph Warren down, how we felt the influence of their characters! We seemed to be sharing their labors and following their leadership. We forgot the passing generations, and remembered only the spirit of Masonry, that knows nothing of time and triumphs over the grave.

"This was our *Valhalla*, and here our heroes lived, and kindly looked down on us, who humbly toiled on our way toward that celestial degree which so many of them had attained. Since those faces have disappeared, the influences of the place have been weakened, and the perpetuity of our Order less visibly felt.

"May we not trust that private generosity will soon restore that long series of portraits, representing the links in our 'apostolic succession,' so that when we come up to our temple we may once more feel the magnetic presence of those worthy leaders who laid deep and strong the foundations of our Grand Lodge; who carefully guided it in the days of its early prosperity, and in the time of adversity remained true to their charge, 'faithful among the faithless found?'"

The death of R. W. Hon. Thomas Tolman is commemorated. In giving a sketch of his life and Masonic services, the committee mention the following interesting particulars:

"Two eventful incidents in his Masonic history ought not to be omitted. He was in that vast concourse of the Fraternity when, on the 17th day of June, 1825, the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument was squared, leveled, and plumbed by our M. W. Grand Master the Hon. John Abbott, General Lafayette, and Daniel Webster. The sky was auspicious, the spectacle sublime, and to those august ceremonies of that day the eloquence of Webster gave a finish and splendor never surpassed, if ever equaled, upon an occasion of this kind.

"He was also one of the six thousand Freemasons of Boston and its vicinity who, on the 31st day of December, 1831—nearly forty years ago—signed that eloquent declaration exhibiting the nature and principles of our institution, and protesting against the calumnies and persecution of our enemies. He lived to see their unhallowed efforts vanish into oblivion, and Freemasonry emerge from the ordeal more vigorous and flourishing than ever."

The vigorous administration of Grand Master Gardner was fully appreciated by his brethren of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and at the annual election of officers he received a unanimous re-election. His bold exposure of the financial condition of the Grand Lodge led to marked and gratifying changes in the management of its pecuniary affairs.

R. W. C. C. Dame, in behalf of the committee to whom was referred the matter of exchange of Grand Lodge representatives, made an adverse report.

A petition was presented from Lewis Hayden and other men of color, which, after presenting their claims to recognition as Masons, concludes in the following language:

"Notwithstanding our changed condition, enjoying as we do the benefits of education and the favorable growth of public opinion, it is questionable, after a lapse of ninety-three years of unsullied Masonic existence on our part, aided by civilization and progress, whether the Masons of to-day, unlike their ancestors, free from the perplexing connection with slavery, (it having been blotted from the annals of the continent,) are ready to assent to the recognition of the black man as standing upon the broad and universal platform of Freemasonry.

"And now, since all men in our Commonwealth are equals before the law, inspired by the spirit of the age, the genial and *truly* 'cosmopolitan' character of our Fraternity, we are prompted to enter this our humble plea for equal Ma-

sonic manhood, in the hope that we be permitted to establish our claim to Masonic rite by whatever means the M. W. Grand Lodge may suggest."

The committee to which this petition was referred reported as follows:

"Your committee have examined the charter, and believe it is authentic; but as they do not deem it to be necessary at this time to investigate the historical statement contained in the petition, they have not inquired into its legal Masonic effect, nor whether any proper organization under it ever took place. The petitioners include only a portion of the persons who claim to derive privileges from this instrument, when it is obvious that the granting of their prayer, for the reasons they advance, would equally benefit their associates who have not joined in the petition, and over whom, therefore, this Grand Lodge would have no control. Under these circumstances, it is not necessary to inquire into the validity of the proceedings of the persons named in the charter, or whether the petitioners have any just claim to be considered their successors.

"Lodges professing to be Masonic, existing in this Commonwealth without the sanction of this Grand Lodge, are irregular and spurious, and the members of them are of course denied Masonic intercourse with members of regular Lodges. The Lodges named in the petition stand in this relation to regular Lodges, and they and their members, including the petitioners, are not recognized by the Craft.

"Our constitutions make no distinction on account of the color of persons who desire the benefits of Freemasonry; and there are no rules or regulations whereby the petitioners, if 'worthy and well qualified,' are excluded from our Fraternity, if they seek admission through duly-organized Lodges.

"Your committee recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

Grand Master Gardner was installed December 28, 1869, and made an address highly congratulatory in its tone as to the improved condition of the business of the Grand Lodge. The address is replete with matter of historical interest, but we are admonished that we must bring our notice to a close. We do so with the following glowing tribute to the memory of Warren:

"BRETHREN: We stop for a moment in the busy turmoil of life to contemplate him whom the Craft, one hundred years ago, saluted as their Grand Master. We view him during all those trying scenes through which he passed, until he offered up his life upon the altar of patriotism, and was consigned by loving hands to the silent tomb. We again open the grave of our lamented Grand Master, and over his mangled remains drop the fraternal tear of affection, and again plant there the acacia, fit emblem of his earthly immortality.

"When the centennial again comes round upon the dial of time his fame will be as world-wide as now, and the Craft, as they gather to celebrate the feast and pay their homage to the memory of Warren, may turn to the record of this festival, and read that the magic spell of his influence was upon us, and that the 'young, brave, blooming, generous, self-devoted martyr' awakened in our breasts the purifying emotions of tenderness and admiration."

MICHIGAN.

The Annual Communication was held at Detroit, January 12, 1870, M. W. A. T. Metcalf, Grand Master, presiding, and a constitutional number of Lodges being represented.

The Grand Master made a long and interesting address, from which we quote some passages:

The following illustrates the growth of Masonry in Michigan during the last ten years:

"We had in our jurisdiction in

	Lodges.	Members.		Lodges.	Members.
1860.....	115	5,816	1865.....	150	10,078
1861.....	123	6,210	1866.....	169	10,509
1862.....	129	6,450	1867.....	189	13,154
1863.....	136	7,313	1868.....	221	16,861
1864.....	141	8,772	1869.....	243	18,016

And now we have (in 1870) 257 Lodges, exclusive of those U. D., and over 20,000 Master Masons in good standing.

"Our wealth and our capacity for accomplishing the charitable purposes of our Order have proportionably increased with our numbers. We now have a membership showing as large a percentage to population as any Grand Lodge in the United States."

In reference to the difference between Canada and Quebec, he says:

"It is well known that Grand Lodges in the United States have uniformly agreed that when a territory or district has been recognized by the proper political power as a State, with all the rights and privileges of a State in the Union, from that moment all Lodges and brethren within the limits of the new State are entitled to proceed to the formation of a Grand Lodge.

"Indeed, it is the *universal* policy of Masonry to conform the boundaries of its Grand jurisdiction to the political boundaries of the State. It seems evident that our Canadian brethren will find in this principle the only practicable solution of their difficulties. While I thus frankly state the policy which, from an American stand-point, seems to me best in such cases, I cannot refrain from expressing, at the same time, my deep regret that our Canadian brethren have not made an amicable adjustment of their difficulties; and so confident am I they will yet find such a settlement, through the influence of Masonic charity and brotherly love, that I recommend this Grand Lodge, for the present, to refrain from all interference in the questions at issue. Our relations with our Canadian brethren have always been, and I hope they may always continue to be, most harmonious and fraternal."

On the Louisiana question his views accord with those of other Grand Masters, but he makes no positive recommendation:

"This is a question that demands your most careful and serious attention, not only because of the invasion by our French brethren of the rights and jurisdiction of a sister Grand Lodge in one of the United States with whom we are in friendly correspondence, but chiefly because of the *reasons* assigned by the Grand Orient of France in justification of her unmasonic proceeding."

He gives in his adhesion to the representative system:

"The custom of appointing representatives to sister Grand Lodges, though comparatively new in this country, seems to be rapidly gaining favor. The considerations that are urged in its favor are:

"First. It affords an excellent method of communication between Grand Lodges and better facilities for the transaction of any business in which the Grand bodies may be mutually interested.

"Second. It brings our Grand Lodges into nearer and, if possible, more fraternal relations with each other.

"However this may be, so many of our sister Grand bodies have adopted this plan, and have accredited representatives to this Grand Lodge, at the same time asking reciprocal action by us, that Masonic courtesy alone would seem to make it necessary that we should conform to their wishes."

He favors the erection of a Masonic temple:

"The project of building a Masonic temple for the use of this Grand Lodge, I regret to state, appears to be unfavorably received by a large number of our Lodges. Notwithstanding the opposition to all plans heretofore presented for furnishing suitable accommodation for the Grand Lodge, I cannot believe that the Fraternity in this State are unwilling to provide us with the room necessary for the proper transaction of our business, provided it can be accomplished without a burdensome expenditure of money."

There is a brief report on correspondence by the Grand Secretary. Our proceedings are not noticed.

The committee to whom the subject of the representative system was referred made a strong report against its adoption as unnecessary and expensive. They say:

"A standing committee on foreign correspondence states in its annual report every substantial fact transpiring in every Grand Lodge, and in a few weeks the

transactions of every Grand Lodge, including through such report the doings of every other, are or may be in the hands of every brother. These reports constitute at least one-half of the printed matter of our proceedings. The addresses of the M.: W.: Grand Masters, full of our doings and policy, past, present, and future, are with great good will and excellent spirit printed by the press of the country, and placed before the whole world when it awakes the next morning after their utterance in the Grand East. All this is done quietly, without ado, without expense, without show, without confusion, but with the solid edification of the Craft.

"We desire now to ask a few plain questions: Shall we add to these well-tried and approved facilities the experimental policy of sending forty representatives—one to each Grand Lodge—and receive in return as many from them? Shall every Grand Lodge have present, as a part of its body, more ambassadors extraordinary than our Government sends out to the whole world? The most populous, the most ancient, the proudest nation that has been on the earth, sends one ambassador extraordinary—a Michigan boy—to all the rest of the nationalities; and he is doing a grand and effectual work in elevating humanity. Do we, the Grand Lodges of America, need forty-odd ambassadors to do a work so happily accomplished by the multiform means we have above referred to? We would be glad to know what may be the powers, duties, offices, functions, and instructions of these ambassadors extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary. Or, have they no powers, duties, offices, functions, or instructions? Is it one of their duties to talk of the affairs of their principals? If so, what else can a Grand Lodge do—being under the most urgent necessity of doing so much talk of its home affairs, its grievances, its jurisprudence, its by-laws, its temples, and its practical and hope-giving charities—what else could it do but attend to its ambassadors extraordinary?"

The committee on the Louisiana question report in strong condemnation of the French aggression:

"In conclusion, your committee would respectfully urge that the Grand Lodges of the United States should present an unbroken front in condemnation of and in opposition to such invasions by a foreign Masonic power, of the jurisdiction of any Grand Lodge of the United States. Common safety and other common interests require that while the Masonic powers of this nation carefully avoid all uncourteous and unfraternal interference with foreign jurisdictions, and studiously seek to extend that sentiment of universal brotherhood which is characteristic of the Order, and scrupulously preserve those ancient landmarks within which they have grown and prospered for so many years, they should at the same time be united and firm in opposition to every act of encroachment upon any lawful and recognized Masonic jurisdiction within these United States."

The following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Masonic correspondence and intercourse heretofore existing between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Orient of France is hereby dissolved, and that all Lodges and Masons owing allegiance to this jurisdiction are forbidden to receive as visitors or to hold Masonic intercourse with any Mason whose allegiance is due to the Grand Orient of France or any of its subordinate bodies.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be, and he is hereby, instructed to transmit an authenticated copy of this preamble and the accompanying resolutions to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, to the Grand Orient of France, and to all other Grand Masonic bodies in correspondence with this Grand Lodge."

Here is the law on the right of visit:

"10. *Resolved*, That it is the right of all Lodges working under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge to admit or reject visiting brethren as they in their discretion may deem best."

Statistics.

Initiated.....	1,360
Dimitted	982
Expelled	45

Suspended.....	165
Rejected.....	1,411
Died.....	155
Members.....	20,346

MINNESOTA.

This Grand Lodge held its Seventeenth Annual Communication at St. Paul, commencing January 11, 1870, M. W. C. W. Nash, Grand Master, presiding. The proceedings are chiefly of local interest.

The Grand Master's address thus refers to the question of the Grand Lodge of Quebec:

"I have received an official communication informing me of the organization of the 'Grand Lodge of Quebec,' in the Province of Canada, and requesting from this Grand Lodge fraternal recognition and the appointment of a representative for this Grand body near the said 'Grand Lodge of Quebec.' I have also received another communication from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Canada, relative to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec within the territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, asking that no recognition from Grand bodies in correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Canada be accorded to the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

"This is a question that demands careful investigation and consideration, and I recommend that the papers herewith submitted and the whole subject-matter be referred to a special committee.

"Brother A. T. C. Pierson offered the following preamble and resolutions; which were adopted:

"Whereas this Grand Lodge recognizes the doctrine that a Grand Lodge has exclusive jurisdiction over the three degrees in Masonry within its own territory; and

"Whereas this Grand Lodge holds that Masonic intercourse with clandestine or spurious Masons constitutes a Masonic offense; and

"Whereas this Grand Lodge has information that a body of men are claiming and exercising, as a right, the conferring of the first three degrees of Masonry within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, with whom we are in fraternal correspondence, and in defiance of its authority; and

"Whereas the Grand Orient of France has recognized and thus encouraged the spurious body referred to; therefore,

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Minnesota most earnestly protests against the action of the Grand Orient of France, in recognizing spurious Lodges established within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

Resolved, That the Grand Orient of France is fraternally besought to reconsider and rescind its action in this matter.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be directed to forward copies of the proceedings containing these resolutions to the Grand Orient of France.

Resolved, That the subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction be instructed to be particularly careful in the examination of all visitors hailing from Louisiana, to admit none but those made in regular Lodges."

The special committee on the representative system reported:

"Your special committee, to whom was referred so much of the M. W. Grand Master's address as relates to a representative system to sister Grand Lodges, would respectfully report, that we heartily concur in the suggestions made by the M. W. Grand Master, and would recommend that a system contemplating a more fraternal acquaintance, sympathy, and intercourse be adopted between the Grand Lodge of this State and like bodies of other Grand jurisdictions, as far as practicable, and for this purpose would propose the following resolutions for adoption:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the State of Minnesota extends to bodies of like grade and order an invitation to appoint representatives to this Grand Lodge.

"Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be authorized to appoint representatives to State or other Grand Lodges residing near the same, and he is hereby empowered to issue proper credentials to such representatives under the seal of this Grand Lodge, granting them the authority to extend the fellowship and good will of this Grand Lodge to such bodies, and also protect the interests of the Craft in this jurisdiction, should occasion require.

"Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be authorized to furnish such representatives with all necessary copies of proceedings or documents as may be necessary to properly carry out the spirit of the above report and resolutions."

The report on correspondence is by Bro. Pierson, but is not marked by his usual sprightly style. From the opening remarks of the report we can see that that there has been trouble about the freedom of criticism indulged in in some former reports. There seems to be some *pique* in the following:

"Our comments in this report will be brief and far between, not that we have any hesitancy in giving our opinions, but because some of our brethren, not understanding or appreciating the latitude allowed to committees on foreign correspondence, have expressed a kind of dissatisfaction with some of our comments in a former report.

"We have said nothing that we desire to take back, and are willing that our positions on paper shall remain, subject to the test of time and the increase of experience with those few who have taken exceptions.

"We recognize the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge, and believe in the symbolism of the *Masonic slipper*, and although our Grand Lodge may do things that are not in accordance with our notions, yet we are bound to bow in submission, but claiming the right on all *lawful* occasions to express our sentiments."

There is no summary of statistics.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Fifty-Second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of Mississippi was held at the Masonic Hall in the city of Jackson, commencing on Monday, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1870, A. L. 5870, M. W. Thomas S. Gathright, Grand Master, presiding, and a large number of representatives being present.

The Grand Master's address is long, and chiefly confined to local matters.

We give some extracts:

"In my address last January I had to retrospect a mournful year. My task to-day is not so sad. Financially we see our brethren and the country generally in a much better condition than they were twelve months ago. The crops have been satisfactory, and the price of our staple more remunerative, and, considering our labor system out of the question, it would appear that our material prosperity is assured. Confidence is taking the place of despondency; and if our political situation was settled and satisfactory to the people of the State, I think I could rejoice with those who rejoice, as I have mourned with those who mourn. We have much, nevertheless, for which to be grateful, and now let us covenant anew to trust in God. All will be well if we cling to the horns of our Masonic altar. * * *

"I have decided that no subordinate Lodge can legally transact any business unless there be present seven Master Masons, who are members of the Lodge. I was forced to promulgate this decision, because the Grand Lodge has failed to do so, though I called special attention to the matter in my last address. As I declared in that address, there is a great difference between a legal Lodge and a ceremonial Lodge. A Lodge, considered as a legal body, must be composed of the material, quantity, and quality named in the charter. The Grand Lodge would grant a charter to no less number than seven persons, all of them Master Masons in good standing. It would be gratifying to me if the Grand Lodge would decide this point.

"I have appointed the following distinguished brethren to represent the

Grand Lodge of Mississippi near other Grand Lodges. While I see no material advantage to arise out of this action, it will have a tendency to promote a unity of feeling and to foster mutual confidence and brotherly love. Quite a number of Grand Lodges have commissioned brethren to represent them near our Grand Lodge, and I trust they will be present to present their credentials."

Referring to the improper motives which induce some persons to enter the Fraternity, and of the disregard on the part of many members of their Masonic and moral obligations, he says:

"The result is, we see no work done by Masonry akin to what the outside world has a right to expect. If we were better men, wiser men, among whom charges of lying and swindling and other kindred abominations did not exist, we might declare that our objective point had been reached. Masons, however, are constantly accusing each other of bad faith and of every wrong forbidden by the laws of conscience, by the laws of man, and by the laws of God. Masons are heard to profane the name of God as frequently as other men do; Masons are not more intelligent than other men are in the same community; Masons devote as little time to the study of literature, science, and art as do any other class of men; Masons can be found, if not on the floor of this Grand Lodge, yet throughout our jurisdiction, who are not able to define an angle or a circle; Masons gather in the accumulations of the year and dispense in acts of benevolence as little as other men. It must be understood that these strictures apply to Masons as a whole body, and that they cannot offend a conscience which does not reproach itself."

We close with his statements in reference to the

"PROGRESS OF MASONRY IN MISSISSIPPI.

"The increase of our Lodges in numerical strength during the past year was as great as is desired, unless we could believe that the new material is better than some of the old. Some Lodges are increasing rapidly, some are declining, and some are stationary. In morals, in purity, in sobriety, and in personal and Masonic integrity there has been no progress since I addressed you last. There are various solutions of this state of things that may satisfy the unreflecting, and some of them may challenge the sympathy of all. I submit the result of my investigations:

"1st. The war greatly demoralized our whole people, male and female, including within its influence the children of the country.

"2d. Subsequent to the war a system of oaths, test oaths, oaths of allegiance, and other kinds, was inaugurated, which may find a sanction in some political good, but which in our State has had the effect to lessen the sanctity of moral obligations.

"3d. The peculiar condition of our people politically has had a tendency to render our white citizens desperate. It would be out of place to introduce any matter partisan in its nature; but, in general terms, our people proper feel, as a people, that they have no friends on earth willing to listen to the story of their wrongs and aid in redressing them.

"4th. Last, but not least, the inefficiency and ignorance of Masonic officers in the State are fruitful sources of immorality and wantonness. Where officers assume the right to profane God's name as a matter of personal liberty, what are we to expect of private members, especially young men just entering the Fraternity? When Masters of Lodges claim the right to be intemperate, can we be surprised that members get drunk and shed blood?

"None of the above causes authorize the brethren in forsaking the landmarks our fathers have set. We should remember that God lives and rules."

M. W. Geo. R. Fearn was elected Grand Master.

Statistics.

Initiated.....	1,126
Passed.....	973
Raised.....	902

Admitted.....	527
Reinstated.....	565
Total strength of 270 Lodges reporting.....	10,804
Estimated strength of 8 Lodges failing to report.....	200
Dimitted.....	971
Suspended for unmasonic conduct.....	33
Deprived of membership for non-payment of dues.....	626
Expelled.....	27
Died.....	171
Non-affiliated, paid.....	100
Non-affiliated, not paid.....	192
Dues of 270 Lodges reporting, \$11,633 70.	
Estimated dues of 8 Lodges not reporting, \$150.	

The report on correspondence is by Bro. Charles T. Murphy, and is one of the best on our table. His views of the object and proper character of such a report agree with our own. He says:

"It has been the paramount object of your committee on foreign correspondence, in preparing the report herewith submitted, to condense within as little space as practicable a general knowledge of the current events in Masonic history, as well as the different views entertained and the different action taken on some of the more important questions in the modern jurisprudence of Masonry."

Speaking of the attempt to engraft temperance, moral reform, and religious tests, under penalties, upon Masonry, he observes:

"A great brotherhood, united to promote virtue and practice charity, cemented in love and truth, should have no penal statutes to enforce its precepts or to maintain its rules and regulations. It seems to me a sad misconception, a fatal blunder of the Fraternity, to shape its policy after the fashion of the moral reform societies of the day, as if its fundamental tenets were of modern origin and cherished only for the present.

"If the perpetuity of the institution or its prosperity and success had been in anywise dependent upon the adoption and enforcement of 'rigid, righteous' rules, it would long since have passed out of the memory of man.

"I make no doubt there was a period in the history of Freemasonry when every night was a festive occasion; when the labors were all completed, 'merry Masons drank and sung.' It may be indulged to an extent which in modern parlance would be styled gross excess. I venture the assertion, too, that no society, no organization, however specious their professions of devotion to those cardinal virtues which most adorn the truly great and good, whether existing in ancient or modern times, or whether among Jews or among Gentiles, has maintained a respectability for strict obedience to the moral law so universally admitted and recognized as the Fraternity of Freemasons.

"Until the dawning of the millennium it must needs be that weak, erring brethren will come short of their obligations. Instead, however, of heaping reproaches upon them, let us rather show the world of profanes how the brethren love one another."

We take the following from the notice of our proceedings:

"A somewhat extraordinary trouble had beset the Fraternity there, and a committee was in consequence appointed 'to ascertain, if possible, the author of the articles on Masonry recently published in the *Chronicle* newspaper.' What the character of the articles alluded to was is not stated, and of course we know not; but a resolution was adopted forbidding, under the penalty of Masonic discipline, any brother from writing for or publishing in any public newspapers, or giving any information to such newspapers, reflecting upon the Masonic fraternity or any member thereof. A strange proceeding—very.

"The Grand Treasurer submitted a statement of the financial condition of the several subordinate Lodges, together with the amounts expended for charities. The figures show an average of \$260 appropriated by each Lodge for the single item of charity.

"Tis well; and I note the item with unfeigned pleasure, trusting that the facts stated may in some measure temper the animadversions very generally indulged in by Grand Masters and Grand Lodges and their committees touching the claims of subordinate Lodges in this Grand jurisdiction to work material and derive funds from sources outside their own territory. That they are expended within the legitimate fields of Masonic obligation cannot be longer questioned."

As to the alleged making of Masons by our Lodges out of material from other jurisdictions, he commends the views of Bro. Baxter and Bro. French; but adds:

"We have, on the other hand, to confess our surprise at this entire absence of any reference to the subject, either in the several addresses of Bro. French or among the proceedings, except in the quotation here given."

"We specially regret this, for the fears we entertain that the harmony between that Grand jurisdiction and some others must be broken in consequence."

In noticing the Iowa report he says:

"Bro. Miller argues '*in extenso*,' and we think correctly, against the 'right' of maimed Entered Apprentices to advancement. He thinks *if*, since Masonry has ceased to be operative, and since it has become wholly speculative, the inhibition as to advancement is withdrawn, it must apply as well to the candidate for initiation; and *ergo*, the question as to physical qualifications belongs of right only to operative Masonry. We are glad to know that the Masonic world has, with almost entire unanimity, settled this long long-vexed question in favor of the old landmark. Those few who still stand out are known to be influenced in their conclusions more by sympathetic promptings than obedience to what they style antiquated regulations."

Here are some new notions as to the method of dealing with non-affiliated Masons. In commenting on the Kentucky report, Bro. Murray says:

"Bro. McCorkle, after stating the edict of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, levying an annual tax of \$1 on every member of a Lodge, and two on every non-affiliated Mason, for the purpose of raising a fund for the education of the children of deceased Masons, remarks:

"We suppose the Grand Lodge may have power to levy an assessment on the members of subordinate Lodges; but we very much doubt its right to put its hands into the pockets of non-affiliated Masons for any purpose without their consent. It seems to us to be very unjust, and a great stretch of power to attempt it. Non-affiliated Masons are responsible to the subordinate Lodges within whose jurisdiction they may reside for any breach of moral and Masonic law, but no further."

"Well, we propose to say this:

"When a candidate first knocks at our doors, it is customary to bring assurances, with vouchers, that he will yield a cheerful obedience to such rules and regulations as may be in vogue at the time."

"He is soon afterwards taught to hold in special reverence the immutability of the 'ancient landmarks,' and the binding obligations of the ancient charges; among which the duty to hold membership in some particular Lodge is distinctly enjoined."

"If, then, he chooses, after his curiosity is gratified, to withdraw from his Lodge, and virtually from the burdens of the Fraternity, I can see no good objection to the exercise of discipline (penal if necessary) to enforce obedience to one rule as well as another. If a Lodge can rightfully discipline non-affiliates for a violation of the moral law, it can as well punish them for refusing to pay a reasonable tax for a strictly Masonic purpose as for drunkenness or habitual profanity."

In answer to Bro. Pierson's opinion of the right of Lodges to make Masons of material rejected by other Lodges, he observes:

"It was, then, with unaffected surprise we found him opposing the proposition of the Grand Master of Kansas, 'to make it incompetent for any subordinate Lodge knowingly to receive and act upon the petition or confer the degrees of Masonry upon any candidate who had been previously rejected by any Lodge

in the United States, without first receiving the consent of the Lodge so rejecting the candidate.' In his criticism on this we find the following:

"In such a case, if the applicant be a man, *free born*, of mature age, and of good report, hale and sound, not deformed or dismembered, and well recommended, it is immaterial whether he has been rejected or not. The Lodge judges of the present, not previous condition. We believe in the efficiency of repentance, and that an error of youth should not be followed to the grave, more especially by Masons.'

"The brother knows as well as any one that his opinions here expressed are in conflict with the established usage and highest authority in the country, and his own deservedly high character as a Masonic jurist entitles his opinions to great weight. When he takes occasion to inveigh against a well-established usage or a popular construction of the ancient charges, the Fraternity will claim the right to have the objections backed up with something more than a mere disapproval: some argument.

Bro. Murray is sound on the Mormon question:

"Brother Bruns gives the remarks of the Grand Master of Nevada on the Mormon question, when asked how to deal with them when they applied for admission as visitors:

"It is clear that a people professing a religion which violates all the existing morals of civilization in the most essential respects, which openly announces polygamy as an article of their faith, can have no rights in Masonry, and Masons can have no fraternal associations with them.'

"Our views are already on record in the premises; we would, however, suggest a word or two only in addition to what we have before said. Leaving out of the question the probability that some of our ancient brethren were scarcely above suspicion in the matter of polygamy, we submit: Would it not be a dangerous precedent for Masons to establish any new religious tests? When Masons venture from home in crusades after religious heresies, is it not worth while to consider how soon they may be called on to defend their own religion, instead of that of others? The universality of Masonry, in its broadest sense, is the chief corner-stone of the institution; circumscribe it here or there as you may, in any of its essential tenets, and the whole superstructure at once tumbles into ruins. 'Remove not the landmarks thy fathers have set.'"

And, in another place, this:

"If the principles which have united and governed our Fraternity from time immemorial to the present are likely to fail us, our redemption cannot be secured by such adventitious aid as may be tendered us by fanatical religionists; but, on the other hand, the very slightest deviation from that universal tolerance in religious belief, of which we are wont to boast, cannot fail to hasten us into irretrievable destruction."

The following is the conclusion of this excellent report:

"A very careful examination of several thousand pages of the annual records of the several Grand Lodges warrants the conclusion that the Craft generally was never more flourishing. Among the unerring evidences of this progress, we may mention the increased attention given to the erection of Masonic edifices, as well as the now elevated standard of fitness exacted from candidates for Masonic benefits, and which is proven by the marked increase in the proportion of rejections compared with all former reports.

"The unanimity in the jurisprudence of the Fraternity is steadily approximating perfection, and with this a universal fellowship prevails in all quarters.

"The friends of the policy of annual reports on foreign correspondence have much to encourage them in the manifest improvement in the tone and style of the latest productions on the subject. As evidence of the value attached to these reports, I may mention that many of them are prepared by Past Grand Masters, and also that half a dozen writers of them this year were elected Grand Masters. The time it has cost me to prepare mine admonishes me that I cannot, in justice to myself and family, undertake to prepare another. I am free to admit at the same time that under other circumstances the task would be truly

a 'labor of love.' These remarks should exempt me from suspicion, while I add, that in my opinion the chairmen or writers of these reports should be *ex officio* members of the Grand Lodge, and that I am not alone in the opinion that a reasonable compensation should be allowed them for their labors."

We agree entirely in the last suggestion. The preparation of the report on correspondence is a matter of importance to the entire Craft. These reports afford the only means by which the body of the Fraternity can become acquainted with the state of Masonry throughout the world. The proceedings of Grand Lodges other than their own do not fall into the hands of the mass of the Fraternity, and if they had access to them they could not be expected to read a hundred volumes of such matter every year. The correspondence report gleans the best things from this entire field, and presents them in a convenient form and within a reasonable compass, for instruction and pleasure of the brethren. The time and labor necessary to do this work at all creditably are very great. Few business or professional men can perform it without encroaching seriously on hours which should be given to their vocations, their proper leisure, or to sleep. In our case, all these have been invaded. And as this is the last occasion on which we shall ever consent to undertake the task, we feel no delicacy in saying that it should be made the duty of the Grand Secretary, who should receive extra compensation for it.

MISSOURI.

These proceedings come to us in a large and well-printed volume of five hundred pages.

The Forty-Ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri was held in Freemasons' Hall, St. Louis, October 11, 1869, M.: W.: John D. Vincil, Grand Master, presiding, and one hundred and sixty Lodges being represented.

The Grand Master delivered an impressive address, from which we make some extracts:

"From my official lookout, gazing with ever-deepening solicitude upon the spreading influence and widening power of the institution, I am free to utter the apprehension that our moral tone and power do not keep pace with our numerical increase and strength. No mind versed in the philosophy of things but must admit that proportioned to the *disparity* between the forces of numbers and the moral tone is the relative power for good or evil in *any* organization. As the aggregation of numerical force dominates and controls the moral element in any association, so its danger appears and its usefulness declines. While not deprecating numerical increase, as such, in the ranks of the Fraternity, the greatest necessity and demand of the hour is that moral soundness and health shall keep up with and mark the growth of Masonry. * * *

"I leave upon record my last official admonition: 'Trust none but *good, pure, and true* men with the helm of affairs.' A thousand causes might be assigned why such vigilance and care should be exercised in the administration of the affairs of our institution. Many of the causes demanding a moral firmness in *maintaining* and decision in *enforcing* the law are new. These causes will be referred to and developed in the course of this address, as many of them have exerted a deleterious influence upon the Lodges, calling for the infliction of the penalties of our law. * * *

"In view of the *transcendent importance* (?) that many attach to the ritual, requiring every 'i' to be dotted and every 't' to be crossed, I would offer a suggestion: Let *this* Grand Lodge devote a good deal less time to speech-making and to legislation that will be changed next year, and give the subject of work a very thorough examination and analysis. Making no pretensions to ritualism, I can thus advise. Because I venture the thought that if we would all pay more attention to *PRINCIPLES*, and say less about *work*, there would be more good Masons among us. It is not very refreshing or edifying to a man of moral feelings to hear our Masonic teachers belching out their profanity or puff in our faces the fumes of drunkenness, and then listen to them prate about '*THE WORK*,'

or see them exemplify the ritual. **RITUALISM** is NOT **MASONRY**. Masonry embodies a proper ritual. But proportioned to the clamor for the ritual alone is there a departure from the higher excellencies and moral bearings of Masonry.

We think Bro. Vincil undervalues the prerogatives and position of a Grand Master. He is not the mere creature of the Grand Lodge. His office is more ancient than the Grand Lodge, and has prerogatives which inhere in it and are entirely independent of the Grand Lodge. It might be more in accordance with American notions of government to have this otherwise; but Masonry never was a democratic institution, and it will cease to be Masonry when the demagogue spirit of majority-rule gets possession of it. We trust that day is far distant. Let us keep something sacred from the degrading influence of this all-polluting doctrine, which is fast dragging everything that it touches down into the gutter. Let us keep one institution in which there is still some authority to be respected, some dignity to be revered. When the Lodge becomes a political debating club, with all its movements and proceedings at the mercy of a majority of its members, call it what you may, it has lost every vestige of Masonic character. The conservation of the Order has, in our judgment, mainly resulted from the principle of authority that runs through all its structure.

Bro. Vincil fully adopts the representative system, believing it to be "fraught with beneficial influences," and that it will "result in the advancement of the peace, happiness, and prosperity of Masonry."

Resolutions were adopted recognizing the Grand Lodge of West Virginia.

Resolutions were also adopted suspending Masonic intercourse with the Grand Orient of France.

The following extraordinary resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That when charges are preferred against a Mason, and those charges have been entertained by the Lodge and a time set for trial, such Mason cannot be considered in good Masonic standing until his innocence has been established by the verdict of his brethren."

In times of excitement, when votes become important, such a rule would become convenient to the most unscrupulous members of the Order. We regard it as a reversal of the first principles of justice. We know that Bro. Gouley undertakes an elaborate defense of it in his report on correspondence, but we do not see the force of his logic. The whole theory is that no Mason would be likely to be charged with any offense unless there were a greater probability of his being guilty than innocent. This assumption is unwarrantable now, and it would become more so were it to be understood that merely by bringing charges a Mason's standing could be impaired and his right to vote suspended until he could prove his innocence.

The report on correspondence is by Bro. Gouley, and is marked by his well-known earnestness and ability. Speaking of the mass of volumes on his table awaiting review, he says:

"To the Masonic student who never goes below the surface of resolutions and words these proceedings appear but a vast accumulation of statistics, dry and musty as the statutes of a legislature; but he who works out by diligent application the foundation principles upon which all law is based, will find in the annual addresses, and the reports of officers and committees, and the decisions rendered upon important questions continually arising, food for thought and study, which will richly repay all the labor he bestows upon them. To read them only requires much time and reflection, and to analyze them and present their contents in a digested form for the Craft requires much labor, and this labor has been assigned as a part of the official duties of your humble committee, which duty he has endeavored to perform outside of his regular hours as Grand Secretary; for no man can talk to a half dozen persons at once, and at the same time write a report on foreign correspondence."

The report covers one hundred pages, three of which are given to a friendly notice of our little District.

The following, in reference to the qualifications of Masters, is so forcibly put that we insert it:

"At this very point we will take occasion to say a word about the qualification of Masters, because it is one of the most important questions in Masonry, and one too much overlooked. In the first place, he should not only know the *ritual*, but the *law* and the regular *usage* of Masonry, and if he does not know them when elected, he should learn them at once afterwards, or else not have the brass to accept a post for which he is totally unqualified. He should be a man of nerve and decision of character, tempered with a high sense of justice and mercy, not easily excited, and should never show temper, but act with calm deliberation and decision. If he lacks a full knowledge of any case, he should have the modesty to seek wisdom from those who do know. We have heard of Masters who boasted that they had run a Lodge a whole year by common sense alone, without ever having studied the law of the Grand Lodge or sought information through any other Masonic light, and we have revised the work of such Masters, and found, on the whole, that Dogberry's clerk should have been secretary, and 'writ him down an ass' in the minutes. A good workman in the ritual is one thing, that is the accomplishment of a good journeyman; but to be a 'master workman' is to be a Master who knows how to lay out his work on the trestle-board and see it properly executed, and this can only be done by going down below the surface of things in Masonic art, and developing its vast resources of thought by analysis and the combinations of law and work. How many are there? Alas! too few. The brethren will not study. 'Study' is one of the working-tools of Masonry unfortunately not laid down in the Master's charge."

There are some curious things in the conclusion of this report. For example:

"In concluding this report we wish to draw the attention of our Grand Lodge, as well as of our brother foreign correspondents, to some few important facts which we deem worthy of consideration.

"In perusing over ten thousand pages of printed matter for your information we have noticed the following points:

"*First.* More Masons are initiated than raised.

"*Second.* More Masons dimit than affiliate.

"*Third.* Very few published proceedings give the *number* of Lodges 'represented' at the proper place, viz, at the foot of the column of representatives.

"*Fourth.* Very few Grand Masters give the number of 'dispensations' for new Lodges that they issue, and merely give the names and dates.

"*Fifth.* In some Grand Lodges the important committees, such as grievance, appeals, by-laws, Lodges, &c., will make many supplemental reports, instead of combining all the matter in one report from each committee."

What a picture is the following! Had we ever seen anything like it in a Lodge anywhere it would have been the end of Masonry for us:

"The first degree is so bunglingly done, and the officers show so little *soul* in their work, that the candidate rationally becomes so dissatisfied that he never goes any further. What should have been 'light' to him is nothing but a miserable 'darkness;' when 'brought to light' he probably found the officers sitting with their feet on the pedestal, spitting tobacco juice into a spittoon three yards off, and the W. M., when he came to deliver his lecture, instead of standing up with the dignity and perfectness of manhood, sitting down, poised on the back of his neck, and mumbling out incoherently what he did not properly understand or appreciate himself. In looking over the list of Entered Apprentices, who have remained such for years, we find the great bulk of them are very intelligent men, and naturally came to the conclusion that, if the Entered Apprentice degree was a sample of the balance, they had enough of it; that is, the degree in the shape in which it is too often conferred."

We conclude our extracts with the following blast at the anti-Masonic fraternity:

"The blatherskites who have assembled in Pittsburg and Chicago, and tried to raise a storm against our beloved and ancient institution, have at last subsided into the miserable contempt they deserve. After looking over the list, we find many of them to have been army chaplains who picked the pockets of the

dead on the battle-field, and furnished their homes with the plunder stolen from widows and orphans. Like a set of harpies that they are, they would vote against admitting into their membership Judas Iscariot, because he did not sell Jesus Christ for more than thirty pieces of silver; *their* price would have bankrupted the court of Rome! We have met many of them during the last few years, and only last summer we came across one on the deck of a sound steamer, clothed in black cloth and a white choker, who told us over his stale hash of anti-Masonry, and when a passenger made complaint that his baggage had been stolen, we were not at all surprised to find that our revered friend (?) was the last one seen near the state-room door of said passenger, and that he got off at the last town where the boat stopped.

"These charlatans always seek the easiest class of people to swindle, consequently they went into the ministry, because in that field they could best work on the tender consciences of men, women, and children, and get the largest proceeds on the rascality invested. That harvest having nearly been gathered with the sickles of bombastic patriotism, they turned in the mowing-machines of anti-Masonry, but, finding more rocks and stumps than they anticipated, they have about bursted up their hybrid factory, viz, Oberlin College, and are now calling for aid to lift the debt on that concern. The best way we can suggest for them is to get the devil to take the first mortgage and give their souls as security; we will guaranty his satanic majesty that the security will be forthcoming on call.

"It is a glorious thing to know that God Almighty, in his wisdom and knowledge, judges men by what is inside of them, instead of their words and clothing; therefore these miserable thieves, seducers, and slanderers are every now and then caught up by the arm of the civil law and punished. '*Magna est veritas, et prevalabit.*'"

Statistics.

Number of Lodges on the roll.....	324
Number of Lodges returned.....	320
Number of members returned.....	16,090
Members estimated and not returned.....	300
Total membership.....	16,390
Initiated	1,972
Passed.....	1,761
Raised.....	1,635
Admitted.....	1,244
Dimitted.....	861
Died.....	158
Suspended.....	112
Expelled.....	49
Reinstated.....	42
Rejected.....	936
Lodges represented in Grand Lodge.....	160

"Under the head of 'dimitted' are included all those who dimitted 'to form new Lodges,' and are not included under the head of 'admitted.'"

Among the standing resolutions we find the following, which strikes us as rather "mixed:"

"*Resolved*, That when charges are preferred against a Mason, and those charges have been entertained by the Lodge and a time set for trial, such Mason cannot be considered in good Masonic standing until his innocence has been established by the verdict of his brethren."

From the Committee on Grievances.

"This case involves the question of the status of a Mason while under charges, and as there is a difference of opinion upon this important question, we shall briefly give our opinions upon the law.

"We hold no power on earth can deprive a Master Mason of that inalienable right of equality, and the exercise of that right in the Lodge, except upon trial

and conviction by the Lodge. Any other construction of this law would stultify the action of this body, which has rightly and justly declared that no Mason can be deprived of his rights except by trial and conviction; and any other construction of this law would put to shame our boasted claim of charity, as we would fall below the common law of the land, which presumes any one innocent until he is by trial proved guilty."

Will somebody tell us what is really the law of Missouri on this subject?

MONTANA.

The volume of proceedings from this young jurisdiction is the finest specimen of typography we have yet seen, not even excepting the volume from Pennsylvania, which is worthy of all praise. It is fit that Masons should be patrons of the arts, and we are always gratified to find in the external dress of the proceedings we receive the work of craftsmen who need not be ashamed. These proceedings, according to the imprint, are printed at Helena, by the Rocky Mountain Publishing Company. If the work was really done there, it is in the highest degree creditable to the condition of the typographical art in that distant region and to the public taste which forms a market for such excellent productions. The portrait of M.: W.: Bro. W. F. Sanders forms a frontispiece to this beautiful book.

The Fifth Annual Communication was held in the city of Helena, October 4, 1869, Bro. W. F. Sanders, Grand Master, presiding. All but two of the Lodges were represented.

The address of the Grand Master is somewhat ambitious in style, but his actions seem to have been judicious and moderate upon the various questions submitted to him. Most of them are of a local character, but the following extract throws light upon the surroundings of Masonry in Utah, which cannot fail to interest the Craft elsewhere:

"The leading devotees of the all-prevalent faith at Salt Lake City were living in open and boastful disobedience to the laws of the country in which they lived, and it was believed that the members of that church approved this disobedience, and that they subordinated every vow to maintain secrecy to a vow to reveal to the chief of that hierarchy whatever he should desire to know. It is not necessary to inquire whether this last belief is well founded or not. The Grand Master of Nevada cut the gordian knot by an edict excluding Mormons from sitting in that Lodge. This rule did meet, indirectly, the difficulty, and possibly exceeded the remedy required. By indirection direction itself was served. But, omitting all this, it seemed to us that while the Grand Lodge of Nevada had planted in Utah a Lodge, and had, after deliberate thought, acted upon questions affecting its welfare, and the members of that Lodge had petulantly repudiated the discipline of its Grand Lodge, and had applied to us for a charter, respect for the Grand Lodge of Nevada compelled us to decline the request.

"The adverse circumstances which surround the Lodges in Utah awaken in the breasts of all Masons intense solicitude, and it is grateful to us to know that our own Lodge there is in a healthy condition. It has received most unqualified commendation from those whose approval is high praise.

"The exceptional situation of that Lodge justifies this specific mention."

From the proceedings of the body we should think its members regarded it as a kind of debating society. There was a great deal of filibustering, repeated *motions to adjourn*, and appeals from the decisions of the Grand Master. These things do not seem very Masonic to our prejudiced judgment, and rather detract from the pleasure with which we opened this volume.

The report on correspondence is exceptional in form, but a creditable performance, by Bro. Cornelius Hedges. We extract the entire notice of our jurisdiction:

"The fifty-eighth annual report of this Grand Lodge lies before us, and we have noted its contents carefully. It numbers sixteen subordinate Lodges, the youngest and weakest of which has thirty-nine members. The total membership

reaches two thousand three hundred and eighty, an increase during the year of about one hundred. Two new Lodges were chartered at this session—1868. It is a small District to support an independent Grand Lodge, but it seems to have found a congenial soil, for its growth has been steady since its organization in 1811, at which date five of its Lodges already had an existence. This volume contains the records of several special communications to perform the ceremonies of the Craft in laying corner-stones for churches, monuments, and new Masonic halls; occasions of frequent occurrence in Washington city, and in which our brethren there are largely experienced.

"Bro. B. B. French, whose name and fame are everywhere familiar among American Masons, was Grand Master during the year, but peremptorily refused to be a candidate again. Bro. R. B. Donaldson was chosen his successor, and the address that he gave on the occasion of his installation is full of wise counsels; especially what he says of the duty of members toward candidates that they have recommended after they have received the degrees; their duty does not end in making Masons, but continues till they are made bright, worthy, and useful.

"Only a single evening is devoted to the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge in November, and the installation is then put off till St. John's day subsequent. At such short meetings very little business can be well done, and the Grand Master recommends a change. The foreign correspondence is briefly reviewed by Bro. Baxter, who only notices about one-third of the Grand Lodges."

There are thirteen Lodges in Montana.

There is no proper summary of statistics.

N. P. Langford was elected Grand Master.

NEBRASKA.

The Grand Lodge of the State of Nebraska commenced its Twelfth Annual Communication in the Masonic Hall at Nebraska City, Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1869. R. W. D. G. M. Harry P. Deuel, as Grand Master, presiding.

The Grand Master was absent in Europe, but his address was read, and an address was also delivered by the D. G. M.

There was nothing of general interest in either.

Bro. H. P. Deuel was elected Grand Master.

Statistics.

Lodges.....	25
Members.....	893
Initiated.....	105
Passed.....	101
Raised.....	73
Rejected.....	31
Died.....	3

There is an excellent report on correspondence by the committee, of which Bro. J. N. Wise was chairman. Our proceedings were not received.

1870.

We have received the proceedings of this Grand Lodge at its Thirteenth Annual Communication, held at Plattsmouth, June 21, 1870. Harry P. Deuel, Grand Master, presiding, and R. W. Turnas Grand Secretary.

The address of the Grand Master is a business document, detailing his official acts.

On the Louisiana question the Grand Lodge adopted the following:

"Resolved by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Nebraska, That her sympathy is with the Grand Lodge of Louisiana in this issue, and that this Grand Lodge fraternally, yet earnestly, requests the Grand Orient of France to rescind and

abrogate all acts passed or had by the said Grand Orient of a friendly or recognitory nature towards the said so-called Supreme Council of Louisiana.

"Resolved further, That the R. W. Grand Secretary be, and he is hereby, instructed to transmit a copy hereof, under seal, to the Grand Orient of France and Grand Secretary of Louisiana."

Without further explanation than is given in this report, we must think that the Grand Lodge dealt very hardly with the Grand Treasurer in resolving to bring suit against him for the Grand Lodge funds lost, in common with his own funds and those of the express company, of which he was agent, by the robbery of his safe. We do not think that brethren of the mystic tie should deal with each other in the spirit manifested in this whole transaction, so far as the facts are disclosed by this record.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec was acknowledged by the following resolutions, on recommendation of the committee on Masonic jurisprudence:

"Resolved, That the body styling itself the Grand Lodge of Quebec be recognized and hailed by this Grand Lodge as a regularly organized and constituted Grand Lodge, and that we hereby extend to it fraternal greeting as such.

"Resolved, That in thus recognizing said Grand Lodge, we are not influenced by any feelings of hostility to the Grand Lodge of Canada; but, on the contrary, we feel deeply interested in her prosperity and welfare, and we sincerely hope that the same fraternal feeling and cordial relations that have heretofore existed between that Grand body and ourselves will continue to exist; and from our knowledge of the illustrious Masons composing that Grand Lodge, we feel confident that this will be the case, and that the said Grand Lodge will also, at no distant day, extend the right hand of fellowship to the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

"Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be, and he is hereby, instructed to forward copies hereof to the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec."

At the annual election the Grand Master and Grand Secretary were re-elected. Measures were taken for raising a Grand Lodge Orphans' Fund, the interest to be devoted to schooling, clothing, and educating the indigent children of deceased Masons.

Excellent arrangements were made on the suggestion of the committee on work to promote uniformity and ample instruction in the work throughout the State, by a division of the jurisdiction into five Masonic districts, and the appointment of a corresponding number of "custodians of the work" to constitute, with the Grand Visitor and Lecturer, a board in charge of that branch of Masonic duty.

No summary of statistics is given.

The report on correspondence is by Bro. R. W. Turnas, and covers seventy pages, with a satisfactory review of the proceedings of sister Grand Lodges, our own included. The notice of our proceedings is as follows:

"We find but little in the proceedings to comment upon. There seems almost universal harmony among the different members and Lodges of that jurisdiction, and their system of frequent Grand Communications and Grand Visitations of the subordinate Lodges by the Grand Master and other Grand officers seems to have a good effect upon the business affairs of the Grand Lodge and upon the Fraternity. Bros. Donaldson and Larnier were re-elected.

"The report of the committee on foreign correspondence was presented by Bro. Charles F. Stansbury. The proceedings of thirty-one Grand Lodges of America are reviewed; thirteen of Europe, besides Brazil. Nebraska for 1869 is favorably noticed. After quoting the remarks of our committee on the subject of conferring degrees by Lodges in the District of Columbia upon persons who have their residence in other jurisdictions, the report adds: 'We heartily indorse all that our most excellent brother has said on this subject, and believe that no cause will be given in future for complaint heretofore made.'"

This is a curious misapprehension of what we really said, as any one can see by reference to the report of last year.

The report as a whole is an excellent one, and contains a valuable digest of decisions.

NEVADA.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge at the Fifth Annual Communication, held at Masonic Hall, in Virginia City, September 21, 1869, come to us in a very handsome volume.

M. W. George W. Hopkins, Grand Master, presided, and there was a good attendance of officers and representatives.

From the address of the Grand Master we quote:

"The mining excitements of the last spring and summer attracted large numbers of the Fraternity to the new towns in the eastern portion of the State. At Treasure City, Hamilton, Shermantown, Elko, and Carlin the brethren formed Masonic associations, to render mutual assistance in case of sickness. Personally strangers to each other, and surrounded by strangers from every quarter of the globe, the previous history of each man unknown to those about him, it was considered inexpedient to organize Lodges, for fear that unworthy men might intrude themselves. The brethren therefore wisely determined upon the plan of forming associations, the sole qualifications for membership being that the person proposed should be a contributing member of some Lodge, and able to prove himself a Mason. They pay regular dues to the association. Large sums of money have been contributed, and much distress relieved; but the great benefit has been the kind attention brethren have received when sick in a strange land, and which they would not have received but for such organization. I would suggest for your consideration whether some plan might not be adopted to regulate and govern these associations, so as to give them a regular Masonic standing; for it may often occur that they might be able to do such work better than a regularly-organized Lodge.

The report on correspondence is by Bro. Van Bokkelen.

Our proceedings are briefly noticed. Bro. V. says:

"Grand Master French and the committee on correspondence both take strong ground against the provision of their constitution allowing the subordinates to make Masons of sojourners in the District. The committee on correspondence says: 'We respectfully submit that the practice, in our opinion, is wrong, unjust to our sister Grand Lodges, and can work no good to us. We therefore earnestly recommend that our brethren of this Grand Lodge take the matter into consideration, with the view to such amendment of our by-laws as may set us right in this particular.' We are satisfied to hold our peace on this subject, assured that, being convinced of their error, these brethren will not rest until the objectionable section is stricken from the constitution."

There is a good digest of Masonic decisions, compiled from the various Grand Lodge proceedings.

On physical qualifications a committee reported in favor of strict adherence to the ancient landmarks:

"Your committee, believing Masory to be a thoroughly conservative institution, are of opinion that the least deviation from the ancient usages cannot but work to the disadvantage of the Craft, and is but the entering wedge to still further, more extensive, and serious innovations, would therefore offer the following resolution, in the exact words of the ancient constitutions, and recommend its adoption:

"*Resolved*, That the men made Masons must be free born, (or no bondsmen,) of mature age, and of good report, hale and sound, not deformed or dismembered at time of their making."

The resolution was adopted.

Statistics.

Number of Lodges.....	13
Master Masons.....	979
Initiated.....	101
Passed.....	121
Raised.....	112

Affiliated	72
Dimitted	112
Rejected	69
Died	19

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—1868-1869.

We have the usual large and handsome volume containing the journal of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, beginning with the Semi-Annual Communication, held December 29, 1868, followed by the Annual Communication June 10 and 11, 1869.

The proceedings and address are entirely confined to local matters.

A long and excellent report on correspondence was submitted by Bro. John J. Bell. Our proceedings of 1868 are noticed kindly.

Noticing the indorsement of the Webb-Preston work by Grand Master Nash, of Minnesota, Bro. Bell says:

"This result is wonderful, in view of the fact that Preston's work was almost wholly new and his own, in all but the essential landmarks; that Webb adapted his work from Peston, with changes greater than are found in the most diverse work used in this country, leaving out Pennsylvania, in which the Preston-Webb work was never adopted; that Webb himself continually changed his work, as did his successors, Gleason, Cross, Barney, Wilson, and numerous others. The truth is, this search for an ancient work, in which the exact language to be used shall be discovered, is wholly illusory. There is no such work. Pennsylvania has deviated less from the work of a century ago and above than any of the rest of us, and the result is, the great difficulty which exists, in a Mason made elsewhere and with only ordinary instruction, working into Pennsylvania Lodges, and of Pennsylvania Masons working into Lodges in other States. The Hemming work of the United Grand Lodge of England is still more different, yet no one doubts the right of that Grand Lodge to teach it. The mode of work derives its sole authority from the edict of the Grand Lodge, and not from antiquity, real or only supposed; and no Grand Lodge ever attempted to establish uniformity that was not always, openly or tacitly, tinkering it. Whatever work any Grand Lodge sees fit to require (preserving the landmarks) is, within that jurisdiction, the only correct work, to which every Mason is bound to adhere. The work which the Grand Master thus lands is the Robert Morris Conservator work, of which the claims to veneration for antiquity were so successfully dissipated in the report of the committee of our Grand Lodge some years since."

In reply to the following remarks of Bro. Hough, of New Jersey, on the West Virginia question:

"The subject of Grand Lodge jurisdiction is here involved to a very great extent, and we cannot see but that they (the Grand Lodge of Virginia) still have the exclusive control of their original territory, as always heretofore acknowledged, and we believe that they have done nothing to forfeit that right. The fact of the federal government having seen fit to divide the territory into two States does not change the matter at all." Bro. Bell says:

"If this be so, there is no legal Grand Lodge in the United States. The Grand Lodges of England stood, relative to this country, just as Virginia does to West Virginia; but, the political power having maintained a separation, it was held, and rightfully, that independent Grand Lodges might and should be formed; and since no doubt has been entertained in this country that upon the separation of the political government a new Grand Lodge was a necessity. In the case of Maine that course was pursued, and no one seems to have thought of the need of the consent of Massachusetts, or of surrendering charters; their dues they did pay, and so should the West Virginia Lodges."

We extract the following from the conclusion of the report:

"Among the subjects mooted in the Craft the negro question seems to have met with a lull, but indications exist that it is to be revived with more intensity than ever. We regard it as indisputable that it is an utter overthrow of the

foundation on which Masonry is built to deny to the colored man admission to the Craft by any general law on account of his race or color only, he being otherwise liable to no objection. If any individual brother chooses to exercise his veto at the ballot-box, his motives are between him and his God alone. It is clear also that no Lodge is bound to receive any visitor whose sitting in the Lodge would bring discord into the Lodge. So much for the question as it relates to the negro in regular and legitimate Lodges.

"There is, as is well known, an extensive organization, perhaps more than one, of colored men claiming to be Masons, which has always been declared clandestine by all legitimate Grand Lodges on this continent. The members of these Lodges we have refused to recognize, not because of their color, but on account of their clandestine making. Facts are coming to light which tend to show that the true history of these Lodges has not been told. They are said to derive their authority from the charter of the Grand Lodge of England to African Lodge; it has been said that this was in violation of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. The American doctrine of Grand Lodge jurisdiction has grown up since then, and is not elsewhere fully received even now; besides, there was then no Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, or in that State, whose rights could be interfered with; for notwithstanding the claim to antiquity of that Grand Lodge, it was not formed till 1792, and the two provincial Grand Lodges before existing in that colony both expired in 1775 by the death of their provincial Grand Masters. The Massachusetts Grand Lodge did not pretend to meet after the death of Warren; and although St. John's Grand Lodge did have some sort of meeting, probably no law that has ever existed in Masonry anywhere would hold such meetings regular. It has been also said that the original warrant of African Lodge was returned to England and the Lodge revived with a copy of it. This has been shown to be an error. The warrant never was returned, and is now in possession of the so-called negro Masons. Other questions relating to these Lodges are mooted; but as we are likely soon to have many more facts from the investigations of committees in Georgia and Massachusetts, we are inclined to reserve any further views we may have until next year. In the meanwhile, we have seen nothing yet to cast any doubt over the correctness of the decision that these organizations are spurious and clandestine."

We notice with pleasure one admirable feature of this report. It contains an appendix of forms and instructions, prepared by order of the Grand Lodge and directed to be printed with the constitution, providing for the uniform transaction of Masonic business throughout the jurisdiction. No less than sixty forms are given, covering almost every requirement likely to arise in any jurisdiction. Our members who may need such information should seek for it here.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—1869-1870.

The Semi-Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held at Manchester, December 28, 1869. The exemplification of the work was the only business.

The Annual Communication was held at Concord, May 18 and 19, 1870.

M. W. John R. Holbrook, of Portsmouth, was elected Grand Master, and Abel Hutchins, of Concord, Grand Secretary. Bro. Horace Chase, an old and faithful servant of the Grand Lodge, who held the office of Grand Secretary for sixteen years, made his farewell report. Speaking of his Masonic record with just pride, he says:

"I have the consolation in knowing that I have never, directly or indirectly, sought Masonic office, and that all with which I have been honored in this or any other Grand or subordinate body have been the voluntary free-will offerings of my brethren; nor have I alluded to my official relations in a vain-glorious spirit, but simply to show the extent of my obligations for the same.

"I early imbibed the idea that *Masonic office* should never be *sought*, or *sel-dom declined* when voluntarily offered. If a member of any Masonic body have

merits, it is better that his brethren be the first to discover and reward them; and if he have faults, he himself should be first to see and correct them."

He has been instrumental in the establishment of a system of work and lectures in his jurisdiction, of which he says:

"In purity, conciseness, and grammatical construction of language in the lectures, order, and arrangement of the work, I believe our lectures and work approximate as near to that taught by Webb as in the human mind and memory is possible to be attained; and although we occasionally hear complaints from some of our young members of the want of uniformity of work and instruction by our Grand officers, I venture to hazard the assertion that no Grand Lodge with which we are in correspondence can boast of a better system or a greater uniformity in work and lectures within its jurisdiction than can the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire."

He has also reprinted the early proceedings of the Grand Lodge, so that the entire record is now secure.

We take leave with sincere regret of this venerable and faithful Mason. May he long live to enjoy the gratitude and respect of the brethren he served so long and well.

We have the usual able and interesting report on correspondence from the pen of Bro. John J. Bell. It reviews the proceedings of five foreign and thirty-five domestic Grand Lodges. Among the latter our own comes in for a first-rate notice, wherein some fun is poked at us in a good-natured way. We are so used to it—*minus* the good nature—that we rather think we shall not complain. We give some extracts.

In noticing the report on the revision of the lecture of the Master Mason degree, he says:

"The report of the same committee was further considered;

"And the same having been concluded, and some few alterations made in the degree, the Grand Visitor and Lecturer was instructed to communicate such alterations as had been made in the forms and ceremonies of the degree to the constituent Lodges of the jurisdiction."

"We notice this action that it may be seen what is doing. Our brethren call their action by the right name, while some others would pretend it was only restoring the ancient landmarks. Some, we presume, would consider such action improper. What the changes made were we do not know; of the power of the Grand Lodge to make such changes we have no doubt. The expediency of its exercise may be another question."

We will relieve his mind, by stating that the "alterations" were merely corrections of obvious errors, which had gradually crept in, and could only be eliminated by direct authority of the Grand Lodge, acting through its proper officer.

"Annual Communication, November 2, 1869. Lodges represented, 19.

"Grand Master Donaldson reports the measures to make the Grand Visitations more interesting and useful. The constitution of this Grand Lodge requires the Grand Master with his officers to make a visitation of each Lodge at least once each year; a thing which is quite possible where all the Lodges are in the same town. The Grand Master had made arrangements for an address at each visitation and for music from the Masonic choir association, a society formed to increase the musical interest in the Lodges. He reports the measure very successful, and suggests that the addresses may be published.

"The report on correspondence was prepared by M. W. C. F. Stansbury, and reviews the proceedings of twenty-nine North American Grand bodies and fourteen others. Our brother is quite sharp on Delaware, where the good brothers had expressed disapproval of the practice of the District Lodges in the initiation of sojourners and were not careful of their grammar."

"He thinks our report for 1868 tinged with partisan feeling. It may be so; human nature is weak, and no man can rightly judge of his own feelings. In that matter, the writer had rather plumed himself upon keeping all bias of his own mind on political questions out of the report, but it seems he overestimated

his success. Well, he will try to do better this time, although he does not think he was very bad, as the very parts of the report to which Bro. Stansbury refers have been quoted with approval by several committees on foreign correspondence at the South, whose views of political questions would, perhaps, not exactly accord with those of the writer. * * * Beside the Communications referred to, this Grand Lodge held several Special Communications for local purposes. It was also provided that hereafter there should be a Quarterly Communication. In fact, the Grand Lodge, having all its subordinates within a short walk of each other, has almost meetings enough each year for a particular Lodge."

The report is sharp, lively, and for the most part judicious, and we have read it with great pleasure.

The committee recommend the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec and the suspension of intercourse with the Grand Orient of France.

On the Louisiana question they say:

"The position of our Grand Lodge on the question suggested has never been doubtful. It is one upon which the Grand Lodge has never deemed it within its powers to act. Who shall be admitted, if they be men, free-born, of lawful age, no atheist, and in the possession of the necessary physical, mental, and moral qualifications, is solely in the power of the members of the Lodges to determine when presented to their ballot. But we cannot concede the right of any other body to present to us dogmatic assertions of even what we believe to be in itself true. We therefore recommend that no further attention be paid to the communication.

"We ought, however, to stand by our sister Grand Lodge of Louisiana, whose peace is, as we have seen, threatened by the action of the Grand Orient."

No statistics are given.

NEW JERSEY.

We have the usual large volume from New Jersey, containing the proceedings of the Eighty-Third Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, January 19 and 20, 1870.

Grand Master Henry R. Cannon presided, and delivered an address, chiefly of local interest, concluding with a declination of re-election and much kindly and well-expressed advice to the brethren.

He thus indorses the representative system:

"It is a source of sincere regret that some decided effort has not been made to unite more closely in the bonds of fraternal intercourse the several Grand Lodges of this country. It has afforded me great pleasure to have been in any degree instrumental in enlarging the limited relations which have existed between the Grand Lodges, and I have only been too happy to do this by the appointment, as above, of Grand representatives for all the Grand Lodges that seemed desirous of this fraternal courtesy."

The following is from the report of the committee on jurisprudence:

"The petition of colored persons, claiming to be Masons, praying recognition by this Grand Lodge, and inquiring as to the proper steps to be taken by them to bring themselves within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, is couched in respectful language, and is entitled to courteous consideration. The questions which arise in connection with this petition are of great and increasing importance, and require a more careful and studious investigation than your committee can give them at the present communication. It is therefore recommended that a special committee be appointed, to have an interview with the parties in charge of this petition, to consider the questions presented therein, and to report at the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge."

Statistics.

Total members.....	8,343
Fellow Crafts	168

Entered Apprentices.....	316
Dimitted.....	282
Suspended for unmasonic conduct.....	8
Suspended for non-payment of dues.....	172
Expelled.....	5
Died.....	94

The report on correspondence is by Bro. Joseph H. Hough, and is a carefully-prepared digest of the proceedings of forty-six Grand Lodges, in a volume of eighty-three pages. He extracts with judgment, but does not indulge in much comment. His views of the duty of the committee on correspondence were quoted with approval in our last report, and he illustrates his adherence to them in the report now under review.

Our proceedings receive a brief notice. Reference is made to the farewell address of our then Grand Master, (French.)

The Grand Lodge also receives a compliment:

"It would appear that the brethren of this Grand Lodge do nothing by halves, but when they try they accomplish the object sought. By the report of a special committee, appointed at a previous Communication, for the purpose of procuring a suitable testimonial and presenting the same to the lady who had kindly translated all the foreign correspondence of the Grand Lodge during the past year, they reported that they had purchased a diamond ring, and presented it to the lady, with the thanks of the Grand Lodge for the valuable services she had rendered."

NEW YORK.

We have received the transactions of this Grand Lodge at its Annual Communication, commencing June 7, 1870. They are contained in a large and handsome volume, and are, as usual, replete with interest and instruction for the Craft in other jurisdictions as well as in the grand old Empire State.

M. W. James Gibson, Grand Master, presided, and there was the usual large attendance of officers and representatives. Among the representatives of foreign Grand Lodges we notice the name of our worthy Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master delivered his annual address, in the opening of which he thus feelingly refers to the death of Past Grand Master Holmes:

"M. W. Bro. Robert D. Holmes, Past Grand Master of this Grand body, died on the 12th day of March, 1870. His burial was had in Greenwood Cemetery, near the city of New York, on Wednesday following. The Grand Master not being able to attend, by his direction an Emergent Communication of this Grand body was summoned, and the same was presided over and the funeral services at the grave conducted by R. W. Bro. John H. Anthon, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, in the most touching and fraternal manner. His address on that occasion, did space permit, would here be inserted; and as its eloquence would be marred by making extracts, we will only quote, while all will join with him in his fraternal and affecting closing:

"Our Master has been taken from us; but while he lived he gained the love of his brethren, and that love gave smiles to his time of departure and flowers to his resting place. So live, that we may win such love; and die, looking back on a life not lived in vain; and forward, to the assured hope of an eternal rising."

"Robert D. Holmes was born in the city of New York. He was in boyhood a pupil in Public School No. 3, and his school education closed as a member of the ninth class. His boyhood was a constant struggle for life and light under great obstacles. He fought and conquered in the race of diligence, and had his reward.

"Soon after coming of age he was employed by Henry Eckford as his private secretary, and with him visited Europe, and traveled several years abroad. On his return he prosecuted the study of the law as a profession in the office of William Jay Haskett, esq., and soon after his admission made rapid advances

with his brethren of the law, and finally securing the intimate friendship of the leaders of the profession.

"It was in our Fraternity that we knew him best and longest. From his entrance to Masonic light to his closing breath he has left an enduring record of active Masonry. He was Master of a Lodge without serving as a Warden, having been Master of the Lodge under dispensation, and subsequently elected and installed its Master on the Lodge receiving a warrant. He was repeatedly elected Master afterward, and has the distinction of being the only Grand Master of this jurisdiction who was never a Warden of a Lodge.

"The Craft will miss him; his loss will be felt in the Lodges, among the master builders in Masonic journalism, and more than all in the Grand Lodge, and among the devoted friends of that noble charity, the hall and asylum, which by his death loses one of its earliest, as well as most constant friends and benefactors."

The address is a full and able report of the doings of the Grand Master during the Masonic year, and shows that his office is no *sinécure*.

"The corner-stone of the main building of the Cornell University, at Ithica, was laid in ancient form, on the thirtieth day of June last, at the request of the Hon. Ezra Cornell, the munificent founder of that institution. On my dispensation the M. W. Clinton F. Page officiated as Grand Master, assisted by an Emergent Grand Lodge specially summoned for the occasion."

Of the invasion of the jurisdiction of other Grand Lodges by the Lodges of New York he says:

"The complaints of sister Grand Lodges for the unlawful working upon their material by the Lodges in this jurisdiction have occasioned almost constant labor, anxiety, and mortification to the Grand Master. They have been more numerous and better founded than ever before; but have been met with the unvarying response, that the offense alleged would be diligently examined and redressed, if sustained, and the evil complained of be repressed, if the power invested in the Grand Master was sufficient for its accomplishment."

He then enumerates many cases of the kind complained of, and says:

"This ends, so far as it is deemed necessary to state particular cases, the record of the misconduct of our Lodges in grasping after and working unlawfully upon material from sister jurisdictions, by which the comity existing between sister Grand bodies and ours has been seriously endangered, and the general rules and regulations of our own Grand Lodge set at defiance.

"It would seem as though certain guilty parties thought little, and cared less, where the materials for the temple they are laboring to erect were gathered, if only material could be obtained.

"If our temples are to be constructed in this manner, and erected of materials thus wickedly obtained, how can we expect the Divine blessing on our work? The Supreme Master has no attributes which will affiliate with or approve such transactions.

"If it is not already understood, it should be, that this offense cannot longer be committed in this jurisdiction with impunity to the offender. There is, in such cases of wrongful act, somebody guilty, actively or collusively, either by connivance, carelessness, or lack of due scrutiny. In such cases the effort should be to ascertain and never fail to punish the one found guilty according to the degree of guilt. The mills of Masonic justice in this jurisdiction may have ground slowly during the year past, but they have ground surely, and it is hoped will continue to work till this great evil is repressed.

"But, brethren, the Lodges of this jurisdiction are not the only sinners in this matter; and though no justification for us, yet the facts ought to be stated."

The following interesting case was brought to the notice of the Grand Lodge:

"Charges were brought against Bro. Henry C. Westlake, resulting in his suspension from the Lodge, and from which action he appealed to the Grand Master.

"On the return being examined, it appeared that the appellant, being a member of the Lodge in good standing, was charged, in substance, with having testified before one of the justices of the supreme court, in Elmira, in 1869, that

the reputation of two brothers named, and of the wife of another brother, was bad, and that, judging from the speech of people about them, he would not believe either of them under oath."

He concludes with very forcible and just observations on this case, by observing:

"The idea that seems to prevail to a considerable extent, that a Mason or a Mason's wife is above or beyond the law of the State, or not subject to have his or her moral character, or standing, or truthfulness investigated, when called as witnesses in the courts of the State, and that other Masons must not, under penalty of suspension, testify to what they know and believe on the subject, is a gross error, and one that cannot be too thoroughly eradicated.

"If such an error should become general, it would soon be applied to Masons acting as jurors on the trial of another Mason charged with crime; and, finding a verdict of guilty, they would, under such a rule, be liable to suspension, as it would be urged then, as it was in support of the conviction of the appellant, that by such verdict they had brought disgrace on the Lodge. Not at all. Those who argue thus should call to mind the noble answer given by a French king to a similar argument urged by certain noblemen petitioning for the pardon of one of their class who had been sentenced to execution for the robbery and assassination of a jeweler, and the pardon being sought because his execution would bring disgrace upon their order. The king sternly refused, saying: 'The disgrace is in the crime, and not in the punishment.'

"The action of the Lodge was reversed, and the appellant restored to membership therein and to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

The duty of Masons towards an erring brother is thus enforced:

"The question was presented whether a Mason, a member of a Lodge in good standing, dying of the disease commonly called *delirium tremens*, was entitled to Masonic burial.

"The decision was in the affirmative. The disease alluded to arises from long-continued violation of God's law and of the teachings of Masonry. It is hardly possible that a Mason should die from that cause without his brethren, and especially the Master and Wardens, if they did their duty, having occasion to admonish him, as required by our laws; and if he still continued the abuse after the third admonition, the Junior Warden should promptly have preferred charges before the Lodge, and the offender have been tried and suspended till he reformed.

"In case these duties are neglected, and a brother is left by the Lodge to gradually kill himself, the brethren and the Lodge are participators in his great crime, and ought 'to bury their own dead.' If there is disgrace in so doing the Lodge ought to bear it, and will, till it reforms and stops this evil, at least so far as its own brethren are concerned.

"We are taught that 'as the tree falleth, so it shall lie.' How important it is, therefore, for us, as true brethren and Masons, to deal faithfully in such cases by an erring brother, and turn him from his evil courses before death shall cut him off from our fraternal efforts.

"If he shall die from the result of this sin, which we winked at in the time of its commission, we ought not to refuse to carry his remains to the grave Masonically. He sinned, and so did we. Perhaps had we, as his brethren, did our duty, his life, mayhap a valuable one, might have been saved. He fills a drunkard's grave, and who will say truthfully we are not sharers in the sin that produced that result."

The communication referred to in the following extract has been ordered by the Grand Lodge to be printed as an appendix to our proceedings, together with all the other correspondence on the subject:

"On the subject of the right of visit, and how limited or regulated, and when it may be lawfully denied, a communication was received from the M.: W.: Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia in March last, and was soon after answered, communicating quite fully the laws and regulations and the general views entertained on that subject in this jurisdiction.

"On a similar correspondence with the R.: W.: Robert A. Lamberton, Grand

Master of Masons in the State of Pennsylvania, I was much gratified to learn that the laws and regulations on that subject in that jurisdiction were substantially the same as in this.

"Appended hereto will be found a copy of the communication to the Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia, which is reported for your examination and action."

On the 8th of June, 1870,

"The Grand Lodge formed in procession, and, accompanied by twelve thousand of the Craft, repaired to Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, and the Grand Master laid the corner-stone of the Masonic hall in 'ample form.'"

A long and interesting account of the proceedings on the occasion is given.

Rev. Bro. E. S. Porter delivered the oration, from which we extract the following glowing vindication of our Fraternity:

"Brothers, as an orthodox minister of the blessed Gospel, I desire to take permission from this occasion to say a few things touching the character and objects of our venerable and world-wide Fraternity. I shall speak only what I know, and testify only what I have seen, in the workings of our beneficent institution. Masonry is neither political, sectarian, nor national. It is not subject to any party in the state, to any denomination in the church, nor to any civil community; and yet it is both patriotic and religious, and dedicated to the interests of political freedom. The center of Masonic unity is faith in God, the father and preserver of mankind. Its chief manual is the Holy Bible. Its symbolism through all degrees is intended to teach self-restraint as essential to personal edification. Its constitution and laws organize charity and compel the cultivation of brotherly love. Nor does this Fraternity confine its care to its own members. For the widow and the orphan it husbands its resources, while to the poor and needy it imparts systematic relief. I am not here to defend Masonry; yet we cannot forget that it has been wantonly assailed. For the most part, however, its enemies are its eulogists. It has to-day the honor of bearing the anathema of the proclaimed enemy of popular intelligence and civil liberty. That the priest of the Roman Vatican should be at enmity with our venerable Fraternity is most natural, for in every Lodge of Masons there is an open Bible, and all the duties of Masonry are enforced by lessons from its sacred pages. In the impending controversy through which our country is to pass it may be taken for certain that a declaration will ring along the Masonic ranks, 'We won't give up the Bible.' Were Masonry to abandon that book divine, its Lodges would be closed, its work cease, and as an organization it would perish from the earth. Certain Protestants also, finding imperfections in the lives of Masons, have hastily pronounced against the Brotherhood. But the logic of prejudice, sooner or later, commits suicide, and honors itself most in the moment of its death."

The ceremonies were closed with this noble anthem, sung to the grand tune of Old Hundred:

"Master Supreme! to thee this day
Our corner-stone with praise we lay;
And, resting on thy Word fulfill'd,
To thee, O Lord! our house we build.

"Nor build we here with strength alone
Of carven wood or sculptured stone;
But, squarely hewed and broadly plann'd,
Our lives we raise, like ashlar grand.

"By thee, O Lord! our work design'd,
The widow's son his help shall find;
And we shall frame for trembling youth
The winding stairs that lead to truth.

"In Faith we toil, in Hope we climb
To Charity, our arch sublime;
And evermore the Keystone see,
O Master! Lord! in thee—in thee!

"In the afternoon the guests of the Grand Lodge were entertained at a banquet, at which addresses were made by M.: W.: Bro. Lamberton, Grand Master of Pennsylvania; M.: W.: Winslow Lewis, Past Grand Master of Massachusetts; M.: W.: Richard Vaux, Past Grand Master of Pennsylvania, and others."

The report on foreign correspondence is from the pen of M.: W.: John W. Simons, and reviews with his accustomed ability the proceedings of forty-one American and fifteen foreign Grand Lodges.

Our own Grand Lodge comes in for three pages of friendly comment. Grand Master Donaldson's views on the jurisdiction question are heartily commended and quoted in full.

The following allusion is made to our system of Masonic visitation, the credit of which is due to Grand Master Donaldson:

"Speaking of the annual visitations, the Grand Master, in his address, refers to the good effects arising from them, which he thinks had been heightened by securing the delivery of a suitable address on each occasion, and having the formality relieved by appropriate music.

"The benefits of this plan cannot be overestimated, and though it is little short of impossible to carry it out in so large a jurisdiction as ours, still an attempt to imitate it as far as possible could not fail of being eminently useful, and we therefore commend it to the consideration of the brethren."

Our report on correspondence receives a hearty compliment, which we must be permitted to insert:

"P.: G.: M.: C. F. Stansbury presented an elaborate and most valuable report on correspondence. If the body of the Craft will do him the justice to read it, they will, at its conclusion, know more of Masonry as it is than any similar body of men in the world.

"The New York transactions are largely quoted with favorable comment, and our notice of European Grand Lodges is presented with very slight abridgment, as also a summary of our collection of decisions by the various Grand Lodges, speaking of which the committee say: 'We do most cordially join in the opinion, that uniformity of judgment on these questions is a much more urgent need of the Fraternity than greater uniformity in the work.'

"Speaking of the system of representatives from corresponding Grand Lodges, he observes:

"So far as we have had any opportunities of observing, the representatives of foreign Grand Lodges do not take any part in the proceedings of the Grand Lodges to which they are accredited, and the system of representation, as now carried out, is altogether ornamental and rather harmless. The writer had the honor of being accredited to Pennsylvania and also to Massachusetts, but was never received by either of those inhospitable Grand bodies. The brethren in Pennsylvania had the civility to explain their reasons for declining, but Bro. Dame never took the trouble to acknowledge the receipt of the commission of our Grand Lodge, nor had the grace to reply to an application for its return. Possibly, in the matter of promoting a spirit of courtesy between the Grand bodies, the system may have its advantages."

"The last suggestion appears to hit the target. It was never intended, as we understand it, that these representatives should take part in the deliberations of the Grand bodies near which they reside; Masonic powers being altogether too jealous of their authority to allow of its being exercised at loose ends, or themselves committed to any line of action or policy without their own direct sanction. But cases have arisen within our knowledge where the representative of a corresponding Grand Lodge has been of great use in correcting misapprehension and preserving intact the bonds of unity. Apart, however, from all other considerations, it is a source of great satisfaction to us to know that, at each annual communication of our Grand Lodge, a large proportion of our peers are, by their own official sanction, present in the persons of brethren known and respected among us, and ready on occasion, which fortunately seldom arises, to use their prerogative to promote the general harmony of the Craft. Admitting them to be, in a general way, rather ornamental than otherwise, we do not

see that the fact in any way detracts from the merit of the system, which we hope to see not only continued, but extended, until even Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, overcome by the kindly suggestions of the brethren, bury their exclusiveness, and come out into the broad sunshine of full, free, fraternal fellowship."

On the subject of non-affiliation he expresses an opinion in which we fully concur:

"Men cannot be driven into affiliation, nor, being affiliated, be kept there by force. Much thought upon the subject has affirmed us in the conclusion heretofore stated in these reports, that the true plan is to consider persistent non-affiliates as dead to Masonry, and let Masonry be dead to them. The duties of Masonry devolve upon individuals as well as upon organizations. When an individual becomes constitutionally tired and refuses further service, let him understand and take the consequences."

Appended to the notice of each Grand Lodge is a summary of decisions and events of interest. We have determined in this report to present all the decisions on Masonic questions together, arranged under the respective States in which they have been rendered.

The report on the proceedings of European and other foreign Grand Lodges is, as usual, very full and interesting. We have condensed it, and in that form, present it for the information of the brethren in this jurisdiction. We are limited this year both in time and space for our report, and are cramped both in our extracts and comments by that circumstance.

The report closes as follows:

"During the past year the Roman Catholic clergy have been particularly active in their crusade against Masonry. In France this hatred against the Fraternity has become greatly intensified, and increases day by day. One or two Lodges have even been compelled to suspend their labors. The quiet deportment of the Fraternity, however, in the face of these clerical persecutions, has had the effect to increase materially the number of its adherents.

"The session of the ecumenical council at Rome has attracted the attention of the Masons of Italy, France, and Germany. In some parts of Europe our brethren have deemed it necessary to counteract this movement on the part of the Roman hierarchy, by proposing conventions and issuing Masonic 'declarations of faith' and 'manifestoes.' The one issued by the Grand Lodge *zur Sonne*, we give in another part of our report.

"Although we doubt the policy of these proceedings, yet they may be necessary in particular localities. We cannot by argument enlighten the ignorance of the lower classes. The liberal and enlightened men of all nations—and from these the Masonic ranks are replenished—will pass the pretensions of the Roman Catholic clergy with the quiet contempt they deserve. The Fraternity, by pursuing the even tenor of its way, has not only survived these onslaughts, but has steadily progressed and increased. Papal bulls and excommunications, church and government persecutions and prohibitions, have left it unscathed. From all of them it has arisen purified and strengthened. With indifference it should treat the *syllabus errorum* and the encyclical of the Roman pontiff, and it will even survive the declaration of 'infallibility' which the Pope desires to appropriate to himself; an attribute of Deity, and not of mortal man.

"In our own free country, also, Masonry is not free from the persecutions of religious fanatics. To us their antics and impotent fulminations are amusing, and we contemplate them with complacency. The poison which these poor people try to spatter over our institution carries its antidote with it, and we prefer to let them ride their hobby to their hearts' content."

The following statistics of Masonry in this great State will have general interest:

For the year ending May 1, 1869—

Number of initiations.....	7,609
Number of affiliations.....	1,103
Dimitted.....	2,102

Expelled.....	54
Suspended.....	45
Stricken from the roll.....	2,058
Restored to membership.....	349
Died.....	695
Total number of members in good standing May 1, 1869.....	74,079
The number of warranted Lodges now on the roll is.....	643

For the year ending May 1, 1870—

Number of Lodges in the State.....	650
Number represented at Annual Communication.....	628
Number of initiations.....	6,778
Number of affiliations.....	1,081
Number of rejections.....	2,787
Number of dismissions.....	1,844
Number of expulsions.....	47
Number of suspensions.....	33
Stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues.....	2,037
Number of restorations to membership.....	349
Number of deaths.....	702
Number of members.....	75,262
Dues of Lodges, June 1, 1870.....	\$59,725 59

M. W. John H. Anthon was elected Grand Master.

NORTH CAROLINA.

We have received the proceedings of this Grand Lodge at the Communications held December 6, 7, 8, and 9, at Raleigh. They occupy a large and handsome volume.

There is little of general interest in the proceedings.

The following resolutions were discussed:

"*Resolved*, 1. That this Grand Lodge cannot recognize any other mode of making Masons than the one sanctioned by the immemorial usage of the Craft, namely, 'in a regular Lodge,' after 'previous notice and due inquiry into character.'

"2. That this Grand Lodge cannot and does not recognize any inherent right or power or prerogative in Grand Masters to make Masons at sight or will out of a regular Lodge, and must regard the exercise of such power not only as arbitrary, but in violation of the plain and unmistakable provisions of the ancient charges and constitutions of Masonry, and must consider all such makings as irregular and illegal."

Bro. Eugene Grissom offered the following as a substitute therefor:

"*Resolved*, That the right of a Grand Master of Masons to make Masons at sight or in an occasional Lodge, with due regard to the proper form, is an *inherent* prerogative; but that its exercise, except under extraordinary circumstances, is *inexpedient*."

After argument on the subject, the resolutions were laid on the table.

M. W. Robert B. Vance was re-elected Grand Master.

Bro. R. W. Best, Past Grand Master, introduced the following resolution; which was read and adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge disapproves the custom of mock Masonic burial services after a brother has been actually buried, and that subordinate Lodges are hereby forbidden to engage in such services."

The recommendation of the committee to recognize the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was concurred in.

* The committee appointed to prepare a memorial of Bro. David L. Swain held a meeting immediately after the close of the Grand Lodge, and unanimously resolved to request Mrs. Cornelia P. Spencer, of Chapel Hill, to prepare a sketch of the life and character of our illustrious brother, because her personal acquaint-

ance with him, her knowledge of his history, and her talents as a writer eminently qualified her to do justice to his exalted worth.

The committee accordingly made known to Mrs. Spencer what seemed to be the general desire of the Fraternity, and received the following reply:

"CHAPEL HILL, January 7, 1870.

"Messrs. MILLS, BOWEN, and MICHARD:

"GENTLEMEN: Your request that I should prepare a sketch of the life of the late Governor Swain, for the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, has been received.

"I thank you for the compliment conveyed in such a request, and while I would prefer that you had selected some one more capable of doing justice to the subject, I assure you no one could take more pride and pleasure in thus assisting to embalm the memory of a great and good man and a true North Carolinian.

"The ancient and venerable order of Masons will receive new luster when to its long roll of illustrious names it adds that of David L. Swain.

"I will at once collect such materials as are at present within my reach, and will, if possible, transmit to you such a memoir as I presume will be suitable for your purpose.

"I am, gentlemen, with respect,

"CORNELIA P. SPENCER."

Mrs. Spencer furnished a neat and appropriate sketch of the life of M. W. David L. Swain, which is published in the proceedings.

Statistics.

Lodges making returns in the year 1869.....	186
Lodges from which no returns were received.....	15
Lodges chartered by Grand Lodge, December, 1869.....	10
Lodges working under dispensation.....	7

Lodges at work.....	218
Chartered Lodges gone out of existence.....	91

Lodges formerly and at present existing.....	309
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From returns in 1869 of chartered Lodges and Lodges U. D.

Initiated.....	588
Passed.....	528
Raised.....	451
Admitted in chartered Lodges.....	161
Rejected.....	210
Suspended.....	12
Expelled.....	20
Excluded for non-payment of dues.....	490
Reinstated.....	42
Withdrawn.....	384
Died.....	96

Members returned.....	8,900
Resident Masons not members thereof.....	1,110

Whole number returned.....	10,019
Add members (590) and resident Masons (56) as obtained from the last returns of Lodges failing to make returns in 1869....	646
Estimated number from Lodges U. D. not making returns.....	50

Total membership and resident Masons not members..... 10,715

An elaborate and excellent report on correspondence is presented by the committee, Bros. Badger, York, and Bain.

Three pages are devoted to our jurisdiction. The addresses of Grand Masters French and Donaldson are complimented, and the statistics of our Lodges are given.

The difficulty between the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and the Grand Orient of France is elaborately treated. The conclusion of the committee, after a careful discussion of the facts, coincides with that taken by the other American Grand Lodges.

The proceedings conclude with the presentation, by a committee appointed for that purpose, of a ceremony of installation of the Grand officers, which is appropriate and carefully prepared.

NOVA SCOTIA.

We have received the proceedings of this Grand Lodge for the year ending with the Annual Communication, June 24, 1869, held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Stephen R. Sercom Grand Master.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas a considerable period has elapsed since the formation of the 'Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia,' during which every effort has been made, consistent with a due regard to the dignity and authority of this Grand Lodge, as the supreme ruling power, to unite under one jurisdiction all the Masonic Lodges in Nova Scotia; and

"Whereas up to the present time no proposition for that purpose has been received by the Grand Lodge, except such as, for reasons previously stated, could not be entertained; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia do now exercise fully the inherent right which it possesses, and notify all Lodges working under warrants from any other authority to surrender the same to the several powers by whom they have been granted within twelve months from this date, and further informing them that from and after that date all Lodges working under authority other than that of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia will be declared clandestine and illegal, and published as such in the usual Masonic manner."

At an Emergent Communication, January 6, 1869, propositions were adopted looking to the union of the two Grand Lodges. The following is the preamble to the articles:

"In order to cement the two Masonic bodies in this Province, viz, the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia and the District Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, into one supreme governing body, it is necessary that certain concessions be made by both parties. With a view to the accomplishment of so desirable an object we, the Grand Lodge, do hereby offer, in a true spirit of brotherly love, which we firmly believe will be met in the same spirit by the District Grand Lodge, the following propositions, and we do most heartily trust the same will result in the union of the two bodies, which would so eminently tend to advance Masonry in this Province, and create those fraternal ties that should exist amongst Masons throughout the whole habitable globe."

After much discussion, in the most friendly and fraternal spirit, between the two bodies, the terms of union were finally agreed upon, and thus were terminated the difficulties which had so long retarded the progress of Masonry in that jurisdiction.

Hon. A. Keith was elected Grand Master.

The other proceedings were of local interest merely.

The report on correspondence is a brief and rather bald summary of Grand Lodge proceedings. Our jurisdiction is noticed, and Bro. French's installation hymn is quoted.

No statistics are given.

OHIO.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio are the last that have reached us—more than a year after the date of the Sixtieth Annual Communication, which was held at Cleveland October 19, 1869.

Grand Master Howard Matthews presided, and two hundred and fifty-two Lodges were represented.

The address of the Grand Master is devoted to the business of the jurisdiction, which is for the most part of merely local interest.

We notice some very wholesome exertions of his authority to correct errors on the part of Lodges and Masters. He arrested the charter of one Lodge for conferring degrees on Sunday; suspended a Master for drunkenness and gambling; suspended a charter of a Lodge for meeting in the same room with another secret society; and suspended a Master for refusing to attend to his duties to the Lodge.

On the 15th of November, 1868, he laid the corner-stone of the State Lunatic Asylum at Athens, and on the 29th of May, 1869, laid the corner-stone of the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument, of Jefferson county, in the city of Steubenville.

On the subject of a Masonic Home he uses the following language:

"I wish to refer to a subject which has long engaged my sympathies, and to which I desire to call your earnest attention. It is to provide a home under the patronage of this Grand Lodge for widows and orphans. It is a fact patent to the knowledge of every one that this class of unfortunates has largely increased since the war, and it behooves us to make some provision for their permanent comfort. I have no definite plan to present to you by which this may be secured, but it might be done by laying a *per capita* tax on the membership of the jurisdiction of say one dollar per member. The membership being about thirty thousand, a sum might be thus secured in a few years ample for the purpose. If a home should be built, it should be located in a central portion of the State, and on a tract of land of three to five hundred acres, and so arranged that it should be as near self-sustaining as possible."

He notices, with very proper disapprobation, the fact that there had been two public discussions of the merits or demerits of Masonry between members of the institution and its opponents. Such discussions are a plain violation of Masonic duty, and utterly contrary to the essential principles and spirit of our institution. It has long been our opinion that Masonry is brought too much before the public. It thus loses much of its distinctive charm, and also of its purity. Masonry does not seek popularity or public indorsement. Profanes cannot indorse what they do not understand, and Masons do not need outside approval in order to satisfy them of the merits of the institution.

On the question between Louisiana and the Grand Orient of France he expresses the same sentiments as the other American Grand Masters who have spoken upon it.

He declined a re-election, and Brother Alexander H. Newcomb, of Toledo, was elected his successor. Brother John D. Caldwell was re-elected Grand Secretary as a matter of course.

"Under direction of the R. W. Grand Marshal, Brother Joseph B. Covert, and his assistants, a grand procession was conducted in a line of march through the city. Officers of the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons of Ohio, also of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Ohio, participated; also, in a body, the Knights of Detroit Commandery, Detroit, Michigan; of Buffalo Commandery, Buffalo, New York; of Reed Commandery, Dayton; and of Oriental Commandery, Cleveland. A large number of Knights and Masons of Lodges of the city and the neighborhood united in the pageant.

"The exercises were conducted at Case hall, where the charges of a Free Mason were read by Brother John D. Caldwell, R. W. Grand Secretary; and Brother J. Kelly O'Neill, R. W. Grand orator, delivered an address, which is published in the appendix.

"The hospitalities of Oriental Commandery, No. 12, were enjoyed at a sumptuous banquet, given to Sir Knights in the evening at the rink, at which many of the officers and members of the Grand Lodge were guests."

The committee on the proposal to establish a widows' and orphans' home reported very warmly in favor of the idea, and submitted the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Ohio is in *earnest*, and will establish a home for the widows and orphans of our deceased brethren.

"*Resolved*, That a 'widow and orphans' fund' be created for this purpose, and that the sum of five thousand dollars be at once placed to its credit from the general fund of this Grand Lodge.

"*Resolved*, That one-fifth (1-5) of the annual income of this Grand Lodge be annually placed to the credit of the widow and orphans' fund.

"*Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master be requested to solicit donations and contributions from every Lodge under this jurisdiction for the above-named purpose."

These resolutions were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, who reported that, in the then condition of the funds of the Grand Lodge, they could not recommend the adoption of any of the resolutions except the last.

"INTERDICTION AS TO 'PERSONS OF COLOR' RESCINDED.

"Bro. Thomas Sparrow, M. W. Past Grand Master, from a select committee, submitted report, as follows:

"The select committee, to whom was referred the petition and memorial of the 'Grand Lodge of Colored Masons of Ohio and its jurisdiction,' recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas this Grand Lodge is disposed to do justice to all men, without regard to color, race, or religion; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the resolution adopted by this Grand Lodge in 1847, and which is as follows: '*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, it would be inexpedient, and tend to ruin the present harmony of the Fraternity, to admit any persons of color, so-called, into the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge,' be, and the same is hereby, rescinded.

"*Resolved*, That this committee be continued, with instructions to report further at the next Grand Communication of this Grand Lodge."

Which was adopted.

We find, however, in an appendix to the proceedings, the following notice:

"PERSONS OF COLOR—PROCEEDINGS OF 1847.

"The repeal at the last session of the Grand Lodge of Ohio of the resolution passed by the Grand Lodge in 1847 (page 41 of the proceedings) does not admit of colored Masons visiting our Lodges, nor does it give permission to members belonging to our jurisdiction to visit colored Lodges in this State, as they are not recognized by the Grand Lodge of Ohio. Any member so visiting subjects himself to Masonic discipline. All Lodges of Masons in this State not having received their charters from the Grand Lodge of Ohio are to be considered clandestine Lodges, and their members clandestine Masons, and in no case to be recognized until so ordered by the Grand Lodge of Ohio. Masters of Lodges in this State will be sure to call the attention of their members to this notice, and see that it is strictly observed, as the repeal of said resolution might tend to mislead.

"The attention of Masters of Lodges in Ohio is particularly called to rules for the government of subordinate Lodges, on pages 68 and 69 of the proceedings of 1869, and cause them to be read in their Lodges; also the constitution, rules, &c., that none may plead ignorance of the same.

"ALEXANDER H. NEWCOMB,
"Grand Master."

The following remarks of the committee on jurisprudence, to whom the Grand Master's decisions were referred, are very judicious, and applicable to a great many jurisdictions outside of Ohio:

"These decisions are very numerous, and nine-tenths of them entirely unnecessary, if the Masters of subordinate Lodges had looked into the code. We regret to say that the rule seems to be that whenever a legal question arises in a Lodge

the Master or some other brother, instead of looking at the code and examining its plain provisions, immediately writes to the Grand Master for his decision, when he could have decided the question himself in much less time than would be consumed in the mere act of writing the letter to the Grand Master.

"In very many other cases we find that the Master of the Lodge has decided the questions correctly and promptly, but some brother who is dissatisfied with the decision writes to the Grand Master inquiring whether the decision is correct. By means of these numerous inquiries on trivial and comparatively unimportant points the labors of the Grand Master are materially increased and the Craft but slightly benefited.

"We again urge upon the Masters and members of subordinate Lodges the great importance and necessity of a thorough study of the code as well as the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge for the government of subordinates. Were this duty performed, the labors of the Grand Master, as well as the committees of the Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge itself, would be very materially lessened and the Craft at large correspondingly benefited."

The report on correspondence is rather out of date, most of the proceedings noticed being those of 1868. The report is not divided by States in the usual way, but subjects are taken up and discussed separately, reference being made to the opinions of the several jurisdictions upon them. This plan has some advantages, but it takes from the report its character as a summary of the proceedings of the individual Grand Lodges of the world. We should like to make extracts, if our notice of Ohio had not already become somewhat long. The report concludes with a valuable digest of Masonic decisions by the various Grand Lodges arranged by States.

Summary of statistical tables.

Receipts by Grand Secretary.....	\$12,194 75
Pay-roll reported by Grand Treasurer.....	10,135 64
Number expelled during the year.....	84
Number suspended for unmasonic conduct	32
Number suspended for non-payment of dues.....	771
Number died.....	220
Number dimitted.....	1,420
Number reinstated.....	391
Number admitted.....	703
Number made Master Masons.....	2,475
Number members.....	23,762

1870.

Within a few days after receiving the report of this jurisdiction for 1869 we received that for 1870, which completes our list, and makes our report comprise the entire circle of the Grand Lodges of the United States.

The Ohio report for 1870 is a valuable contribution to our Masonic literature for the year. It embraces the proceedings of the Sixty-First Annual Communication, held at Springfield, October 18, 1870. M. W. Alexander H. Newcomb, Grand Master, presided, and delivered the usual annual address, which touches upon some subjects of interest to the Craft at large. One of these is the establishment of a home for the widows and orphans of deceased brethren of that jurisdiction. The Grand Master speaks with great caution of this enterprise, as will be seen from the following extract from his remarks:

"In my visits to Lodges in different parts of the State I have inquired as to the number of those in want or in distress, or if there are any widows and orphans of deceased brethren that need assistance; and the reply has been, with one or two exceptions, we have none in our jurisdiction. I think it would be well to ascertain how many there are in our State that are needy and not able to provide or take care of themselves and in need of a home.

"About the first of August I issued a circular to all the Lodges in our juris-

diction, directing their attention to this subject, and requesting the Master of each Lodge to have it read in his Lodge in connection with the report of the committee made at our last session, on a 'Masonic Home for Widows and Orphans of Ohio,' with request to discuss the subject thoroughly in their Lodge, and instruct their representatives, so that they might act understandingly on the subject at this session. Some Lodges are ready to report now as to how much they will subscribe. As I have before remarked, there will be no trouble in raising all the funds necessary for this purpose, if you can show the brethren that you have counted the cost, and that there are enough needy ones to warrant such an outlay as will be required to purchase grounds and erect buildings, furnish them, and employ proper persons to take charge of the property, &c. All this will require quite a large sum of money, not for *one* year only, but for *many* years.

"May we not accomplish all that is necessary, without this great expense, by ascertaining the number of widows and orphans really needy, and having a relief fund set apart for this purpose? It may be used in such cases where Lodges are not able to take the proper care of them. My opinion is there are not half as many in our State, needing our assistance, as is generally supposed to be.

"We ought not to act hastily in this matter; it is a very important subject, and claims our best judgment. We should look at it closely in all its bearings, and not be carried away by excitement. We owe this debt to the widows and orphans. They have claims upon us. But which is the best way for us to meet it? The committee, at the last session, had further time to report. I believe they have a full report to make at this session. I hope that every member of our Order will give this subject a careful and candid investigation, so that we may act our part and do our duty, as men and Masons, to the widows and orphans of our deceased brethren."

The Deputy Grand Master does not speak in this doubtful and hesitating tone, but recommends the measure with the utmost fervor; and the special committee to whom the subject was referred brought in a favorable report, which was accepted, and the accompanying resolutions adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Ohio will establish and endow a Widows' and Orphans' Home.

"1. *Resolved*, That a board of trustees, consisting of six members, be now appointed by the M. W. Grand Master, subject to the confirmation of this Grand Lodge, two of whom shall serve for the term of one year, two for the term of two years, and two for the term of three years; retiring vacancies to be filled annually, in the same manner as heretofore indicated; and in case of a vacancy or vacancies, by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise, the M. W. Grand Master may appoint a suitable member or members to fill said vacancy or vacancies, who shall serve until the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge. * * *

"3. *Resolved*, That immediately after the organization, the secretary of the board of trustees shall officially notify every Lodge within the jurisdiction of said organization, soliciting donations for this enterprise, and that all contributions and donations shall be made to the treasurer of the board, who shall receipt for the same, stating the object to which the same is to be applied, and he shall invest the same as he may be directed by the board of trustees. * * *

"6. *Resolved*, That the trustees may ask and receive propositions for donations of land and property, and report the same at each annual meeting of this Grand body.

"7. *Resolved*, That as soon as fifty thousand dollars shall have been actually paid into the treasury the Grand Lodge shall proceed to invest the same permanently for the benefit of the widows and orphans' home."

We extract the following from the Grand Master's address, on the subject of colored Masons:

"COLORED MASONS.

"Another subject will come up for your action at this session. It was brought up at our last meeting, and the committee then appointed was continued, with

instructions to report further at this Communication. I allude to the memorial of the Grand Lodge of colored Masons of Ohio. I see by reports in newspapers that the Grand Lodge of Illinois had recognized the rights of colored Masons in that State. It is a subject that must come up before every Grand Lodge for their action sooner or later. How this question should be settled, or what laws be enacted, or how they should be treated by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, is for you to decide. I will now leave the subject, without further comment, for your action."

To complete the record on this subject, we add the following:

"THE QUESTION OF COLORED MEN AS MASONS IN OHIO."

[In 1869 Bro. Lucius V. Bierce, M. W. Past Grand Master, through Bro. Thomas Sparrow, M. W. Past Grand Master, presented a communication to this Grand Lodge, favoring recognition of Masonic organizations of colored men in Ohio. He also presented a petition from William T. Boyd, as Grand Master of the Colored Grand Lodge of Ohio, which was referred to a select committee; on recommendation of which committee a resolution was rescinded, adopted in 1847, declaring it inexpedient to admit any person of color, so-called, into the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons in the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge. The committee was continued, to report further at this Grand Communication.]

"Bro. Sparrow, from a select committee, reported as follows:

"The select committee to which, at your last session, was referred the petition and memorial of the 'Grand Lodge of Colored Masons of Ohio and its jurisdiction,' and which was continued, with instructions to report further at this Grand Communication, now respectfully report that, by the repeal of the resolution adopted in 1847, the Grand Lodge has left its subordinates at perfect liberty to confer the degrees of Masonry on any man, and to admit to membership any lawful brother who has the necessary Masonic qualifications. The regulations make no distinction on account of the color of persons who desire the benefits of Freemasonry. There is no rule whereby the persons who compose the 'Grand Lodge of Ohio and its jurisdiction,' if 'worthy and well qualified,' are excluded from our Fraternity, if they seek admission through duly organized Lodges.

"Your committee are of the opinion that all has been done that justice demands or the interest of the Craft will permit.

"Your committee therefore recommend that the petitioners have permission to withdraw their petition, and that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

"A motion to lay the report on the table was lost.

"After discussion the report was adopted."

The death of Past Grand Master HOWARD MATTHEWS was feelingly announced and appropriate resolutions adopted.

On the subject of immorality among the Fraternity, as evinced in the prevalence of intemperance and profanity, the Grand Master is particularly earnest in his appeals to the brethren. This portion of his address was referred to a select committee, who made a report worthy of all commendation. We quote:

"Every Masonic brother, by the tenure of his profession, is bound to obey the moral law. And what said that law?

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain.' In the first step which a man takes, at the very entrance of the vestibule of the temple, with what solemnity is he charged, among other duties, *that* which he owes to his God: 'Never to mention His name but with that reverential awe which is due from a creature to his Creator, to implore His aid in all his laudable undertakings, and to esteem Him as the *Chief Good*.' Again, as he ascends another step toward the inner temple, what brilliant hieroglyphics arrest his attention, up toward which all eyes are turned in mute and reverend awe! And can even an Entered Apprentice profane *that* sacred name, by imprecating its curse upon himself or upon his fellow-man? How much more a Master Mason, whose feet have trodden the *sanctum sanctorum*, or holy of holies.

"Drunkenness is a vice of most hideous mien, brutalizing the physical man, and rendering him an object of contempt and detestation mingled with pity.

"Alas! how many, even of our brethren—generous, noble, and gifted—have fallen victims to this insatiable vice, and are now mouldering in dishonored graves, or hastening with trembling strides in the same broad road to destruction and eternal death, unmourned and unwept, save by the grief-stricken, heart-broken wife and helpless orphans or the doting mother, on whose maternal breast he in youth pillowed his boyish head.

"Your committee deem it unnecessary to elaborate the evils resulting from these Masonic vices, not only to the Fraternity of which they were once honored and beloved members, but by their vicious example in the community where their vices are practiced. Your committee recommend for adoption the following:

"Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be, and he is hereby, authorized, and it is made his duty, to issue a circular, to be addressed to the subordinate Lodges of this jurisdiction, enjoining the Masters of the several Lodges to action in these premises, by all the powers of moral suasion and brotherly kindness, to arrest the evil, and in the last resort to cut off the persistently offending members as cancerous excrescences on the body of Masonry."

The report on correspondence is arranged by subjects and not by States. It is a brief but interesting report. The principle on which it is made up is thus stated in the opening:

"The object of these reports on foreign communications, in the opinion of your committee, is to inform the brethren of this jurisdiction of the progress and condition of the Craft throughout the land; to collate the various decisions on questions of law and practice, with a view of securing greater uniformity; to select from the documents which are submitted to them for examination whatever is most beautiful and striking; to exchange views upon the various topics which engage the Masonic mind; to encourage friendly and fraternal relations among the brethren of different jurisdictions; and to enforce the practice of the Masonic virtues by inculcating the true principles of Freemasonry. We can see little profit, either to the writer or reader, in the constant repetition of the time when, and the places where, each Grand Lodge met; who presided as Grand Master, and who was subsequently elected to that high and distinguished position; and yet many pages of these reports are filled with announcements of these and similar facts of no greater importance and interest."

We should like to quote fully from this report, but our space restricts us to the following extracts:

"ELECTIONEERING FOR OFFICE.

"The charges of a Freemason declare that 'all preferment among Masons is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only.

"Would that it could be said that this statement was always true, and the principle involved in it always strictly carried out! We fear, however, that in many cases officers of Lodges owe their positions to the same kind of influences that operate in the political arena. They obtain them by personal solicitation and importunity, and not by 'real worth and personal merit.' So eager are they in the pursuit of their object that, forgetting the Masonic precept which requires craftsmen to avoid 'all ill language and to call each other by no disobliging name, but brother or fellow, and to behave themselves courteously within and without the Lodge,' they frequently indulge in detraction. Disregarding the precept which forbids them to 'discover envy at the prosperity of a brother,' they frequently endeavor to supplant him in the performance of work which he alone is capable of finishing.

"There is but one way in which a brother can properly electioneer for an office, and that is by qualifying himself to fill the place which he desires to reach. He need not proclaim his own merits or qualifications. The crafts-

men will soon see them, and, without solicitation or importunity, give him the preferment which he seeks. * * *

"The writer of this report believes Grand Masters have the inherent right to make Masons at sight, and that they cannot be deprived of it. It is universally conceded that they have the power to grant dispensations to others to form and open a Lodge, and to confer the degrees upon candidates. It is also universally conceded that they have the power to grant dispensations authorizing Lodges to confer the degrees in a shorter time than the regulations prescribe. Now, it seems to the writer of this report that to assert that they have not the right to convene a Lodge and make Masons at sight—that is, without the usual probation, and in as short a time as the degrees can be conferred—is to affirm the following absurd and illogical propositions: That they can give what they have not; that they can invest others with powers which they do not possess; that they cannot do in person that which they can authorize others to do; that acts done by them in person are illegal, but legal when done by their agents."

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary were re-elected.

Statistics.

Amount due from Lodges.....	\$11,360
Members, 1870.....	24,087
Members, 1869.....	22,457
Raised, 1870.....	2,272
Admitted, 1870.....	385
Reinstated, 1870.....	401
Dimitted.....	1,201
Died.....	219
Suspended for non-payment of dues.....	727
Suspended and expelled.....	142

OREGON.

The Twentieth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held at Astoria, June 20, 1870, M. W. D. G. Clark, Grand Master, presiding, and a respectable attendance of representatives present.

Bro. S. F. Chadwick, from the committee on jurisprudence, submitted the following report, which was concurred in, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Oregon:

"Your committee, to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address relating to the organization of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and the usurpations of the territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana by the Grand Orient of France, make the following report:

"In reference to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, your committee are not prepared to report at this session of the Grand Lodge.

"The facts presented by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana were reviewed by the committee on foreign correspondence at our last Grand Communication, and action recommended in reference to the violation of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. Your committee, having fully investigated this subject, deem it to be the duty of this Grand Lodge to act promptly in a matter involving a principle so vital to the peace and harmony of the several Masonic jurisdictions in the United States, and therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Oregon recognizes the Grand Lodge of Louisiana as the supreme authority over symbolic Masonry within its territorial jurisdiction.

"Resolved, That the action of the Grand Orient of France, in establishing subordinate Lodges within the territorial limits of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana,

and in violation of its authority, is an unwarranted proceeding, revolutionary in its character, and should receive the prompt condemnation of this and every other Grand Lodge in this country.

"Resolved, That the Masonic fraternity in Oregon are hereby positively prohibited from holding any fraternal relations or Masonic intercourse with those who claim to have received the symbolic degrees by or through the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite of the Sovereign and Independent State of Louisiana.

"Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be, and is hereby, directed to transmit to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana and the Grand Orient of France duly certified copies of the foregoing resolutions immediately after the close of the present session of this Grand Lodge."

The report on correspondence is by Bro. Chadwick. Our jurisdiction receives a friendly notice. We quote:

"Bro. Donaldson, in his semi-annual address, defends his position in regard to jurisdiction with ability, and with respect for the feelings of others. As we have heretofore complained, we should give him the benefit of his remarks in this jurisdiction."

He then quotes largely from Bro. Donaldson's address.

"The Grand Master's address is devoted principally to matters of local interest. Our brother speaks of a Masonic choir association. We like the idea; there should be one in every Lodge.

"Appropriate mention is made of the death of P. G. M. Bro. W. B. Ma-gruder.

"Bro. Donaldson was re-elected Grand Master, and installed by Bro. French, who delivered an interesting and instructive address on the occasion. Upon taking charge of the Lodge after installation Bro. Donaldson also addressed the brethren. He imparted lessons of importance to those over whom he is to preside the coming year. The obligations of Grand Masters, and Masters, Wardens, and brethren are mutual on such occasions, and it is to be hoped his brethren so understood his address. A Grand Master stands in need of all the help he can get from his brethren; and, if they would but remember this, there would be no 'short comings' to complain of. In this way the duty of Grand Masters would become less burdensome."

In reference to lady Masonry the report says:

"Indeed, it would be new in Masonry to elect ladies to office in our Lodges. It would be novel to admit them as members of our Order. To be understood on this point, we inquire: Are the offices which ladies fill in the 'Eastern Star' new in Masonry? or are they *in Masonry at all*? We are taught that this organization forms no part of Freemasonry; that it is not one of those 'side degrees' so justly condemned by the prudent Mason.

"We regard the 'Eastern Star' as a social and a charitable association, requiring as the first condition of membership a good moral character. Its patrons must be in this condition; they must possess this character at all times. Its design is to benefit especially Masons, their wives and daughters. If we understand it aright (not being a member of this society ourself) it is independent in form and ceremony of all other associations. That this one peculiar feature of it alone, admitting ladies to membership and to partake of its ritualistic duties, precludes the idea that it is any part of, or in any manner connected with, free, symbolic Masonry, or that our Order can be injured by its presence among us.

"If wives and daughters of Master Masons desire to assemble, where they may cultivate in a high degree social and fraternal relations, and devise effective methods for the promotion of the great cause of benevolence, or, in other words, if these ladies deem it to be their mission in society to hold up for imitation, as noble and virtuous examples, and as emblematical of the purity and benevolence of true womanhood, the characters of Ada, Ruth, Esta, Martha, and Electa, we think they should be permitted to pursue their holy work, encouraged by praises from an admiring brotherhood."

Statistics—1870.

Lodges making returns in the year 1870.....	33
Lodges chartered at this session.....	4
Lodges at work in the year 1870.....	37
Lodges whose charters have been surrendered.....	6
Lodges now the constituents of Washington Territory.....	4
Lodges now the constituents of Idaho Territory.....	3
Lodges chartered by this Grand Lodge since its organization.....	50
Affiliated Masons.....	1,437
Initiated.....	154
Passed.....	120
Raised.....	98
Admitted.....	101
Dimitted.....	67
Suspended for unmasonic conduct.....	2
Suspended for non-payment of dues.....	18
Expelled.....	1
Reinstated.....	14
Rejected.....	71
Died.....	13

PENNSYLVANIA.

The report of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge comes to us in a volume of two hundred and thirty pages, which is a model of typographic beauty. It is a real pleasure to turn over the leaves of such a book and rest the eye upon its large, clear, and perfectly printed type. The sight and touch become partakers with the mind in a share of the banquet. The volume purports to be an abstract of the proceedings, being extracts from the minutes of the Quarterly and Annual Communications during the year 1869.

The report of the building committee, dated December 27, 1869, gives a favorable account of the progress of the new Masonic Temple. An appropriation of \$200,000 was made for the expenditure on the building during the present year.

The Grand Lodge charity fund amounted to \$53,700.

The relief given from it was.....	\$3,325
Relief for the Girard fund.....	2,800

At the Annual Communication the retiring W. Grand Master, Richard Vaux, made a valedictory address, marked by his usual ability and clothed in his peculiar diction. We extract some passages of special interest.

"With all our sister Grand Lodges in North America with which we are in correspondence the most cordial and fraternal relations exist. In order to strengthen the bonds of Masonic fraternity, I have deemed it advisable to appoint Grand representatives to some sister Grand Lodges, to facilitate more directly intercommunication between us, and at the same time to assert, in this most unmistakable manner, the separate and supreme sovereignty of each Grand Lodge. I trust my successor will complete this work as to those Grand bodies to which as yet appointments have not been made."

The adoption of the representative system by this old Grand Lodge, which so long ignored and resisted it, shows that the world does move:

"Within the past year the action of the Grand Orient of France, in recognizing a spurious Grand Lodge within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, has been considered by most of the Grand Lodges of the United States. In each case our sister Grand Lodges have denounced this action as unmasonic. New York and Massachusetts have exhaustively discussed the question and acted accordingly. I am most happy to find that the principle the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has ever proclaimed, that a Grand Lodge must be supreme and sovereign within its jurisdiction, is thus acknowledged. But in the case before us another principle, which this Grand Lodge has maintained, is also accepted

as Masonic law. We have asserted that one Grand Lodge will not permit any interference by any other Grand Lodge with her sovereignty as a Grand body; that her power within her jurisdiction tolerates no rival; and when an effort is made to that end, it is the solemn duty of all Grand Lodges to protest, and take such other action as the case demands. The facts are so clear in this unjustifiable interference in Louisiana that I deem it proper to state, that all correspondence between the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and the Grand Orient of France should cease till the latter recalls its presumptuous intermeddling with the affairs of our sister Grand Lodge of Louisiana and yields assent to that paramount principle of American Freemasonry at least which lies at the foundation of the supreme sovereignty of Grand Lodges of Freemasons in the United States."

The following extract will have intense interest for Masons everywhere:

"During the past few years a scientific association in London has voluntarily undertaken, with limited aid from the English government, to institute discoveries on the site of King Solomon's Temple, for the purpose of ascertaining what yet remains of the foundation and superstructure of that wonderful edifice. These investigations have thus far resulted in yielding most interesting facts. I have conversed with one of the gentlemen engaged in these labors, and also with a most learned and distinguished American scientist, who lately visited the spot and made a careful examination of these explorations. It is beyond doubt that enough has been done to satisfy the Freemason that the sacred and profane history of this temple is corroborated. When we hear from an eye-witness that the stones of the foundation which have been brought to light are each designated by a significant mark cut into each stone, which has defied the learning of the philologists and archaeologists, we are animated with a joy in which only the Mason can participate. Every effort should be made to continue these explorations. Freemasons have a most direct interest in the results. I therefore invite my brethren, the Grand Masters of the Grand Lodges of the United States, to take such action as will supply with material aid these explorers, since the Craft will be rewarded by evidence thus grasped from the destroying power of time confirmatory of many of our esoteric teachings. Might it not be well for those Past Grand Masters who take an interest in this subject to unite in securing means to effect this most desirable object. What labor more important or dignified could occupy the attention of those who have passed through the chair of King Solomon, as Grand Master, than to devote some time to aid those engaged in explorations which may yet reveal to the Craft the evidence of its perfected completeness and confirmation of its character. The symbology of Masonry is a most interesting study. The truths which are hidden under these symbols may yet receive renewed life in a resurrection which would confirm the faith of the Fraternity. I would earnestly invite for this subject the early and practical consideration of the distinguished brethren to whom I now appeal for effort to this end.

"I would venture to suggest that initial steps be taken by calling together the Past Grand Masters of the various Grand Lodges circumjacent to a central or convenient point of meeting. Let them ascertain if the Masons in this new world of Masonic life and activity are willing to assist in bringing out of the darkness of the night of the past those truths and facts in Masonry which are ever lustrous in its effulgent light."

He is sound on the physical qualifications of candidates:

"The subject of physical disability in applicants requires a word of notice. There is no royal road, avoiding the plain meaning of the landmark on this subject. The worldly friendship is again obtruding its intermeddling. The perfect youth is the standard, perfect in his physical form, and so perfect in his mental and moral structure, that no deformity in either will ever prevent him from properly understanding those virtues and precepts Masonry teaches and enjoins. There are no degrees in this disability. If it exists, so that the slightest violation of the perfectness is cognizable, it is as fatal to the man as though it took away a head, or arm, hand, a finger, a foot, or a leg. It cannot be that there is in Masonry a positive, comparative, or superlative disqualification. It is the dis-

qualification, *per se*, the simple naked fact, that the standard of a perfect youth is not attained, that ends the question. It is neither debatable nor avoidable. Anatomical disquisitions, worldly casuistry, persistent importunities, or the citation of like instances, where ignorance was the discredit of the example, will not suffice to subordinate obedience to the landmarks. The rough ashlar must be fitted to its proper place without disfiguring the perfect symmetry of the perfect work.

"It is important to cite the authority on this subject. By the fifth article of the Gothic constitutions, adopted at York, in the year 926, it is declared: 'A candidate must be without blemish, and have the full and proper use of his limbs; for a maimed man can do the Craft no good.' This is the first written declaration of the landmark, and continued from that period till 1722, when the further condition was express, that the candidate 'be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body,' &c. In 1783 the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania declared that the candidates 'be hale and sound, not deformed or dismembered at the time of their making.' This is the landmark."

Of the secret character of the Fraternity he speaks in language which cannot be too strongly enforced by every true lover of the Order:

"It should never be forgotten that Freemasonry, as an Order, in its origin, work, teachings, purposes, and history; the relations which exist between the Brotherhood, and the peculiar structure of its forms and ceremonies, is esoteric. The profane world has no knowledge of its mysteries. The Lodge is the best example of our circumscribed association, guarded as it is against the cowan or the curious, which Freemasonry ordains. This, in itself, is the true teaching as to the character ever to be strictly maintained by the Fraternity."

After Bro. Vaux's address the grand officers were installed, and the R. W. Grand Master, Bro. Robert A. Lamberton, then delivered an able address.

He, too, finds it necessary to utter a warning as to the secret character of the Order:

"With societies and associations innumerable, to which this age has given birth, there seems to have come a forgetfulness of that stern reticence which once characterized Freemasons. It is well sometimes, lest evil example become contagious, to turn for instruction to those clear-ringing old charges once prescribed 'to be read at the making of new brethren, or when the Master shall order it: 'You are to act as becomes a moral and wise man, not to let your family, friends, and neighbors know the concerns of the Lodge, &c., but wisely to consult your own honor and that of the ancient Brotherhood, for reasons not to be mentioned here.' How keep we this law?"

"It is a wise recommendation of the Ahiman Rezon 'to require proof of a brother's proficiency in the Craft before he be advanced.' This implies something to be imparted and something to be acquired. The first lesson to the candidate must, very often, have been badly taught, and never learned by many, who continue ignorant and uninformed brethren. If there is one thing clearer than another, which a Mason must try to learn, it is that which the great philosopher of antiquity said was most difficult to do, 'to be secret and silent.' There is an indiscretion on the part of some that it is high time to curb. The transactions of the Lodge are not to be told in the market-place or talked of in the streets. They are to be communicated only to those entitled to know them; and especially is this true of the action of the Lodge in disapproval of a candidate."

The report on correspondence is by Bro. Robert J. Fisher, and reviews the proceedings of forty-two Grand Lodges. Three pages are given to our Grand Lodge. Notice is taken of the death of P. G. M. Wm. M. Ellis; of the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple; of Bro. Searle's report as Grand Visitor; and of Bro. Donaldson's inaugural address as Grand Master, which is praised and quoted. Bro. Baxter's report on correspondence is briefly noticed.

In the conclusion of their report the committee discuss the relations of the Grand Orient of France with the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and take the same view of the subject which has been taken by the other Grand Lodges of this country. They say:

"Under our review of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana we have given a translation of the debates on the subject in France and copies of all the documents relative to this matter, taken from the reports of the respective parties, a perusal of which will give a full understanding of the merits of the dispute. We think they clearly show that the 'Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite' has no valid claim to any countenance from any Grand Lodge, and that, if the Grand Orient of France continues to recognize that body, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania ought to cease to have Masonic relations with it, or those who hail from it, because the *Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite* is an illegal and usurping organization.

"We therefore recommend the passage of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That all Masonic correspondence and fraternal relations between the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and the Grand Orient of France, and all Masons owing or claiming to owe allegiance to it, be discontinued, until the said Grand Orient of France recognizes the M. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana as the only and sole Masonic Grand Lodge of that Commonwealth."

"We recommend the passage of the above resolution, because we consider it to be an established principle of Masonic law, that there cannot be more than one lawful Grand Lodge having power to authorize the conferring of the three ancient and original degrees of Masonry within the territory of any State or government, and that each Grand Lodge is the only Masonic supreme power within its appropriate limits; and because we hold that the Grand Orient of France, or any other foreign jurisdiction, cannot determine what are or what are not lawful Grand Lodges in this country; and that when that question is decided by the American Lodges the foreign Masonic jurisdictions must recognize them, and none others, as vested with the sovereign Masonic power; and that any recognition of any other bodies calling themselves Grand Lodges is an unjustifiable interference with questions, the decision of which exclusively belongs to American Masons. We think the sooner the resolution reported by us is adopted, and General Mellinet, the Grand Master of the Masonic Order of France, informed of our action, the better it will be for the interests of Masonry at home and abroad.

"The debates in the Grand Orient of France, which we give in this report, show much warmth of feeling on a subject of which they appear to have no proper conception and not fully to understand. We hope that when the Grand Orient receives the action of the Grand Lodges of North America it will lead it to a better understanding of the subject, and that these proper views and proper feelings will predominate. If not, the duty incumbent on this Grand Lodge is to sever its connection with the Grand Orient, and all other organizations which tread in their footsteps or follow their lead. Thus, and thus only, we think, can *American Masonry* vindicate her rights, and show to the world that in this, as well as in national affairs, she will not be dictated to by foreign powers."

In defense of the peculiar "work" of Pennsylvania, the committee observe:

"We freely admit there exists a marked difference between the Pennsylvania 'work' and that of some other jurisdictions in the United States. It not unfrequently happens that visitors from them to our Lodges comment on it, and make criticisms which might tend to depreciate the value we as Pennsylvania Masons attach to the ancient ceremonial. This jurisdiction authorizes the work as it is given, because it is the most ancient on this continent. There is hardly to be found an educated Masonic scholar who does not admit we are nearer the true standard in our esoteric teachings than other Grand Lodges. We claim it is the ancient work of the Craft. It is sublime in its simplicity. It avoids the dramatic and modern attractions which have become, it would seem, in some places, necessary to arrest the attention, or are used in the vain hope of impressing the intellect. It would be an anachronism, too glaring for justification, to assert that scenes and surroundings, which were formerly unknown, could have then been part of the Masonic ceremony. It may please those who delight in modern novelties to cavil at our severe simplicity; but, in order to show error in us, let the testimony be produced which interpolates into Masonry show for

substance, and covers the significance of the symbol with the drapery of display. When we look back to the constitution of the Craft, as it was organized at the completion of the temple, it will be most difficult to believe that the stern necessity which created the order diluted its ceremonials by any recitation of unnecessary or unmeaning fables.

"Whatever, then, trenches on the line which separates the essential and severe from the unessential and adventitious, is to be rejected. This is the rule in Pennsylvania, and here this rule will be enforced and cheerfully obeyed, for the pride of Pennsylvania Masonry is its accordance with the ancient and the true."

Statistics.

Lodges.....	279
Lodges not making returns.....	10
Lodges that have made returns.....	269
Members on December 27, 1869.....	30,488
Admitted during the year 1869.....	432
Initiated during the year 1869.....	3,005
Resigned and died during the year 1869.....	1,111
Suspended and expelled during the year 1869.....	542
Rejected during the year 1869.....	715

The ten Lodges that have not made their returns have about eight hundred and twenty members.

RHODE ISLAND.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge for the year ending March 8, 1870, possess very little interest for the Craft at large.

The death of Past Grand Master Field is thus appropriately noticed in the annual address of Grand Master Doyle:

"M. W. William Field, Past Master of Union Lodge, No. 10, and Past Grand Master of Masons in Rhode Island, died December 29, 1869, aged seventy-three years. He was raised to the third degree in 1818, elected Master in 1849, serving one year, and Grand Master in 1848, serving five years. He also had previously served two years each as Grand Junior and Senior Warden, and one year as Deputy Grand Master. No member of the Fraternity in this jurisdiction, since Thomas Smith Webb, ever held so many honors as M. W. Bro. Field. A conscientious, honest man, whose word was always to be believed, the Fraternity delighted in honoring him. Devotedly attached to the Masonic institution, he served the Craft faithfully; and, having received the highest honors his brethren could confer, he passed to the reward which is promised to the true laborer. His funeral was attended from the Church of the Saviour in this city, of which he was an active member, and a long procession of the various Orders of Masonry followed his remains to their last resting-place. The service of the church was read by Bishop Clarke, assisted by the rector, after which the Templar burial office was read by the R. E. Benjamin Dean, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and the service at the grave was the burial office of the Grand Lodge, read by myself."

There is no report on correspondence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Proceedings of the Annual Communication, November 16, 1869.

This Communication was held at Masonic hall, in the city of Charleston, M. W. James Conner, Grand Master, presiding, and a large number of officers and members being present.

The Grand Master made an excellent and business-like address, from which we take the following extracts, as having more than local interest:

"I congratulate you that the Masonic history of this jurisdiction for the past year has been characterized by continued harmony and increased progress. With all of our sister Grand Lodges our relations are most cordial and friendly. No points of difference have arisen; no infringement of the rights has been complained of, and all the Masonic authority which we could rightfully claim or exercise has been accorded by them. The respect, confidence, and fraternal regard which now exist will, I trust, continue to characterize our intercourse."

"It is familiar to all of you that, during the period of the war, most of the Lodges in the State were compelled to suspend their labors. In many instances the Lodge-rooms were destroyed, the jewels, furniture, and records lost, and the members scattered, never again to return. At the Annual Communication in November, 1865, only twenty-six Lodges were represented; since then the old Lodges have resumed work. Thirty-seven new Lodges have been chartered, and dispensations granted to thirteen; so that there are now in active operation one hundred and forty-three Lodges, with an aggregate of six thousand members. So marked an increase among an impoverished people in a period of great distress speaks eloquently of the strength and vitality of the Masonic feeling in our State. A comparison with the records of other States will, I think, show that, in proportion to population, there is as large a Masonic element in our State as in any of the United States.

"Application has been made to me frequently to grant dispensation to confer degrees upon candidates who were maimed, but not to an extent which would in any way prevent their full participation in all the work of the Lodge. In every instance I have declined, although some of the parties in whose behalf the application was made would, from their talents and character, be ornaments to any Lodge. I have carefully examined the subject, and sought light in every quarter from which it could be derived. My individual opinion is, I confess, in favor of relaxing the strictness of the ancient rule, and limiting it to the point that the applicant shall be fully capable of performing all the work of a Mason in a symbolic Lodge; but this very point has been ably discussed, and the weight of authority is decidedly against me. Ours is essentially a system of ancient rules and landmarks, and, whatever may be my own opinion as an individual, it is my duty, as the head of the Craft in this jurisdiction, to adhere to these ancient rules until the Grand Lodge itself shall sanction the relaxation of them.

"It is also my duty to call to your attention a recent violation of Masonic law and courtesy committed by the Grand Orient of France, in recognizing and entering into fraternal relations with the 'Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in and for the sovereign State of Louisiana,' an irregular Masonic body which has established itself in New Orleans, and organized clandestine Lodges of symbolic Masons within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

"Although this act of injustice has not been done to us, it is nevertheless an occasion upon which it becomes this Grand Lodge to maintain its own dignity in vindicating the authority of its sister Grand Lodge of Louisiana." * * *

After a full statement of the facts of the case, he adds:

"When the Grand Orient of France determined to depart from the ancient rules, we had the right to expect that the reasons of her action would have been calmly and temperately set forth; that at least the effort would have been made to reconcile her action with Masonic law; but no such vindication is attempted. Throughout the proceedings political principles are invoked, political allusions made, and a resolution declaring hostility to every Grand Lodge in the United States was greeted with triple rounds of applause. Subsequently the proceedings of the Grand Orient were so tumultuous that the Grand Master, after having in vain appealed for order, was compelled to declare the sitting closed. When the Grand Orient renders so little obedience to its own constituted authorities, the rights of foreign jurisdictions will scarcely be respected.

"It rests with the Grand Lodges of this country to declare, respectfully but firmly, that they can hold no Masonic intercourse with those who so recklessly violate their Masonic obligations. I therefore recommend to the Grand Lodge

to adopt a resolution similar to that adopted by the Grand Lodge of New York."

He strongly urges the erection of a suitable Masonic hall under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and, in answer to the objection of the want of means, he says:

"Masonry is to-day stronger in the State than it ever has been; its members largely more numerous than at any period. The Grand Lodge has real estate unincumbered of the estimated value of \$30,000, and a debt of \$100,000 would be a less burden than now than \$20,000 was when the present hall was built.

"Appreciating the importance of the matter, and with the view of presenting it with all the information necessary, I appointed a committee to obtain plans and estimates, and to report what was proper to be done as to the best mode of accomplishing it. To their report I invite your attention. Something, it is clear, must be done; for unless the Grand Lodge takes the initiative, the subordinate Lodges will, I fear, construct a hall for themselves, and the Grand Lodge be deprived of the revenue which it now derives, and the interests of Masonry affected by a diversion, instead of a consolidation, of the funds devoted to Masonic purposes."

The matter was referred to a special committee, who reported:

"The committee, in view of the necessity of the proposed measure, respectfully ask this Grand Lodge to appoint a committee, and authorize them to carry out the plans suggested in this report, so that at the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina a commodious and suitable building may be ready for its reception."

No summary of statistics is given.

There is the usual able and interesting report on correspondence from Bro. R. S. Bruns, and we regret to find that it is to be his last, as at the close he bids farewell to his fellow correspondents. It is but fair that the great labor of this report, increasing as it does each year with the steady advance of our Fraternity, should be shared among the brethren who are competent to perform it. It has become too much the custom to throw the entire labor upon a single person. Few men can spare, without a considerable sacrifice, either from their business or their leisure hours, the time required for the proper performance of this service. It should be made the duty of a paid officer, and special compensation allowed for it. Bro. Bruns retired from the office of Grand Secretary to the regret of his brethren, who expressed their appreciation of his services in an enthusiastic manner.

On the value of carefully prepared reports on correspondence to the intelligent and educated Mason, and as materials for Masonic history, Bro. Bruns makes the following judicious observations:

"I beg leave to submit the report which follows upon our 'foreign correspondence'—a department of our Masonic literature which, I am happy to say, is evidently growing and expanding, so as to be recognized as an essential element of information to all Masons who are properly solicitous to keep pace with the progress of the Craft in other States. That the practice is not universally adopted is something of a surprise to us, since no better mode could be adapted for teaching the Fraternity generally what is equally the law of Masonry and what the practice under the law in the several State Grand Lodges. By this process alone can we properly compare notes and proceedings, correct our own errors, and perhaps assist our *confreres* of other States in making similar corrections and improvements at home. Besides this, these reports are historical. They carry us forward, year by year, in a progress which insensibly teaches the history of all Masonic affairs in our own and foreign countries; and, further, if it be pleasant for brethren to dwell together in unity, how very grateful to see and hear frequently from our foreign brethren, as they preside, serve, minister, and communicate in their domestic circles. All these reports imbodify tidings of good cheer from Lodge to Lodge, bring them nearer to one another, and make the work of fraternization as easy as it is delightful. Let us hope that this practice will grow into universal use, and that the brethren of no Grand Lodge

will be so unkind as to hide their local lights under a bushel. Let us know what they are severally doing and how doing; with what light vouchsafed by the Grand Architect of the Universe; and what developments they annually make of a growth in Masonic wisdom, and the numerous virtues which we assume to be the result of it. So shall we be able to cry in answer, when the question is made by one of the anxious seekers, 'Brethren, what of the night?' to reply: 'It is even now at the dawn. Lo! the sun rises in the orient, and the stars sing together of the grand harmonies of creation. Beauty and Strength are embracing, Charity goes forth in white and with bare feet on her mission, and the voice of Love proclaims "peace on earth and good will" everywhere among men.' So mote it be: Amen."

Our jurisdiction receives suitable notice, the addresses of Grand Masters French and Donaldson and the report of Grand Lecturer Searle being highly complimented.

Of the report on correspondence he says:

"The committee on foreign correspondence failed to come up to time. The whole labor of reviewing it (and I have some knowledge of what it is) was devolved upon Bro. Baxter, who apologizes for the meagerness of his report. So far as it goes it is creditable to his industry, but is very inadequate to the subject. We should all look upon this department of the Grand Lodge proceedings as very much the most valuable and important, if the proper instruction of the Fraternity be the object of consideration."

Bro. Bruns closes his report with the following farewell:

"With these pages, my brethren, I close my labors with you as your Grand Secretary and the reviewer of your foreign correspondence. During the period in which I have held this office I have endeavored to perform its several duties with zeal and diligence. The labor has been arduous, but not unthankful. The Craft, both at home and abroad, have welcomed me with a fraternal spirit that made my working with them comparatively easy. The Lodges in this jurisdiction are generally in an improved condition, and still make daily progress in well doing. There is zeal at work, and energy, and right feeling, and proper sympathy, and these are the elements on which Masonry feeds to profit in all these respects at which she aims—good works, charity, and good will to men. With the conviction that such are the present characteristics of the brethren everywhere within this jurisdiction, and that the prospects are all auspicious in our skies and fruitful of promise for the future, I leave my pen of office to my successor, wishing you such a farewell as will perpetuate your welfare."

TENNESSEE.

The last report received before going to press is that of Tennessee for 1869, containing the proceedings of the Grand Lodge at its Fifty-Sixth Annual Communication, held at Nashville, October 4, A. L. 5869. M. W. Jonathan S. Dawson presided.

Two-thirds of the subordinate Lodges having approved the revised constitution submitted at the Annual Communication, it was adopted.

The Grand Master's address is chiefly of local interest. He makes the following good suggestion:

"In the correspondence with those Grand Masters I suggested a change in edict 46 of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, which would be recommended for your approval. If the change suggested meets your approval, it was intended to ask the Grand Lodges of the different States to adopt it, so we would have a uniform law to govern us in making Masons of comparative strangers. The change proposed is, that two years' residence and a certificate of good character from the Lodge nearest his former place of residence shall be required before the applicant can be made a Mason. Such a law, adopted by each Grand Lodge, would forever prevent any infringement on the jurisdiction of each other, and in a great degree prevent the introduction into our Order of bad men."

On the subject of dimitts he says:

"When Masonry was operative, dimits were to a master workman what a diploma is to the graduate of a law, medical, or literary school. When it became speculative, dimits entitled the holders to the highest respect and confidence of their brethren. It should be so now. If dimits are only to be regarded as evidence of dues paid, why not adopt the ordinary receipt, such as is used in commercial transactions?"

We observe with pleasure the attention that is excited throughout the Fraternity on the subject of a provision for the widows and orphans of Masons. Here is what Bro. Dawson says on that matter:

"MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME.

"The orphans' home demands notice at our hands and demands our united individual co-operation. Through the instrumentality of our late much-beloved brother R. W. Charles A. Fuller, and the commendable liberality of Cumberland Lodge, No. 8, a fund was secured, as a nucleus from which, with the aid of the brotherhood in the State, is to be established a home to educate the orphans of deceased and children of indigent Masons, and fit them for usefulness in life. No more enduring monument could we build to perpetuate the name of our Order, which has outlived two thousand years of war, bloodshed, and destruction of government, without change, than to establish the orphans' home.

"FULLER BEQUEST.

"The committee to whom was referred the communication of the executor of the late R. W. Charles A. Fuller submitted the following report, which, on motion of Bro. W. G. Inman, was concurred in:

"To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Tennessee:

"Your committee, to whom was referred the communication of the R. W. Grand Secretary, Bro. John Frizzell, tendering to the Grand Lodge all the Masonic books and manuscripts, as a bequest of our late lamented and beloved brother Charles A. Fuller, Past Grand Master, beg leave to express our most grateful thanks for the very valuable treasure bequeathed to this Grand Lodge, and that they be received and placed in the library of the Grand Lodge, as a perpetual memento of the esteem and veneration in which we hold the memory of our departed brother, and express the hope that our brethren may often peruse them and learn to imitate the noble qualities which adorned his life while living."

At the election M. W. John W. Paxton, of Knoxville, was chosen Grand Master, and Bro. John Frizzell was re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge, by suitable resolutions, indorsed the recommendations of G. M. Dawson on the subject of the Masonic orphans' home.

Among the decisions is the following:

"The committee reports as follows upon the various questions submitted for its consideration:

"Can a member of one Lodge object to a member of another Lodge visiting his Lodge? Can the member thus denied demand an investigation? Or, is it the duty of the Lodge in which the objection was made to prefer charges? And, if not, must the first Lodge prefer charges against its own member?

Ans. Visitation is a privilege, and not a right; and no one is to be held responsible for denying that privilege. Neither Lodge is expected or required to prefer charges.

"A dimitted Mason applies for affiliation to a Lodge, one of the members of which refuses to sit in Lodge with the applicant. It being necessary for the member to be absent from the stated meeting at which the petition is to be acted upon, he notifies the Worshipful Master of his objection, that he would not consent to the admission of the applicant, and requests that action upon the petition be postponed until his return. The Worshipful Master disregards the request of the member, a ballot is taken, and the applicant is elected to membership in the absence of the objecting member. Was the applicant duly elected, or should the action of the Lodge be declared void?

Ans. Without imputing willful error in the Worshipful Master, we must say

that, in our opinion, he violated good Masonic law, and that the action of the Lodge, in the admission of the applicant, should be declared void."

There is a very elaborate and excellent report on correspondence by Bro. George S. Blackie, M. D., Assistant Grand Secretary. Two pages are devoted to a review of our proceedings of 1868. In this fast age, this late report seems rather too far behind the times to render much notice desirable.

On one subject, which excited a good deal of hard feeling here, Bro. Blackie speaks as follows:

"The Grand Lodge also got after the doctors. It appears that a certain brother Master Mason was found dead in his bed, and that the coroner, in carrying out his duty, called upon a medical gentleman to make an autopsy. It is charged that the doctor used the knife too freely, and unnecessarily mutilated the remains, and that he appropriated to his own use parts of the body, brain, heart, etc. A committee was appointed to inquire into this matter, and visit the persons, if guilty, with the unqualified condemnation of an outraged community. It appears to us to be a matter with which the Grand Lodge had no reason to interfere. If matters were really done as charged, there are other modes of redress without Masonry having to occupy its attention with over-zealous medical practitioners. There is a Medical Society of the District and an American Medical Association which would like to settle the breach of its ethics."

The report closes with a number of resolutions, of which we give the following as possessing general interest:

"1. *Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Lodge of Tennessee cannot permit the general expression of affectionate sympathy and sincere sorrow which the entire sisterhood of Grand Lodges in the United States and several of those of Europe have conveyed to them on the occasion of the decease of their beloved brother and late Grand Secretary, Charles Arnold Fuller, to pass without acknowledgment, and that she tenders her heart-felt thanks for the brotherly love and friendly words of condolence which they have, one and all of them, placed upon their record.

"Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee that frequent applications for help are made by subordinate Lodges to Lodges or other parties outside the jurisdiction: be it

"*Resolved*, That no Lodge shall ask for help outside the jurisdiction without the consent of the Grand Master.

"Whereas the Grand Lodge of Tennessee has a very excellent library, which requires only to be carefully fostered and guarded to become a possession of great value and historical interest to the Craft: be it

"*Resolved*, That the officers of the Grand Lodge be requested to use their best exertions to procure books and other documents for the said Grand Lodge library, and each and every brother is fraternally begged to contribute old Masonic records, charters, warrants, books, diplomas, certificates, Lodge summonses, circulars, pocket-books, lists of members, correspondence, rituals, seals, ciphers, photographs, and autographs which may be in their possession, as by means of such objects alone can the future historian of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee hope to make a perfect and valuable record."

Statistics.

	1868.	1869.
Initiated.....	2,060	1,849
Passed.....	1,882	1,691
Raised.....	1,900	1,611
Admitted.....	666	579
Withdrawals.....	1,150	1,036
Suspensions.....	289	361
Expulsions.....	70	70
Deaths.....	214	190
Total Entered Apprentices.....	1,766	1,776

Total Fellow Crafts.....	801	838
Total Master Masons.....	16,996	18,601
Number of chartered Lodges.....	298	313
Number of Lodges under dispensation.....	3	9

TEXAS.

"The Thirty-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Texas commenced in the city of Houston, on Monday, June 13, A.: L.: 5870, A. D. 1870.

"The Grand Lodge was opened by the Grand Master, Philip C. Tucker, in ample form; R.: W.: Ben. T. Kavanaugh, P.: G.: M.: of Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, officiating as Grand Chaplain."

The Grand Master delivered an able address, chiefly devoted to the local affairs of his jurisdiction.

On the question of physical qualifications he gives no doubtful utterance:

"Upon the question of physical qualification, this Grand Lodge has always enunciated the law clearly and without any qualification from its organization in 1837 to the last of its Communications. Survivors of the Texan revolution, maimed and crippled in body, strong of heart and clear in mind, sought admission in that early day. Lodges were few, the republic sparsely settled, members were wanted, applicants were men of influence, the personal friends and relatives of Masons, whose sympathies were excited for them; but our Masonic fathers—all honor to their memories!—were true to their oaths and the landmarks of the Order, refused, and gave the reasons: We cannot take you, for a Mason must be perfect in body. As years rolled on, again and again was the rule of the ancient craftsmen reiterated."

On the Quebec Grand Lodge he says:

"Following the practice of this Grand body in similar cases, I declined to enter into fraternal correspondence with the organization in the Province of Quebec, and, to prevent complications, issued a circular order, directing that Masons acknowledging her obedience should not be admitted into our Lodges; the number of Canadian Masons in this jurisdiction, in my opinion, making it necessary. Quebec complains that I have decided against her without a hearing. This is not so; I have not decided at all, but do not elect to practically recognize the organization by permitting those of its obedience to visit our Lodges; and to argue the question of right at our leisure. The Grand Lodge of Texas never has recognized a doubtful Masonic organization; it certainly has too much self-respect to lean to the recognition of any organization within the jurisdiction of a sister Grand Lodge in derogation of its lawful authority. In its official intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Canada it never has discovered any evidence of usurpation of power on the part of that Grand body; and the Grand Master of Masons in Texas is not to presume the Grand Lodge of Canada to be wrong in asserting that Lodges upon its register, within its territorial jurisdiction and owing it obedience, should not depart therefrom and assert an assumed independence without its authority or consent. My order, of course, was provisional; that is, it remains in effect until the question is decided by this Grand body. So far as we are concerned, I think the subject should be referred to a special committee, (for general committees have too much before them to give so grave a question, out of the usual path, the careful consideration that it requires,) and that it be fully presented for action before you; well knowing that if the organization be lawful you will gladly recognize it, and if unlawful, you will as promptly refuse it recognition."

Bro. Tucker having declined, M.: W.: Clinton M. Winkler was elected Grand Master.

The following is the conclusion of the report of a committee on the Quebec question:

"The reasoning and facts are to our minds conclusive of the right of the Craft and Lodges in Quebec to organize a Grand Lodge for themselves; and we believe

that they have followed and observed the usages and rules in such cases. Of the intelligence and ability of the officers of the new Grand Lodge of Quebec, their publications and proceedings afford ample guaranty; and we doubt not that the ultimate unity, harmony, and interest of the Craft in the Dominion of Canada, and especially in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, will be promoted by the establishment and recognition of this young sister. We are happy to find that your committee on foreign correspondence have also presented this subject fully and ably, and have arrived at the same conclusion with us; and we also learn, unofficially, that the Grand Lodges of Maine and the District of Columbia have recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

"Your committee therefore recommend that said Grand Lodge be so recognized and welcomed into the sisterhood of Grand Lodges by Texas; at the same time expressing our cordial regard and fraternal feeling for the Grand Lodge of Canada, or more properly of the Province of Ontario. We do not mean to cast blame on their action or to censure their purpose in any respect, but only cordially and impartially to express our convictions of right in this matter. We may with equal honesty of purpose and equal sense of justice and charity differ in our judgments of what the good of Masonry requires. We trust that both parties will bury all ill-feeling that may have been engendered, and will unite for the future in the noble emulation which can best work and best agree."

The Grand Lodge of Quebec was recognized by the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Texas recognizes the just and regular organization of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, and that it is entitled to admission into the Masonic circle of Grand Lodges."

The following are recommendations of the committee on jurisprudence:

"The resolution of T. R. Bonner we report back and recommend its adoption, viz:

"*Resolved*, That no Lodge shall confer the second and third degrees in Masonry on an applicant until he shall have actually worked in the preceding degree one calendar month; though this shall not prohibit the Lodge from voting on such application before the expiration of such month, provided such applicant shall have been examined in open Lodge in the preceding degree, and his proficiency therein have been declared by a vote of the Lodge.

"Your committee would further report that we have carefully considered the matter referred to us, as to what number of brethren constitute a quorum in an Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason Lodge for transaction of business; and a majority of the committee have authorized me to report the same back, saying that the numbers seven, five, and three are the proper numbers for a quorum in the respective Lodges of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason."

In reference to the quorum, Bro. Bramlette submitted a minority report; which concludes as follows:

"The writer of this presents as an axiom which no intelligent Mason will controvert, that when a Lodge is lawfully opened at a Stated Communication, any and all Masonic business and work not prohibited for that particular meeting by the Constitution and laws of Masonry may legitimately be performed, and that the 'order of business,' as laid down in the by-laws, may and should be called up and dispatched, and it would be absurd to assume that a Masonic Lodge, when lawfully convened and opened, may not be sufficiently perfect to perform all its regular and legitimate business, from the initiatory ceremonies of an Entered Apprentice Mason to the sublime truths symbolized on being raised from the mould beneath the acacia.

"It therefore seems manifest that this 'certain number' is seven, (else there would be divers certain numbers,) and that this number is absolutely necessary to constitute a perfect Lodge or for the transaction of any business. Even the opening ceremonies, reading minutes, and closing constitute part of the labor of a Lodge, and are no more legitimate than any other regular business. Therefore, if seven be the requisite number for the business and work of the Lodge, no less number can lawfully open it.

"Were there nothing else bearing upon this question, expediency and the general interests of Masonry demand that not less than seven shall constitute a quorum for business; for, when Masons become so indifferent to the interests of their Lodge, and to Masonry, that seven members cannot be convened at least once in three months, (or within the required limit of the particular jurisdiction,) their charter should be arrested."

We find the following among the standing resolutions:

"It is not necessary to take the vote of the Lodge to exclude a visiting brother. Any brother, a member, has the right to object to the entrance in a Lodge of any one not a member of that Lodge; and it is the duty of the W. M. to exclude all such. (June, A. L. 5859, p. 135.)

"NEGRO MASONS AND LODGES.

"That this Grand Lodge does not recognize as legal or Masonic any body of negroes working under their charters in the United States, without respect to the body granting such charters; and they regard all such negro Lodges as clandestine, illegal, and unmasonic; and they moreover regard as highly censurable the course of any Grand Lodge in the United States which shall recognize such bodies of negroes as Masonic Lodges." (January, A. L. 5852.)

Statistics.

Master Masons.....	11,502
Initiated.....	1,268
Passed.....	849
Raised.....	932
Affiliated.....	943
Dispensations.....	13
Dimissions.....	810
Rejections.....	709
Suspensions.....	494
Reinstatements.....	31
Expulsions.....	32
Deaths.....	213
Grand charity fund.....	\$1,147 90
Fees and dues.....	8,822 50
Total dues.....	9,970 40

The report on correspondence is by Bro. A. S. Richardson. He makes many apologies for it, but it stands in little need of them, being a brief but satisfactory summary of proceedings of the several Grand Lodges. Our jurisdiction is properly noticed.

On the Quebec question the report is very full. The conclusion is:

"The premises considered, your committee conclude that more than three, constituting a majority of the Lodges in the province of Quebec, a separate political jurisdiction, in which there was no local Grand Lodge, in the exercise of their inalienable Masonic rights, in regular form, with proper material, and in accordance with regular Masonic precedent, have constituted a Grand Lodge with jurisdiction co-extensive with their political boundaries, and that it is entitled to recognition from all other Masonic Grand Lodges, as such, and we so recommend."

We close our extracts with this, on

"NEGRO MASONRY.

"Negro Masonry, with the questions involved, is a subject that is also attracting much attention, some Grand Lodges taking the position that all negro Masons and all organizations of such are clandestine, while Bro. Pierson, as already noticed in our review of Minnesota, takes the position that they are regular, and submits quite a lengthy and able argument on the point.

"The general position, however, seems to be, and we think it correct, that the

ancient landmarks furnish the only tests required, and that while that is the rule any organization of Masonry based upon a new test of color, not found in the ancient landmarks, is clandestine; but that any legislation, by any Grand Lodge, excluding such persons from Masonry is a virtual disclaimer of jurisdiction over such material, and may possibly, as a consequence, legitimate such organization in that jurisdiction. So that, inasmuch as the amount of colored material, duly qualified according to the ancient landmarks, will, during the present generation at least, be necessarily limited, no legislation whatever is required, but that each Lodge will be fully able to guard its own portals from the obtrusion of offensive material."

VERMONT.

We have received the proceedings of this Grand Lodge at its Annual Communication at Burlington, June 10 and 11, 1869.

M. W. Grand Master George M. Hall delivered an appropriate address, giving a full account of his official proceedings, and paying a glowing tribute to the memory of several distinguished Masons who had departed this life during the previous year.

A handsome Past Grand Master's jewel was presented to Past Grand Master Englesby with appropriate ceremonies.

"Bro. C. A. Miles, from the special committee on communion of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, presented the following report; which was read and adopted:

"To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Vermont, now in session :

"Your committee, to whom was intrusted the duty of reporting upon the communication addressed to this Grand body by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, would respectfully submit, that, whereas the body styling itself the 'Grand Orient of France,' has established Lodges within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and arrogate to themselves a Masonic right so to do; and whereas the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, while allowing to its subordinate bodies the privilege of conferring the degrees of Freemasonry on all those that shall conform to the requirements of the ancient constitutions of the Fraternity, viz, that all initiates shall possess the necessary physical qualifications, be free born, and of good report, yet claims the exclusive right to constitute and govern all Lodges of symbolic Freemasonry in the State, and, in view of the action of the 'Grand Orient,' has suspended fraternal relations with that body, your committee recommend that this Grand Lodge indorse the action of their brethren of Louisiana, by refusing all intercourse with the Grand Orient of France until they withdraw their claim to exercise any jurisdiction in the United States.

"C. A. MILES,

"WM. P. RUSSELL,

"GEO. G. HUNT,

" Committee.

"On motion, the appointment of Bro. Chauncey Smith as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Vermont near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was confirmed."

The report on foreign correspondence is signed by the entire committee, from which we infer that the labor of preparing it was shared between its members. We think this is the proper course, as the number of jurisdictions is now so great, and the proceedings so voluminous, that the work of the chairman of the committee on correspondence has become really formidable, if he presents a fair résumé of the proceedings, and a correct view of the state of Masonry throughout the world. The Vermont report is an able document of eighty-two closely printed octavo pages, reviewing with intelligence and candor the proceedings of sister Grand bodies. Three pages and a half are given to a notice of our jurisdiction. Brother Baxter's report on correspondence is noticed with approval, and G. M. Donaldson's address is applauded, and extracts from it are given.

In reference to our regulation with respect to newspaper publications, the committee say:

"The Lodges in the District of Columbia are forbidden to publish Masonic notices in the newspapers, giving any information concerning the internal affairs of the Masonic fraternity, (except notices of funerals of deceased brethren, and meetings of Lodges, stated and special, such notices *not to specify the particular work to be done*, but simply to call the Lodge together,) under the penalty of Masonic discipline. We most heartily subscribe to this regulation, as wholesome and wise, and one which should universally prevail. It is *too* much the custom in Vermont to specify in the public notices of Masonic meetings the particular work to be done. This is all wrong in the judgment of your committee, and should be discountenanced and forbidden by Grand Lodge regulations."

We extract the following from the conclusion of this excellent report, where the committee is giving a summary of the questions now agitating the Masonic mind:

"We notice prominently the anxiety expressed lest the Masonic fraternity is becoming too popular, and is growing too rapidly in numerical strength. The words of exhortation come from nearly every Grand Master and committee on foreign correspondence to 'guard well the outer door,' and a general sentiment is prevalent to close the thoroughfare to Masonry to all good and true men. The great question which Past Grand Master Englesby so promptly, firmly, and happily settled for Vermont early in his administration of the Grand Lodge, 'dispensations to confer degrees out of time,' is viewed with great disfavor throughout the length and breadth of the land, which must show to us the wisdom of the conservative course he pursued, and led us to rejoice that the question has been decided, and no voice of opposition is heard on the subject through all of our Lodges. It is also evident that the formation of new Lodges in continuity to those already in existence is being regarded with great disfavor, and a tendency is also prevalent to require the fullest proof that the new Lodge is demanded by the interests of the Craft and the petitioners, and especially that the officers are well-informed and competent to discharge the duties of their position. It will be observed that in all Masonic legislation this doctrine seems to be kept steadily in view—that the profane has no rights that Masons are bound to respect, or that admission into the Masonic fraternity is purely a matter of favor, and can be claimed by no man, whatever his position.

"Another feature is apparent, which we hail as a good omen, and it is the disposition to condemn in severe terms, and even to legislate against the prostitution of Masonry to purposes of private gain, and the display of Masonic emblems upon signs or as advertisements of any character. Some Grand Lodges have even gone so far as to prohibit the wearing, as an article of jewelry, of any of the emblems of the Craft. This is perhaps severe, and, in our judgment, is not called for only in extreme cases. There can be nothing, however, more distasteful to a sensible Mason, or ought to put the Craft more on their guard against imposition, than to ascertain that Masonry is used as a stepping-stone to influence trade or conserve schemes of purely private and personal ends. There is none who should be more positively shunned than he who would make merchandise of Masonry.

"The accrediting of representatives between the Grand Lodges is receiving more favor, and in our view is commendable, as tending to cement the bonds of fraternity among sister Grand Lodges."

VIRGINIA.

We have the proceedings of this Grand Lodge at the Annual Communication, held in Richmond, December 13, 1869.

M. W. William Terry presided, and there was a considerable attendance of officers and representatives.

Bro. Terry opened the Grand Lodge with an address, in which the principal subject of interest was the negro question. We quote his remarks in full:

"While Masonry professes and practices universal benevolence and charity, yet profanes have no rights to demand. It is our prerogative to confer favors, governed by the rules we establish for our own guidance. Masonry has the inherent right to protect itself, not only against the introduction of new theories, but also against the admission of new elements which may disturb the peace and harmony of our Order. It is our right to exclude not only individuals, but classes or races; and in the exercise of the rights and privileges of exclusion we must have regard to the feelings and opinions of those who by our acts have already acquired vested rights among us. And these peculiar relations existing not only among brethren themselves, but also extending into family connections well known and recognized among us, lead me to call your attention to a subject that in other Grand jurisdictions has been agitated, and we may expect ere long to be called on to take action upon it. I allude to the subject of colored organizations claiming to be Masons. In several of the Grand Lodges of the United States this subject has already been discussed, but, so far as I am informed, there has been no recognition of colored Masons. I am induced to refer to this matter at this time because it was mentioned to me during the recess of the Grand Lodge, and the inquiry made whether I was willing, as Grand Master, to receive and consider a petition from colored persons claiming to be Masons, to allow their Lodges representation upon the floor of this Grand Lodge, provided that their representatives were duly recognized white brethren. I neither felt at liberty so far to commit this Grand Lodge as even to take the matter into consideration, nor was I willing, in any manner, to forestall your action. Believing that the recognition of colored Lodges would be fraught with the most serious consequences to the Order, I felt it my duty, so far as I was individually or officially concerned, to decline any action in the matter. Should such a petition be presented to the Grand Lodge, it will be for you to dispose of it as in your judgment the good of Masonry requires. I shall dismiss the subject with the simple remark, that there can be no half-way ground. To grant the right of representation, in any form or upon any conditions, is a clear recognition of their legal Masonic existence, and would be the entering wedge to a complete and final breaking down of all distinctions of race or color."

The final adjustment of all matters at issue with the Grand Lodge of West Virginia was reported.

The extinguishment of the debt on the property upon which it is proposed to erect a Masonic Temple was announced, but it was not considered that the proper time had arrived for commencing the erection of a temple.

M.: W.: Thomas F. Owens was elected Grand Master.

The following preamble and resolution were offered and adopted:

"Whereas this Grand Lodge has been informed that M.: W.: Sidney S. Baxter, our beloved Past Grand Master, under the visitation of Providence, lies prostrate upon a bed of languishing and severe disease:

"Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to communicate to our distinguished brother assurances of the affectionate veneration and fraternal sympathy of this Grand body, and to express to him the profound interest with which they invoke for him the comforts and consolations of a hope sure and steadfast; the promised result of that life of faith and charity which, through so many years of active usefulness in his daily walk and conversation, illustrated the character of the Christian Mason."

The report on correspondence was submitted.

WASHINGTON.

The Twelfth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held at Olympia City, September 16, 1869, R.: W.: F. Stine, D.: G.: M.:, presiding.

The Grand Master afterwards appeared and delivered the annual address, devoted to matters chiefly of local importance. He says:

"Our relations in regard to the Grand Lodge of Oregon are the same as they have been for the last two years. I regret that such a state of affairs exists,

and I wish that the matter could be amicably settled and harmony restored again between the two Grand Lodges."

The Grand Secretary submitted a report, from which we make an extract, explaining the absence of a report on correspondence:

"No committee on correspondence was appointed for the past year. Whether the failure to appoint was unintentional, or whether with a design to economize in the expenditures consequent on printing such lengthy reports as are usually presented by that committee, I am unable to say. In view of all the circumstances, the Grand Lodge, perhaps, is not unfortunate in the omission.

"The letter correspondence between this office and my contemporaries of the quill Masonic has been greater than that of any previous year during my incumbency. Except in the interchange of fraternal good will, the earnest desire to open wider the avenues to a more intimate correspondence, and to lend increased vigor toward the promotion and dissemination of the genuine principles of the Craft, the business has in a great measure related to matters specially connected with the Grand Secretary's office.

"From the reported transactions of sister Grand Lodges and through other sources we are advised of the continued prosperity of the brotherhood. Accessions of good men and true are being daily added, giving increased strength and influence to our society, which enable it as a body, as well as by its individual members, more efficiently to exemplify the tenets we profess, and raise all its votaries to a higher plane of benevolence, virtue, and moral excellence. With but two or three exceptions the workings of every Grand jurisdiction are characterized by a spirit of unity and concord. That some few discordant and disturbing elements should exist, even in the Masonic world, is not to be wondered at. Rebellion has had an existence, we are told, in a higher sphere of purity than man has yet attained unto."

The committee on jurisprudence submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

"To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Washington, in session:

"Your committee on jurisprudence have carefully considered so much of the M. W. Grand Master's address as refers to the relations between this M. W. Grand Lodge and the M. W. Grand Lodge of Oregon.

"Again we reiterate that we had just cause of offense against the Grand Lodge of Oregon for invading our jurisdiction; that the course of that Grand Lodge has allowed us no opportunity for compromise or settlement of the issue between us; and, finally, that the sentiments uttered, and not disapproved by the Grand Lodge of Oregon, of M. W. Bro. Jno. McCracken, Grand Master of Oregon, in regard to M. W. Bro. Thos. M. Reed, the Grand Master of Washington at the time of the inauguration of the controversy, remain unexplained. The premises being true leave this Grand Lodge no other course, consistent with its self-respect, than a refusal to have intercourse with said Grand Lodge."

Statistics.

Master Masons enrolled.....	359
Fellow Crafts enrolled.....	11
Entered Apprentices enrolled.....	17
Initiated during the year.....	48
Passed	44
Raised	39
Admitted.....	23
Dimitted.....	39
Suspended.....	7
Expelled.....	1
Died.....	3
Rejected.....	25
Reinstated.....	4

WEST VIRGINIA.

From this young sister we receive quite an interesting volume of proceedings of Grand Lodge, November, 1869.

A Special Communication was held June 24, 1869, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the State Normal School at Marshall College.

The Fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Wheeling, November 9, 1869, M. W. William J. Bates presiding. From his address we present some extracts relating to matters of general interest:

"When it is remembered how recently Freemasons within our territory held an attitude towards each other which, seeming to forbid every hope of returning friendship, threatened only continued and unmitigated hostility, we are abundantly justified in saying, that no incident in the history of the institution more clearly demonstrates the blessed influence which the assiduous cultivation and practice of the kindly sentiments and fraternal courtesies taught by our Order exercises in controlling the evil passions of men than the *present*, as contrasted with the *past* condition of Freemasonry in West Virginia.

"It gives me the most sincere pleasure to inform you that the difficulties which have heretofore existed between this Grand Lodge and the M. W. Grand Lodge of Virginia have been satisfactorily settled, and in a manner which beautifully illustrates the happy influence of a faithful and conscientious adherence to the principles and teachings of our institution in all negotiations for the settlement of any differences which may unfortunately occur among us.

"Thus, the objection which has been chiefly used against her 'regularity' being at last removed, the M. W. Grand Lodge of West Virginia, in full equality, communion, and fellowship with her sister Grand Lodges, goes forward with renewed hope and vigor in the high career of honor, usefulness, and prosperity which the future opens before her.

"I have received since our last meeting a number of applications for dispensations to receive candidates having more or less physical deformity or disability. I am aware that the rule requiring candidates to be physically sound and hale has of latter times become greatly relaxed. But not feeling myself authorized to put any other than the most literal construction on the law, requiring all candidates to be 'hale and sound, having no maim or defect in the body,' I have uniformly declined to grant the dispensations thus asked for.

"As this is a subject now exciting much interest and discussion in the Fraternity throughout the country, I should be glad if the Grand Lodge would at this session give expression to its views in relation to it.

"With a view to the cultivation of 'more intimate fraternal relations, and of strengthening the ties of affection' with our sister Grand Lodges, we have determined to adopt for this Grand Lodge a practice which prevails in a majority of Grand Lodges, of appointing representatives from each of these Grand Lodges to the other.

"In this connection I ask the attention of the Grand Lodge to a circular, (herewith presented,) issued from the office of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, under date of February 15, 1869, setting forth that the Grand Orient of France had interfered with the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, by recognizing and indorsing the action of a spurious and illegal Masonic body in New Orleans, under the title of a 'Supreme Council,' claiming the powers of a Grand Lodge, and the right to establish Masonic Lodges in the State of Louisiana.

"The Grand Lodge of Louisiana, claiming the exclusive right to constitute and govern all Lodges of symbolic Masonry in the State, regards this action of the Grand Orient of France as a 'violation of Masonic comity and an insult to the Grand Lodge.'

"Without going into any lengthy discussion of this matter, I may say that the action of the Grand Orient of France, in invading the jurisdiction and attempting to overthrow the authority of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, is so utterly at variance with the principles regulating the jurisdiction and authority

of Grand Lodges, as understood and practiced in this country, as certainly to meet the condemnation of all American Freemasons.

"REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS SENT TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF VIRGINIA.

"*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of West Virginia:*

"Your commissioners, appointed by the M. W. Grand Master, charged with the powers and duties conveyed by resolutions of the Grand Lodge, adopted at its last Grand Annual Communication, upon the subject of the relations of this Grand Lodge to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Virginia, respectfully report, that they visited the Grand Lodge of Virginia at its last Communication, and succeeded in an amicable and Masonic adjustment of the questions in controversy. We submit herewith a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge of Virginia and other papers connected with our mission. We most heartily congratulate this Grand Lodge upon the adjustment of the questions at issue between the Grand bodies, and upon the good will and fraternal feeling which exists between the brethren of both jurisdictions. Very respectfully,

"B. F. MARTIN,
"ROBERT WHITE,
"Commissioners.

"RESOLUTIONS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF VIRGINIA.

"IN GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA,
"RICHMOND, December 16, A. L. 5868, A. D. 1868.

"Resolved, 1. That this Grand Lodge hereby recognizes the said Grand Lodge of West Virginia, and extends to her our fraternal and Masonic recognition, and cordially recommend her to all other Grand Masonic bodies in correspondence with this Grand Lodge.

"2. That the political boundaries of a State being definitely given and decided upon fixes the Masonic jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of that State, except in so far as rights may have vested under charters heretofore lawfully issued.

"3. That the political status of the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley being at this time undetermined, the Grand Lodge of Virginia will, for the present, retain her jurisdiction over such Lodges in said counties as desire to report to this Grand Lodge, but will authorize the opening of no new Lodge in either of said counties until their status is definitely settled; it being understood that the Grand Lodge of West Virginia shall on their part be subject to like restriction.

"4. That inasmuch as the original charters which emanated from this Grand Lodge to the subordinate Lodges in West Virginia have been formally surrendered to this Grand Lodge, but the said subordinate Lodges having earnestly asked that they may be returned to them to be laid up in their archives as mementoes of the past; therefore

"Resolved, That the said subordinate Lodges be permitted to retain the said old charters.

"5. That this Grand Lodge recommend to all of its subordinate Lodges in the territorial limits of West Virginia to surrender their present charters to and ask new charters from the Grand Lodge of West Virginia."

A good report on correspondence is submitted, reviewing the proceedings of thirty-nine Grand Lodges, our own included.

We quote the following from the conclusion of the report:

"Many of the Grand Lodges have found it necessary to legislate specially against the prostitution of Masonry to purposes of private gain, and have prohibited the use of Masonic emblems upon signs or as an advertisement of any kind, and some of them have prohibited the wearing as an article of jewelry of any of the emblems of the Craft. The latter is, perhaps, needlessly severe, but nothing can be more distasteful to the true Mason, or should more explicitly warn him against imposition, than to find that Masonry is used as a lever to influence trade or promote schemes of purely private advantage. As a general rule, the skillful craftsman is careful to avoid those who make merchandise of

Masonry, and the tradesman is apt to learn that his conspicuously displayed Masonic emblem is having an effect quite the reverse of that expected and desired by him.

"The appointment and accrediting of representatives between the Grand Lodges is receiving more favor and becoming more general than heretofore. At present, these representatives being invested with no power nor charged with the performance of any specific duty, their appointment is merely honorary and entirely an act of courtesy. We believe, however, that it does tend in some degree to strengthen the fraternal ties and promote fraternal intercourse, and as such the custom is a good one and worthy of imitation.

"In the matter of the action of the Grand Orient of France in recognizing a spurious body, known as the Supreme Council of Louisiana, now invading the jurisdiction of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in common with our sister Grand Lodges in the United States all Masonic correspondence and fraternal relations between the Grand Lodge of West Virginia and the Grand Orient of France cease and be discontinued, until the said Grand Orient of France shall withdraw its recognition of the body styling itself 'the Supreme Council for the Sovereign and Independent State of Louisiana.'"

Statistics.

Lodges.....	36
Members.....	1,845
Initiated.....	317
Passed.....	270
Raised.....	262
Admitted.....	78
Dimitted.....	84
Rejected.....	114
Suspended.....	47
Reinstated.....	13
Died.....	15

WISCONSIN.

The Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held at Milwaukee, June 14, 1870.

M. W. Gabriel Bouck, Grand Master, presided, and delivered the annual address, which was devoted entirely to matters of local interest. The proceedings also present little noteworthy to other jurisdictions.

The report on correspondence is by Bro. S. Cadwallader, and covers eighty pages, with a summary review of the various Grand Lodge proceedings. Our jurisdiction is noticed. The few comments made are at the close of the report, and are very judicious. We cite the following:

"The legitimacy of negro Masonry in the United States has been invested with additional interest within a few years, and has engaged the attention and challenged the investigation of many Grand Lodges North and South. There is, thus far, a universal agreement that all Lodges of negro Masons in the United States are clandestine; that to legislate against negro Masonry, by any general law founded on race or color, would be unmasonic, and that the question of admitting negroes to membership in Masonic Lodges is one of expediency, which each subordinate Lodge must decide for itself." * * *

"The propriety and lawfulness of suspending or expelling Masons for non-payment of Lodge dues is likely to be a future theme of discussion, and several Grand Lodges have substantially committed themselves against the practice, expressing the belief that non-payment of dues should only work forfeiture of Lodge privileges, without cutting the delinquent off from Masonic charity or burial."

Statistics.

Master Masons.....	8,944
Fellow Crafts.....	331
Entered Apprentices.....	946
Initiated.....	686
Passed.....	709
Raised.....	746
Admitted.....	293
Dimitted.....	530
Suspended.....	148
Expelled.....	1
Died.....	73
Rejected.....	394
Dues	\$4,083 90

CANADA.

The volume from the Grand Lodge of Canada contains the proceedings of three Special Communications: held at Belleville, Ontario, August 12, 1869; at Montreal, December 1, 1869; and at Odessa, May 16, 1870; and likewise of the Fifteenth Annual Communication, held at Toronto, July 13, 1870. A. A. Stephenson, Grand Master, and Thomas B. Harris, Grand Secretary.

The first Communication was for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Belleville, which was done in due and ancient form.

The second Communication was called "for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary in view of the recent rebellion and secession of certain Lodges and brethren within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and for the transaction of all business that may arise in connection with this matter." At this meeting the Grand Master gave a very lengthy and elaborate account of the circumstances which led to and accompanied the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. His address is too long for quotation entire and to admit of a satisfactory abridgment in the space we can afford to devote to it. The argument is not in accordance with the views generally held in the United States of the principles upon which the limits of Grand Lodge jurisdiction are to be determined. Our own Grand Lodge having acknowledged the Grand Lodge of Quebec upon the recommendation of so eminent a Masonic authority as our late lamented P. G. M. B. B. French, the discussion ceases to interest us, except as a matter of history. Grand Master Stephenson's views were fully sustained by the report of a committee to which his address was referred, and the report was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

The Communication at Odessa was for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of an Episcopal church.

At the Fifteenth Annual Communication the Grand Master made an interesting address, giving an account of his official acts during the year then past. He mentions with pleasure visits paid to the Grand Lodges of New Jersey and New York, the latter visit being on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple in New York city. The larger portion of the address is taken up with the discussion of the Quebec difficulty.

The Grand Lodge adopted a congratulatory resolution on the accession of the Right Honorable the Earl de Gray and Ripon to the Grand Mastership of the Grand Lodge of England, and a resolution of respect for the retiring Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland.

The following is an extract from the report of the board of general purposes on the Grand Orient of France:

"The board having had before it a circular letter from the Grand Orient of France, announcing a declaration agreed to at the general assembly, held 8th July, 1869, 'that neither color, race, nor religion is a barrier to the entrance of a profane into the Masonic family,' the Grand Secretary was directed to acknowledge the receipt of the circular, and to reply that no distinction of race,

color, or religion has ever been recognized as a qualification for initiates by the Grand Lodge of Canada.

"It was moved by M.: W.: Bro. W. M. Wilson, seconded by M.: W.: Bro. T. Douglas Harrington,

"That the Grand Lodge of Canada, although still adhering to the conclusions contained in the first and second clauses of the report, adopted at the Special Emergent Meeting, held at the city of Montreal, on the 1st of December last, but having no desire to assert sovereignty over a province in which the majority of the Lodges and so large a majority of the brethren have already declared their desire for separation, and actuated by the true spirit of Masonry, hereby recognizes the Grand Lodge of Quebec as a sister Grand Lodge, and cordially extends to her the righthand of fellowship; reserving, however, full control and authority over those Lodges in the Province of Quebec which still desire to continue their connection with the Grand Lodge, and requiring also on their behalf a full recognition of all their rights and Masonic privileges.

"Several members of Grand Lodge spoke in favor of and others against the amendment, and, the question having been fully and maturely considered,

"The amendment was submitted to a vote of Grand Lodge, and was declared *lost* by a very large majority."

The committee on correspondence submitted a report on the proceedings of forty-six sister Grand Lodges, our own for 1869 among the number.

On the Louisiana question the committee say:

"We see in the volumes before us that hundreds of pages are devoted to this subject. Our limits will not allow us to reproduce them, and we decline making any remark on the merits of the case, the substance of which is contained in the above few lines. Nearly all the American Grand Lodges sympathize with that of Louisiana, and although a few, inspired perhaps by that charity which 'still hopes the best,' have deferred action for the present, many have *resolved* that all fraternal relations between them respectively and the Grand Orient of France shall cease until the latter retraces her steps."

Our little jurisdiction comes in for the following first-rate notice:

"The addresses of the Grand Master, although the subject-matters of them are almost entirely local, breathe a spirit of that charity which

"Glows with social tenderness,
And feels for all mankind."

"The review of foreign correspondence is from the pen of P.: G.: M.: Stansbury; it embraces twenty-nine Continental Grand Lodges, (Canada for 1868 included,) and thirteen European Grand Lodges. It is an elaborate work, and would well repay perusal by any one wishing to be posted in general information. The review of the European Lodges is pre-eminently so, more full of historical facts than of passing events; the matter extracted is the *pith*, not the *sapwood* of the subject brought forward, and, as a crowning characteristic, the work is not interspersed with *egotisms* nor any *nose-poking propensities* on the part of the writer, as if *he* were to be looked to as the *ne plus ultra* in saying what Lodges should do and what they should not; in fact, we feel sorry that Bro. Stansbury does not sometimes express an opinion, because we believe if he did it would be about right."

On the question of physical qualifications the committee observe:

"If the Levitical law is to be taken for one part, it must be taken in full; but the standard is rather high. 'Hale and sound, not deformed or dismembered,' is all that need be required. A profane has neither the right nor the power to force admission, and we believe that every Lodge has absolute power to make her qualifications as high as she chooses; but we deny that any Lodge has the right to bring them below the landmark. Admitting a candidate incapable of *doing* the required work is a gross inconsistency. A man with bodily defects or ailments, which clearly would render him impotent or sickly, or bring premature death,—such a one would not only be a 'useless member,' but a pauper on the Fraternity; and it is much to be feared that many of the 'halt and lame'

knock at the door from the selfish motive of pecuniary advantage to themselves or families, which motive is, in itself, a proper ground for rejection, if it can be known."

We extract the following from the conclusion of this excellent report:

"Where we have introduced any remarks of our own we beg leave to assure those who may differ from us that they are made in a fraternal spirit, and that we accord the same freedom of thought to them which we claim for ourselves. In the volumes we have perused, we find much that proclaims, at first sight, that Masons are no better than other men; but when we reflect that we have been reading a year's history of half a million of the fallen sons of Adam, and they under the strict surveillance of six thousand vigilance committees, each committee the executive of a stringent code of laws, founded on stern justice, with precious little of the element of mercy, and every *false step* carefully registered; if we had the same chance of examining the conduct of the *same number* of other men, we would be forced to exclaim, 'Hail! glorious Masonry, that ever makes us great and free!'

"Let us, nevertheless, still press onward and upward, remembering that each of us is now in the quarry, preparing ourselves as living stones for the spiritual Temple, and will soon have to present our stone with our own distinctive mark upon it. Let us carefully attend to our *restle-board*, and apply our tools; we have our chisel and mallet to break off the rough corners, our compass to keep our passions within due bounds, the square of virtue to square our actions, the plumb-line of sincerity to balance them, the golden rule to measure them, and the *Chief Corner-stone* for our pattern; and when, on the level of time, we go home with our work, may stone answer stone, and joint answer joint, and no rotten stone be thrown over the wall. *So mote it be.*"

Statistics of the returns of Lodges for the year ending June 24, 1870, as far as heard from.

Lodges working under warrants.....	229
Initiations reported.....	1,248
Passings.....	1,056
Raisings ".....	998
Joinings ".....	331
Resignations ".....	519
Deaths ".....	69
Suspensions for non-payment of dues.....	117
Suspended for unmasonic conduct.....	16
Expulsions.....	3
Restorations.....	48
Members in good standing.....	9,991
Receipts from Lodges for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1869, for fees, dues, etc.....	9,683 48

Assets of Grand Lodge, as per Grand Treasurer's statement to June 30, 1870.....	35,944 96
Masonic asylum fund, as reported June 30, 1870.....	5,232 31
	<hr/> \$41,177 27

We present the following circular in justice to the claims of our Canadian brethren, and that they may have the benefit of their own presentation of their view of the controversy with the Grand Lodge of Quebec:

"GRAND LODGE OF A. F. AND A. M. OF CANADA,

"GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HAMILTON, September 24, 1870.

"To the M. W. Grand Master, officers, and brethren
of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia:

"On the 25th October last I had the honor, by command of the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, to address to you a circular, bringing to

the notice of your Grand Lodge the existence of a rebellious and seditious movement by certain brethren in the Province of Quebec, having for its object the establishing of a second Grand Lodge within our territorial jurisdiction, the supreme control over which has been recognized and accorded to the Grand Lodge of Canada by every Grand Lodge in the world; and announcing that a circular, containing full and complete information in regard to this most unma-sonic and unconstitutional movement, was in course of preparation, to be sent to all Grand Lodges in friendly and fraternal correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Canada.

"On the 1st December last the Grand Lodge of Canada assembled in the city of Montreal, in Special Communication, to consider the questions arising out of this movement. The address of the M.: W.: the Grand Master, containing a full statement of the seditious movement, and of the steps taken by him to prevent the evils to Freemasonry which, it was felt, must flow from it; and also a copy of the resolutions of Grand Lodge, affirming its Masonic jurisdiction over all parts of the territory embraced in the old Province of Canada, and refusing recognition to the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, were duly forwarded to all the Grand Lodges in communication with this Grand Lodge.

"That some Grand Lodges have, notwithstanding the facts stated in these documents, and without any reference to the Grand Lodge of Canada, whose territorial jurisdiction they had already formally acknowledged, extended recognition to and entered into friendly correspondence with the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, has led to the belief that the grounds upon which recognition has been withheld by the Grand Lodge of Canada, and upon which they believe it ought also to be withheld by other Grand Lodges, has not been sufficiently fully stated, and therefore not sufficiently understood.

"I am, therefore, commanded by the M.: W.: the Grand Master of Canada, to draw your attention to the proceedings of this Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication in July, and to the reasons which governed that decision, in the hope that, upon maturer consideration, recognition may not be further extended to a body which has, of its own mere motion, presumed to usurp the authority and invade the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

"At the Annual Communication, held in the city of Toronto, on the 13th July and two following days, the subject was again discussed, with the object of arriving at a correct decision. The Grand Master, in his annual address, submitted a record of proceedings had since the Special Communication; this record showing that, in the case of Lodges which had withdrawn from their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Canada, the vote had in many cases not been unanimous, it being, on the contrary, the fact, that generally a larger number of members than, by the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Canada, is authorized to hold the warrant, and continue the work of the Lodge, pretested against the action of the majority; and showing, moreover, that no less than *eighteen* out of the thirty-two Lodges formerly holding warrants from the Grand Lodge of Canada still retained their allegiance to it; and in the conclusion of his address submitting the following as the questions to be decided:

"There remains, however, this vitally important question to be considered: What is to be done in the present position of affairs? The question is one which is more easily asked than answered, and its consideration may well occasion anxiety in the mind of every member of Grand Lodge. The determination arrived at in this case will be viewed with interest throughout both continents, and its influence will be felt far and wide. Grand Lodge sovereignty is in reality upon its trial, and the Masonic world are looking on with deep concern. The line of action adopted now will not only be fraught with momentous consequences to ourselves, but will exercise an immense influence, for good or for evil, upon the future of Freemasonry in other countries. It becomes us, then, to consider well what that action should be, so that no false step may be taken which might prove injurious to Freemasonry, and be a source of regret to us for years to come. Entertaining, as I do, a firm conviction that the conclusions arrived at in December last were based upon correct Masonic principle, I

cannot be expected to concur with those who are ready to yield everything for the sake of peace, or even a questionable expediency; nor can I bring my mind to believe that Grand Lodge organizations ought to be tossed about, *swept away, or destroyed*, at the whim or caprice of statesmen or politicians, whenever they may find it convenient or necessary to make even such alterations as were made here about three years ago. This would, in my humble opinion, be placing the fate and destiny of Grand Lodges in the hands of men who may not even be members of our Order. Look at the question from another point of view. Suppose the local governments and legislatures of these four provinces to be abolished, and the business of the Dominion to be intrusted to only one government—a mere legislative union in fact—would it be necessary, then, (or possible, if necessary,) to disorganize the Grand Lodges existing at that time within the Dominion, and form only one Grand Lodge for the entire territory? Certainly not. Yet this is the exact converse of the proposition so boldly advanced, and so strenuously urged by many well-intentioned, though, in my judgment, mistaken brethren.

"This address was referred to the board of general purposes, a body composed of the leading members of Grand Lodge, and which had been chosen before the Quebec movement was inaugurated, and therefore without any possible reference to it; and, after a very careful consideration of the whole subject, the following resolutions were reported to Grand Lodge for its adoption:

"1. That, in the opinion of Grand Lodge, nothing has occurred to justify a departure from the principles unanimously adopted by it at its Special Communication, held at Montreal on the 1st December last, affirming the full Masonic occupation of the territory over which it has exercised jurisdiction since its formation.

"2. That, instead of the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec attracting to itself the Lodges working in that province, the number of Lodges remaining loyal to the Grand Lodge of Canada is the same as in December last.

"3. That, in justice to these loyal Lodges, the Grand Lodge of Canada ought not to withdraw that protection over them which was guaranteed when their formation was warranted, and which protection can only be made permanent and assured by a continued assertion by the Grand Lodge of Canada of its jurisdiction over every part of its territory.

"4. That in view of the large number of Lodges in that part of the territory of Grand Lodge in which exclusive jurisdiction is claimed by the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, who still desire to maintain their allegiance to Grand Lodge, it is not desirable, on grounds of expediency, to withdraw from the exercise of jurisdiction in the usurped province.

"5. That Grand Lodge trusts that more full discussion and consideration will remove the difficulties which now unhappily prevail, and restore the full authority of the Grand Lodge of Canada over all Masonic Lodges within its jurisdiction.

"6. That Grand Lodge regrets that certain Grand Lodges, upon imperfect knowledge, as it assumes, have extended a recognition to the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec.

"7. That in abstaining for the present from the exercise of its right of expulsion of brethren who have been summoned to show cause at this Annual Communication why they should not be expelled, Grand Lodge is influenced only by a desire to avoid any step which might possibly retard the restoration of Masonic harmony within its jurisdiction.

"The first two of these resolutions were adopted unanimously. And even the amendment moved by M. W. Bro. Wilson, Past Grand Master, to extend recognition on grounds of expediency, declared in terms that the Grand Lodge still adhered 'to the conclusions contained in the first and second clauses of the report adopted at the special Emergent Communication held at the city of Montreal on the 1st December last,' which two clauses were as follows:

"1. That the Province of Quebec has been fully occupied, Masonically, since 1855, and is still so occupied by the Grand Lodge of Canada.

"2. That the Province of Quebec being fully occupied, masonically, by the

Grand Lodge of Canada, the formation of a second Grand Lodge within such territory is illegal and unconstitutional, so long as such occupation continues.'

"It is important to bear this feature of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada at its last Annual Communication in mind, for the reason that some importance has been attached to the fact that the amendment was moved by so distinguished a Freemason as M.: W.: Bro. W. M. Wilson, and seconded by an equally distinguished Freemason, M.: W.: Bro. T. D. Harrington. Both those illustrious brethren distinctly affirmed the illegality and unconstitutionality of the proceedings connected with the formation of the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, the memoranda prepared by M.: W.: Bro. T. D. Harrington, and appended hereto, being very decided upon this point. And as recognition from foreign Grand Lodges can only be based upon the presumed legality of the body recognized, it ought surely to have some weight with such Grand Lodges, that upon this point the Grand Lodge of Canada, after the fullest consideration, is unanimous.

"Much of the difficulty connected with a full understanding of this question arises from misapprehension as to the effect of the British-American act uniting the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. It has been assumed, in all arguments in favor of the legality of the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, that that act changed the political boundaries of the old Province of Canada, over which the Grand Lodge of Canada has exercised recognized authority and jurisdiction since the year 1855; and with this assumption, and upon the argument (by no means applicable to the present case) that political and Masonic boundaries should be coterminous, there has been too great a readiness to accept as legal, and as entitled to recognition, the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec. It is important, therefore, that a few facts in connection with this feature of the case should be submitted.

"The old Province of Canada was the result of a union of the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, affected by an act of the Imperial Parliament in 1840. But while the two provinces were thus united under one government and one legislature, the autonomy of each province was preserved. By the very terms of the union act that autonomy was recognized. No longer Upper Canada and Lower Canada, they were declared to be Canada West and Canada East. Their boundaries, so far at least as the dividing line between them was concerned, were defined. Each province had its particular system of laws and judiciary, its separate municipal and educational institutions. Each session of the legislature witnessed as many (often more) laws passed restricted in their operations to a single province than to the two combined. They were, in fact, two distinct provinces as to all local questions, as much as they are under confederation to-day; the difference being that now their local laws are enacted in a local legislature, instead of a united one. The boundaries, however, have in no way been changed; the old union having had in it more of the federal than of the legislative character.

"It was under these circumstances, and at a time when there were separate provincial Grand Lodges for the two provinces, that the Grand Lodge of Canada was formed. It was formed after a conference between the Masons of Canada East with those of Canada West, at a time when either, on the principle of political and Masonic boundaries being coterminous, might have formed a Grand Lodge for themselves. *They waived in that act all right to plead afterwards this doctrine as a justification for a violent separation of the union thus effected.* All the Grand Lodges in the world have recognized the Grand Lodge of Canada as having jurisdiction over the entire Provinces of Canada West and Canada East, and that jurisdiction had never been questioned until an act of the Imperial Parliament changed the names, but did not in any way alter the boundaries of the two provinces. And upon this point it may not be inappropriate to say, that some confusion has arisen in the discussion of this question, from the circumstance of the Dominion being called 'Canada.' Suppose, as was at one time proposed, that the new Dominion had been called 'Acadia,' or 'British America,' or any other name—(and there were many names proposed at the time the union

act was under discussion)—and that the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec had continued to be known by their old names of Canada West and Canada East, will any one pretend that there could have been the slightest ground for the attack which has been made upon the Grand Lodge of Canada on account of this act of confederation? And if not, how can it be contended now that the mere accident of name, without any change of boundary, has curtailed the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada?

"The contention of the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, in claiming recognition, goes much further than affirming this principle of Masonic and political boundaries being conterminous. It goes the length of declaring that an act of Parliament, passed without the interference of Freemasons, for they are forbidden in their character as such to meddle in politics, may, without any direct reference to Masonic matters, destroy a Grand Lodge altogether. If that contention be justified, then, since the thirtieth day of June, 1867, (the Dominion of Canada having been proclaimed on the 1st July of that year,) there has been no Grand Lodge of Canada. If Quebec was Masonically unoccupied territory, then was Ontario similarly unoccupied, and every Lodge in either was subject to no Masonic authority; the Grand Lodge from which they held their warrants having ceased to exist. There is no reason why Quebec, any more than Ontario, should be considered Masonically unoccupied. The Grand Lodge of Canada has no stated location. The place of its meeting is movable, being fixed by a vote of the majority at each annual communication. If the residence of the Grand Master be taken to establish the locality, then Quebec and not Ontario was the seat of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master being resident in that province, and the last annual communication before the formation of the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec having been held in one of its cities—Montreal. Both provinces, therefore, if either, were unoccupied territory; and both, if either, were entitled to establish a Grand Lodge independently of the Grand Lodge of Canada; while, assuredly, this existing Grand Lodge, so long as there were a sufficient number of subordinate Lodges willing to do so, could retain its actual status and existence. We should thus have the anomaly of three Grand Lodges claiming to exercise supreme authority over the same and parts of the same territory; and all this in consequence of an act of Parliament, which in no way altered political boundaries, but simply changed the names of existing provinces.

"It has been urged that the existence of Grand Lodges in two of the provinces of the Dominion, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, justifies the action of the brethren of the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec in invading the territory of the Grand Lodge of Canada. It is scarcely worth while to notice at any length this argument. The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia was formed before confederation, and therefore it simply retains the position which it had attained, of an independent Masonic jurisdiction. New Brunswick was Masonically unoccupied; and, upon the principle which has been contended for by the Grand Lodge of Canada, an act of Parliament could in no way alter its position in this respect. Being Masonically unoccupied, it was perfectly competent for the Lodges there to meet and form a Grand Lodge, and this they did. But how can their action be said to have reduced the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, when Canada never claimed or exercised any jurisdiction or authority over either of these two provinces?

"I have deemed it important to deal thus fully with the argument upon which the formation of this so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec has been attempted to be justified, viz, that the act of the Imperial Parliament, constituting the Dominion of Canada, rendered the Province of Quebec Masonically unoccupied territory. But there is another and, in some respects, a more potent reason why this so-called Grand Lodge should be declared irregular, and why, therefore, recognition should not be extended to it; and that reason is, that its formation was illegal, according to all the best authorities on Masonic jurisprudence. M. W. Bro. Dr. Mackey, in his work on 'The Principles of Masonic Law,' under the head of 'The Mode of Organizing Grand Lodges,' lays down two distinct principles: the first, that 'a mass meeting of the Fraternity of any State is incompetent to

organize a Grand Lodge;' and the second, 'that three Lodges, in any territory where a Grand Lodge does not already exist, may unite in convention and organize a Grand Lodge. It will then be necessary that these Lodges should surrender the warrants under which they had been previously working, and take out new warrants from the Grand Lodge which they have constituted.' The meeting which was held on the 20th October last, and out of which sprang the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, was, to all intents and purposes, a mass meeting of Masons. I am informed that, as to a large number of the Lodges professedly represented at it, no resolution authorizing such representation had been passed by the Lodge, and no notice had been given by summons to the members of any Lodge that so important a subject as a change of allegiance was to be considered; and, in the case of Lodges whose members were supposed to be averse to any change being made, no notification of any kind was sent that a convention was to be held. If my information upon this point is correct, then the meeting was practically 'a mass meeting of the Fraternity,' and therefore incompetent to form a Grand Lodge. But, whatever may be the exact state of the case on this point, there can be no doubt upon the second. Up to this moment, the 24th September, 1870, no single Lodge concerned in the formation of the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec has surrendered the warrant under which it had been previously working, and therefore, according to the well-established law governing the formation of Grand Lodges, this so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec has been irregularly formed and is not entitled to recognition.

"Desiring to make this statement as brief as possible, I shall not refer at any length to the argument which is used in favor of the recognition of the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, viz, that for peace sake it is better that it should be recognized. That, I am bound to believe, is an element which cannot for one moment be permitted to enter into the question of recognition by any foreign Grand Lodge. It is a question of the internal government of the Craft within this jurisdiction, and belongs entirely to the Grand Lodge of Canada itself. At the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, after the fullest discussion of the question, it was determined, by an overwhelming majority, that the interests of Freemasonry in Canada would be best subserved, that permanent peace would be best secured, by withholding recognition from the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec. At that meeting there was a fuller representation of Lodges than has occurred since the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada; that representation included as large a delegation from the Lodges in the Province of Quebec as has ever attended a Communication of Grand Lodge held so far west as Toronto; and the decision, prompted solely by a regard for the interests of the Craft, and arrived at only after the most mature deliberation, and at the earnest solicitation of the representatives of our Lodges in Quebec, who implored Grand Lodge not to abandon them in their loyal devotion to it, assuring it that peace and harmony were much more likely to be restored by withholding recognition, I am not without hope that, if the Grand Lodges of the world will only act towards the Grand Lodge of Canada in that spirit of brotherly regard which prompted them in their first recognition of it, and will leave the settlement of Canadian difficulties to Canadian Freemasons themselves, this unfortunate schism will soon cease, and harmony and brotherly love will speedily be restored to the jurisdiction.

"Yours, faithfully and fraternally,

THOS. B. HARRIS,
"Grand Secretary."

[L. S.]

We have received the following circular:

"GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC, A. F. A. M.,

"OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,

"RICHMOND, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

"DOMINION OF CANADA, January 21, 1870.

"To the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of

Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia.

"M.: W.: GRAND MASTER, OFFICERS, AND BRETHREN: I have the honor to

communicate to you the following additional information concerning the Grand Lodge of Quebec:

"1st. At the dates affixed, the five Lodges mentioned below declared their adherence to this Grand Lodge, viz, 'The Clarenceville' Lodge, Clarenceville, District of Bedford, No. 152, reg. of 'Grand Lodge of Canada,' (still so-called) on November 16.

"'The Albion' Lodge, city of Quebec, No. 17, reg. of the United Grand Lodge of England, on the late festival of St. John the Evangelist, at its *one hundred and nineteenth anniversary*.

"'The Harrington' Lodge, city of Quebec, No. 49, reg. of 'Canada,' on the same day as the preceding.

"'The Hoyle' Lodge, Lacolle, district of Montreal, No. 60, reg. of 'Canada,' on the 4th January instant.

"'The Chateauguay' Lodge, Huntingdon, district of Montreal, No. 208, reg. of 'Canada,' on the 6th January instant.

"2d. Information has been received by me that two other Lodges of different Grand Registers are at present arranging to take the same action as the above.

"3d. It is confidently expected that the time is not far distant when the few remaining Lodges will also *voluntarily* declare their adherence to the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

"4th. It is with profound satisfaction that I have the honor further to report, that at its late Communication, on the 11th instant, the M.: W.: the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia extended fraternal recognition to this Grand Lodge as a sister Grand Lodge.

"5th. It now becomes my painful duty further to inform you, that at an early day I will cause to be forwarded to your Grand body a refutation of the principal part of the published proceedings of the 'Grand Lodge of Canada,' at a Special Communication held on December 1, 1869; and an exposure of the conduct of a few of its officials, anent the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and those who co-operated in its formation.

"With the best wishes for the prosperity of your Grand Lodge, I have the honor to be, M.: W.: sir, officers and brethren, yours, fraternally,

"J. H. GRAHAM,

*Grand Master of G. L. of Quebec.

"Attest:

"EDSON KEMP, *Grand Secretary*."

[L. S.]

QUEBEC.

We have also received a newspaper report of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, held at Montreal, in the Masonic Chambers, October 21, 1870.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form by the M.: W.: Bro. J. H. Graham, L.L.D., first Grand Master of the Province of Quebec, assisted by R.: W.: Bro. M. R. Meigs, M.D., P.M., as Grand Senior Warden; V.: W.: Bro. J. Dunbar, as Junior Grand Warden; R.: W.: Bro. Rev. C. P. Reid, M. A., Chaplain; R.: W.: Bro. Edson Kemp, B. A., B. C. L., W. M., Secretary, and the other subordinate officers.

The hall was crowded with visitors and deputies.

The following foreign Lodges were also represented: Texas, New Hampshire, Maine, and the District of Columbia.

We present the following extracts from the address of the Grand Master:

"On the 21st January I directed the Grand Secretary to distribute, as above, a brief additional note, chiefly regarding the adhesion of several excellent Lodges of different registries, our recognition by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and the general prosperity of this Grand body.

"And on account of the very unfraternal efforts of certain officials of the Grand Lodge of 'Canada' to prejudice our cause among sister Grand Lodges, and to rectify the many incorrect statements contained in a voluminous report of an emergent communication of that 'Grand Lodge,' held on December 1, and which

was circulated world-wide; and because of the impracticability of sending autograph replies to the numerous letters of inquiry received from almost every part of the Masonic world, I prepared and caused to be printed and circulated a detailed and somewhat complete 'statement concerning the Grand Lodge of Quebec,' containing a narrative of some of the leading events preceeding and subsequent to its formation, refuting some of the arguments that had been brought forward against it, and citing some of the precedents, customs, usages, and constitutions of our Order, in favor of the rightful existence, regular formation, and supreme authority of this Grand Lodge in and for the Province of Quebec. I believe it has not been shown that there is a single material error (other than typographical) in either 'the statement' or 'the address;' and it will be of no little interest for you to learn that not a few eminent juris-consults, Masonic authors, leading journalists, and other learned brethren in many parts of the world have, by letter and otherwise, been pleased, most fraternally, to express their commendation of the spirit and substance of our printed documents, and also to give the gratifying assurance that the facts and arguments therein were to them an end of all controversy anent the Grand Lodge of Quebec." * * *

RECOGNITION BY NINE GRAND LODGES.

"It is with profound satisfaction that I have the honor to inform you that I have been officially notified that this Grand Lodge has been fraternally recognized and heartily welcomed into the great sisterhood of Grand Lodges by the nine following important Grand bodies, namely: the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, the Grand Lodges of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Nebraska; by the Grand Lodge of the Province of Nova Scotia, and by the Grand Lodge of the Territory of Nevada.

"The especial gratitude of the Grand Lodge of Quebec is due, and with your sanction is hereby tendered, to these sister Grand Lodges.

"Some of the reports of these and of other Grand bodies in favor of this Grand Lodge are documents of great research and marked ability. These, together with the addresses of several Grand Masters, and of other eminent brethren, and the articles and editorials of rare learning in many of the leading Masonic periodicals, both in the Old World and in the New, will become future standards of appeal on nearly every question pertaining to Grand Lodge organization and jurisprudence. All these brethren will, I trust, be pleased to accept the hearty fraternal thanks of this Grand Lodge."

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

"I have appointed the following distinguished brethren as Grand representatives of this Grand Lodge *near* their respective Grand Lodges, and I have no doubt that you will heartily ratify and confirm the same: R. W. Bro. H. J. Martin, *near* the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia," &c. * * *

"I have also received official information that the following able brethren have been appointed Grand representatives *near* this Grand Lodge: R. W. Bro. W. B. Colby, from the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia," &c. * *

DECLARATION OF SUPREMACY.

"Having duly confirmed the minutes of the convention of Lodges that formed this, the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and having solemnly ratified and adopted all acts and proceedings had at its organization, it is now fitting and desirable, and in accordance with the general custom of the Craft under similar circumstances, that this Grand Lodge declare its sovereign independence, and its right to undivided supremacy and exclusive Masonic jurisdiction within the Province of Quebec." * * *

PUBLIC DIVINE SERVICE AND BANQUET.

"In accordance with a goodly custom of the fathers at their annual and other assemblies, and in consonance with the well-known wishes of many of the offi-

cers and members of this Grand Lodge, and with a profound sense of our duty and privilege as a Grand Lodge of Freemasons publicly to acknowledge the Most High, it has been arranged to have public divine service conducted by several of our reverend brethren, and to have an appropriate discourse delivered by the Grand Chaplain, who has kindly consented to perform that important duty; and I am also sure that you will unite in expressing your gratification that it has also been arranged to have the Grand Lodge banquet conducted on total abstinence principles.

HON. B. B. FRENCH.

"It is my sad duty to announce to the Grand Lodge that M.: W.: Bro. the Hon. Benjamin Brown French, of Washington, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, is no more. He died on the twelfth day of August last, universally beloved. His funeral obsequies and the other tributes to his memory were grandly commemorative of his exalted worth. In sad but grateful remembrance of this renowned prince in our Israel, the illustrious and faithful friend of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, I beg to suggest that this Lodge be draped in mourning throughout this Grand Lodge communication." * * *

"After the closing of the Grand Lodge the Junior Grand Warden's gavel was supreme. The brethren then adjourned to the "Carlton," kept by Bro. Martin, for dinner, than whom few hosts could better have done justice to the occasion.

"The dinner was complimentary to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and the expenses were borne by the Freemasons of the Montreal Lodges who have acknowledged the Grand Lodge of Quebec. The Lodges which have so done are the majority. About one hundred and twenty sat down, under the presidency of W.: Bro. John Helder Isaacson, who ably filled the duties of the chair. The usual loyal toasts were proposed, and although the dinner was, a thing unusual among Freemasons, a 'teetotal' one, it did not prevent their jollity nor their warm expressions of devotedness to the queen and the royal family. The toast of the evening, 'The Grand Master of Quebec,' was received with immense enthusiasm. The reply of R.: W.: Bro. Graham was eloquent, and he expressed himself desirous of a restoration of peace and harmony with the Grand Lodge of Quebec. The entertainment was enlivened with songs, and a happier meeting was rarely ever witnessed. The Grand Lodge meets again for business at nine this morning and in the evening at seven o'clock; the brethren will muster for divine service at the church of St. James the Apostle."

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

We condense the report on foreign Grand Lodges from the admirable report on correspondence of the New York committee, of which Bro. John W. Simons is chairman.

ENGLAND.

"The principal event of the year was the vote of the Grand Lodge, by which the title and rank of Past Grand Master was conferred on the Prince of Wales.

"On a motion to recognize the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia as an independent body the vote was unanimous. We presume that among Americans there will hardly be any division of sentiment as to the propriety of the conclusion reached by our English brethren.

"A testimonial to the building committee, who had overlooked the building, decoration, and furnishing of the hall, was ordered, in the shape of a group of medallion portraits, placed in the hall at an expense of about \$2,000.

"At the quarterly meeting in December the Prince of Wales was formally received and invested with the insignia of his rank as Past Grand Master.

"The Earl of Zetland, having concluded twenty-six years' service as Grand Master, and four additional as Pro. Grand Master under the Duke of Sussex,

announced his desire to be relieved from further service, and asked that he might not again be put in nomination from the office.

"His desire was acceded to, and the Earl de Gray and Ripon, who has long served as Deputy Grand Master, was nominated for Grand Master."

FRANCE.

"In view of the relations at present existing between the Grand Orient of France and the Grand Lodges of the American continent, we confine our notice to such matters only as may be considered to bear upon the point at issue.

"We remark incidentally that the annual communication of the Grand Orient had been put off from May to July, by order of the Grand Master, on account of an exciting political agitation, the desire being to let every brother have full liberty to exercise his rights at the ballot-box and to keep Masonry apart from politics. The wisdom of this proceeding cannot be doubted, and the act of the Grand Master must be approved. But the thought suggests itself, whether a little of the same consideration might not be extended to brethren not under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient, and who, with equal sincerity, strive to widen the gulf of separation between Masonry and political agitation.

"The subject-matter of our difference was introduced on the first day of the session by a brother from Havre, who, referring to the suspension of relations by the Grand Lodge of New York, requested that the matter might be taken into immediate consideration. The Grand Master said in reply: 'This is neither the time nor place for such consideration; the subject will have my careful consideration.'

"The next day attention was drawn to the question by another member, who again called the attention of the Grand Orient and the Grand Master to the sad difficulty existing between the great Masonic powers of New York and New Orleans,' and urged the intervention of French Masonry to put a stop to it.

"The 'President of the Council' then explained the situation in this wise:

"A few years since there was found in New Orleans a Mason, a Frenchman, Bro. Chassaingnac, who had openly broken through this custom, so contrary to our principles. Elevated to the position of President of the Supreme Council of Louisiana, he had called around him, without any distinction, men of all religions, nationalities, and races, seeking in each only those qualities which are moral and intellectual, and in so doing he has offended the majority of the Masonic powers of America. Bro. Chassaingnac, in the name of the Supreme Council, had sought an alliance with the Grand Orient of France. The Grand Master had been in no haste to respond. He had received protests against the establishment of this Supreme Council, but he had considered it important to be assured that this new Masonic power possessed the conditions of vitality. Still the request of Bro. Chassaingnac had to be answered, and after a reasonable time had elapsed the Grand Master ordered an examination of the question. A report by Bro. Hermitte, inserted in the Bulletin, and conclusive as to the evidence solicited, had been approved by the Grand Master, and it was for this reason that the Grand Lodge of New York to-day prohibits all communication between its constituents and the Masons of France. Such is the question, such is the situation. It will be examined with care, but at the same time with that firmness which the Grand Orient of France has already displayed in breaking off all relations with the Grand Orient of Brazil on account of the question of slavery."

"It will be seen that the real question is not even hinted at by the President of the Council, while the speaker preceding him evidently misunderstood the whole matter. The American Grand Lodges have taken offense, not at the fact that Chassaingnac and his organization have called around them all or any men, but because they have established Lodges in flagrant violation of the rights of the already established and recognized Grand Lodge of Louisiana; because the Grand Orient, in aiding and abetting this invasion of the territory of one Grand Lodge, declares its readiness to invade the territory of every other Grand Lodge. On this single ground, without any other whatever, the American Grand Lodges have made common cause, and with cordial unanimity joined hands against any

and all comers in defense of their right to govern Masonry in their respective jurisdictions without interference from any quarter. They have assumed this defense as the very citadel of their existence; for, admit that the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge may be invaded with impunity, that subordinate Lodges may be established there without its authority and consent, and the whole system of Grand Lodge government crumbles to dust; and not only this, but the organization of Masonry on this continent would be thrown into chaos, and all the labor of a century be given to the winds. As we have repeatedly said, in discussing this subject, this is so vital a question, that we cannot allow it to be approached with hostile intent without at once calling out our ultimate powers of resistance, and drawing an impassable line between all who oppose and all who favor our continued existence.

"When the members of the Grand Orient of France come to understand that the doctrine of foreign interference with the established rights of Grand Lodges, as the representatives of the body of the Craft in their several jurisdictions, is aimed as directly at their own existence as at that of every other legally-established Masonic power, they will see that there can be no compromise whatever, and that friendly relations cannot exist, except between powers determined to respect the rights of each other.

"We entertain no doubt that the Grand Orient will upon reflection concede the justice as well as absolute necessity of the American doctrine, and that they will withdraw their recognition of the principle that the jurisdiction of a lawfully-established Grand Lodge may be invaded upon any possible pretext.

"As these lines are being written the Grand Orient is about to hold its annual assembly. At that meeting we expect that the two-edged character of the sword with which they have been playing will be made manifest, measures taken to sheathe it forever, and our old-time relations of amity be resumed.

"At the meeting of 1869, the Grand Orient, under the evident impression that they were taking a step forward in the way of progress, adopted the following declaration:

" 'The Masons under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France, by their legal representatives, at the Annual Communication of 1869, affirm that humanity and Masonry are outraged when color, race, or religion suffice to prevent the entrance of a profane into the great Masonic family.'

" 'The Grand Master is requested to make known this declaration to all foreign Masonic powers, and notify them that now and henceforth the Grand Orient of France dissolves its alliance with any Masonic power which does not adhere to this declaration.'

"There is somewhere a proverb, to the effect that 'one man can lead a horse to water, but a hundred cannot make him drink;' on which principle the Grand Orient will find itself engaged in a bootless effort, if it supposes that the Grand Lodges of the world will be driven to the desired declaration of adhesion under the implied threat. It is to be presumed that the Grand Lodges on this continent will not feel called to declare a principle about which there has, with them, never been any question. They have not made, and cannot lawfully make, any regulation to prevent the application of any candidate, no matter what his race, religion, or color, provided only that the candidate do not, as many of the French Masons are inclined to do, ignore the existence of the true God. Nor can they enforce a regulation, should it be made, to prevent any member of a Lodge from rejecting a candidate on account of race, religion, or color, for the simple reason that, under the law handed down to us from the beginning, a single black ball rejects any application for admission to Masonry; and that black ball being deposited, there is no earthly power that can inquire into the motives of the brother depositing it. The matter always has been, is now, and must remain in the consciences of the brethren; and Grand Lodges cannot be expected to stultify themselves by adopting a declaration which amounts only to the atmospheric pressure necessary to enunciate it. We do not object to the Grand Orient declaring any thing it likes, but we do object to being required to enter upon any subject not within the legitimate sphere of Grand Lodge action.

"Upon reflection, our French brethren will, we trust, conclude to let this matter drop."

GRAND LODGE OF SAXONY.

"The protocols of this Grand Lodge transmitted to us are numbers 86, 87, 88, and 89, respectively, dated April 17, June 17, October 30, 1869, and January 22, 1870.

"The Grand Orient of Mexico having applied through its agent in Germany, Bro. Von Uslar, in Wolfenbüttel, for a closer alliance with the Grand Lodge, it was resolved to postpone action for the present, as the questionable authority of Bro. Von Uslar, as well as the existing relations of the Grand Orient itself, seemed to require further investigation.

"One of the daughter Lodges informs the Grand Lodge that a certain applicant for admission was forever denied initiation in Freemasonry without a ballot. We allude to this case, as this proceeding of the Lodge in Saxony is so greatly at variance with the practice of the Lodges in the United States. We have no means of ascertaining by what process the Lodge arrived at the result.

"A number of communications from the Grand Lodge of Louisiana were read, announcing that she had ceased to hold intercourse with the Grand Orient of France, in consequence of the recognition by the latter of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite in Louisiana. The Grand Lodge, with an expression of regret, ordered the information to be communicated to her daughter Lodges.

"A letter from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, expressing a desire for the appointment of mutual representatives, was referred to the Grand officers.

"The receipt of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for 1869 is acknowledged.

"The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Warnatz, informed the Grand Lodge that the Grand Masters of the Grand Orient of Germany had again met in conference on the sixteenth day of May, 1869, at Dresden. A protocol of their proceedings was laid before the Grand Lodge, the report of which is given in another part of our transactions.

"One of the Lodge representatives stated that his Lodge questioned the right of the Grand Master to attend these meetings, inasmuch as these conferences were no longer of a private character; that assemblies of that nature should be expressly sanctioned by the constitution of the Grand Lodge, and he therefore must reserve the rights of his Lodge in this respect.

"The Grand Master observed, that he regretted that the object and form of these purely consultative meetings should be misconstrued. They were held from a good motive, without statutes, without a permanent presiding officer, without power of adopting resolutions, without credentials or commissions, and therefore the privileges of neither Grand Lodge nor single Lodges could be endangered. Even the Masonic press had not spoken unfavorably of these Grand Master conferences. He himself would continue to participate in these meetings whilst he was holding the office of Grand Master, and as long as the Grand Lodge did not express the wish that he should discontinue his attendance.

"The subject was here dropped, and the Grand Master, on behalf of the German Grand Masters, expressed their thanks for the very cordial reception they had met with during their session at Dresden.

"Protocol No. 86 contains ample extracts from our transactions for 1868, furnished by our representative, R. W. Bro. Von Mensch, which, as usual, are accompanied by his able comments, and for which we are under renewed obligations to him. There is no Mason in Germany who possesses a more extensive knowledge and more correct information of the workings and condition of the royal art in the United States than does our R. W. brother. The Fraternity of this country generally is indebted to him for much of the information that the Grand Orient of Germany possess of the Brotherhood of America.

"He quotes extensively the views expressed by the different Grand Masters

of the Grand Lodges of the United States, as to the legality of the negro Masons in this country, and their admission into the Lodges of the white man, and closes with the following remarks, which have our full approval:

"With these views—as to negro Masons—on the part of the Grand Lodges above quoted, which no doubt are shared by all other Grand Lodges in the United States, the general and insuperable repugnance on the part of the white Masons of the country against the initiation of negroes will be understood and reasonably judged. It is not with them, as it is in Germany, a merely theoretical question, which, in the nature of things on this side of the Atlantic, finds neither realization nor application; the notorious mental incapacity of the negro race, and to a very large extent its immense social and material inferiority, is decisive. Neither must the repugnance to meet with negroes in closed rooms be undervalued, because the physical defect of that race is offensive to one of the senses."

"It is unnecessary to point out to which of the five senses Bro. Von Mensch alludes.

"At the session of the Grand Lodge, October 30, 1869, M.: W.: Bro. Warnatz addressed the brethren in words of deep sorrow at the irreparable loss that had befallen them all in the death of R.: W.: Bro. Erdmann. Dear to him personally through the ties of friendship and brotherhood, he was beloved by all for the kindness of his heart. Forty-two years a Mason, he was buried October 12, 1869, on the anniversary of his initiation. He died at the age of sixty-six. His Masonic worth was fully recognized by the Fraternity generally, and his manifold and superior Masonic accomplishments will long live in the memory of the brethren of Saxony.

"We beg leave to express to our sister of Saxony our sincere condolence and sympathy at the loss of so highly gifted and honored a brother.

"At the session of January 22 Bro. F. A. Eckstein, Master of Apollo Lodge, at Leipsic, was unanimously elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, in place of Bro. Erdmann, deceased.

"The protocols containing full reports of the Lodges affiliated with the Grand Lodge are evidence of their great prosperity."

GRAND LODGE ZU DEN DREI WELTKUGELN, (THREE GLOBES,) AT BERLIN, PRUSSIA.

"We acknowledge the receipt of the protocols of this Grand Lodge, dated March 11, April 29, May 13, and June 24, 1869, accompanied by statistical lists.

"At the session of April 29, the election of Grand officers took place for the triennium, 1869-1872. Bro. Von Messerschmidt was unanimously re-elected Grand Master, and Bro. Bornemann Deputy Grand Master. Bro. Böhme was elected Grand Secretary.

"The Grand Lodge declines to enter into friendly relations with the Grand Orient of Mexico, inasmuch as Masonry in that country did not keep entirely aloof from politics at present.

"The Prince of Wales, having been initiated into Masonry during his visit to Sweden, was made an honorary member of the Grand Lodge of Germany, at Berlin, by the Crown Prince of Prussia.

"The May session, held on the 13th of that month, is the annual session of the Grand Lodge, and is to be attended by the Masters or Deputy Masters of her daughter Lodges. From the protocol we perceive that forty-four active members of the Grand Lodge attended, and only twenty-seven Lodges of the one hundred and eight daughter Lodges located outside of the city of Berlin were represented by their Masters or Deputy Masters.

"The Grand Master, after welcoming the brethren who had assembled to attend the Communication, remarked, that the result of last year's May session had been unfavorably commented upon, particularly by the Masonic press; and that the latter had found fault with the rejection of the largest part of the motions made in the Grand Lodge. If all, or at least a majority, of the brethren present at the sessions of May 7 and 8 of last year were impressed with the

idea that none of the essential parts of Masonry could be changed, no unconditional opposition was thereby intended to such changes and additions, which, corresponding to the enlightenment of the present age, would aid in explaining the aim and means of our Union more unequivocally and with greater clearness than has been heretofore done, and through symbolic forms, &c., would elevate both heart and mind, and make the brethren more susceptible to true Masonry. If a portion of the Masonic press insists that the Lodges of Prussia are under the guardianship of the Grand Lodges, and in our system particularly under that of the Union Directory, and that they were thereby restrained in the independent progress for the better, it only proves that they are entirely unacquainted with the cordial relations existing between our Grand Lodge and the Union Directory, which is closely united therewith, on the one part, and our daughter Lodges on the other part. Both authorities desire only to preserve the most cordial relations between all the members of the Union, to watch over, guide, and assist in the observance of the laws, that the spirit of true Masonry may be continually developed in its votaries with greater force, as the spirit of earnest and moral efforts, &c.

"The Lodge at Gotha also moved to strike out subdivision 1 of section 165 of the statutes, relating to the prohibition to initiate non-Christians in the Prussian Lodges.

"Bro. Von Etzel, of the committee to which the motion was referred, alluded to the report of last year on the subject, and argued against the same, because the Grand Lodge should place herself in an antagonistic position to the edict of October 20, 1798, and that a change was neither attainable nor necessary, as the initiation of non-Christians in the Order was possible through other Lodges, and thus a way to an approach of justice presented itself. He expressed the conviction that the admission of Jews, even if impossible now, would be brought about at some future time, and regretted the motion as inopportune. He also stated that the members of the committee were unanimously in favor of retaining section 165 on the statutes.

Bro. Bretschneider remarked that the original patent of the year 1740 contained nothing requiring a particular faith in order to become a member of the Masonic Union. It was fifty-six years after that, when a restrictive order appeared necessary to the government, then holding a different view, which might be explained, perhaps, as a result of the political excitement then manifesting itself in consequence of the French revolution. A retrograde movement in religious views had also taken place at that time. Now the rejection of Jews was no longer in accordance with the spirit of the age. In admitting them, the best opportunity offered itself to exercise an influence upon them. If Freemasonry is to be universal and an institution that is to concern the whole human race, then the initiation of Jews must be considered admissible.

"Bro. Von Etzel remarked, that the views just expressed were shared by many; the proof, however, that the initiation of Jews was not in contravention of the fundamental law in question was wanting.

"Bro. Franke remarked, that although the royal patent of 1740 did not directly speak of a confession of Christianity, yet the social position then occupied by the Jews excluded them. The adoption of the motion, viz, the initiation of Jews, he would consider the destruction of the patent in question. Such a sacrifice could not be made.

"Bro. Bauer described the social position of the intelligent Jews that were largely represented in his province (Posen) as an honorable and esteemed one. They were admitted to the highest circles. It seemed to be the more oppressive there that they could not be received in our Lodges. In consequence of the resolution adopted last year four Entered Apprentices of the Jewish faith had joined the Lodge *Tempel zur Eintracht* as permanent visitors, and they were held in the highest estimation. He directed attention to the progress that had manifested itself in the system Royal York, whose Grand Master (Bro. Schnackenburg) had declared in a Lodge at Hanover that the question was no longer one of principle, but of time only.

"Bro. Bloem remarked, that he also considered that the initiation of Jews could no longer be refused. He advocated their advance to the *third* degree. The acquirement of the rest of the degrees he did not consider necessary for them. By their initiation he desired to withdraw our Union from attacks that were made upon it because it professed universal love of mankind, as expressed in section 1 of the statutes, and yet excluded Jews. He did not consider it beneficial, according to Christian and Masonic principles, to keep up this barrier in the future.

The Grand Master (Bro. Von Messerschmidt) intimated that there existed peculiar relations and particular difficulties and impediments, *which could not be known to all brethren*, but which, first of all, must be overcome and removed, and that the motion seemed really inopportune at present.

"Bro. Bloem moved its postponement, whereupon Bro. Bretschneider withdrew it.

"Bro. Bretschneider, in answer to a letter published in a Masonic journal, makes the following reply, under date of November 28, 1869:

"In regard to your request to make known the peculiar relations, particular obstacles and difficulties, which Grand Master Bro. Von Messerschmidt, at the session of the Grand Lodge in May last, intimated exist against the admission of non-Christians to Freemasonry, I reply, that I do not consider myself authorized to publish the same even in a Masonic journal, as all present at the time were enjoined to keep these particulars strictly secret. They were not even entered upon the protocol."

"If the organization of the Grand Lodge Three Globes is taken into consideration, the rejection of the proposition for a full representation of the daughter Lodges will not be at all surprising. As Bro. Von Etzel, the chairman of committee to which the resolutions were referred, remarked: 'The Grand Lodge did not wish to be, nor should she be, a Lodge of representatives, but simply a mother Lodge. This right she claims to have derived from the fact that all her daughter Lodges were chartered by her, and that she is not their creature.'

"This state of affairs may continue for a time longer, but eventually the change will and must come. Just as the peoples of the world gradually assert their rights of being heard and consulted in their respective governments, just so will the Masons of Prussia assert their rights of being properly represented in their Grand Lodges.

"And as it is with the representation of Lodges in Grand Lodge, so will it be with the initiation of Jews in Prussian Grand Lodges. Religious tenets will cease to be a test for admission into Masonry in Prussia. The heaven is working, and the result will manifest itself in due season. It is merely a question of time, and is so acknowledged by prominent and intelligent Masons in Prussia. It is to be regretted, therefore, that members of the Fraternity should adhere with so much tenacity to regulations that are more properly adapted to the period when feudalism was in its glory and swayed continental Europe.

"It is argued that the patent of 1740 and the royal edict of 1798 were antagonistic to the admission of Jews. We have carefully examined both, but fail to discover even the slightest allusion to a confession of any faith. Aside from this, it is claimed by Prussians learned in law that all restrictions contained in the edict of 1798 were removed by section 4 of the ordinances of August 6, 1848.

"The Prussian government years ago removed all distinction on account of religious belief, and it seems strange that the Masons of that country should adhere to it with so much pertinacity. Obsolete ideas may be bolstered up for a time, but must finally succumb to education and enlightenment. Progress is imprinted upon the nineteenth century, and resistance is vain."

GRAND LODGE OF PRUSSIA, ROYAL YORK ZUR FREUNDSCHAFT, AT BERLIN.

"We have received from this Grand Lodge protocols, dated May 3 and 12, June 7 and 24, September 6, and December 13, 1869.

"The Grand Lodge of Louisiana entered her protest against the recognition

of the spurious Supreme Council of Louisiana by the Grand Orient of France, and notified the Grand Lodge that all Masonic intercourse between herself and the Grand Orient of France had ceased. The Grand Lodge Royal York, in 1868, declined to enter into mutual representation with the New Orleans Supreme Council.

At the request of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, the Grand Lodge Royal York transmitted to her the ritual of the degrees practiced by her. The hope is expressed that the ritual practiced by the Lodges in Louisiana would be forwarded in return, and that they would thus become intimately acquainted with the work practiced by them. We are not informed whether this wish has been complied with.

“The Grand Lodge of Tennessee expressed a desire to enter into more intimate relations with the Grand Lodge Royal York, by the appointment of mutual representatives, which the latter modified so far as to limit it to the actual transmission of her protocols.

“The Grand Lodge celebrated St. John's day, and the seventy-second anniversary of her existence, on the 24th June, 1869. M. W. Bro. Schnackenburg delivered an address appropriate to the occasion. He alluded to the annual conferences of the Grand Masters of the Grand Lodges of Germany, which he predicts will result in a greater unity of the different systems now practiced in that country. He was followed by Bro. Wieprecht, the Grand orator, who, in his review of the condition of Masonry during the year past, makes the following remarks:

“The following statistical information will give an idea of the colossal proportions which Masonry has acquired in America. There exist in America 41 Grand Lodges, with 6,800 daughter Lodges. Of these 671 belong to the State of New York, in which, during the past year, 6,000 initiations took place. Kentucky numbers 406, Illinois 400, Pennsylvania 415 Lodges, with 22,000 members, &c. The question naturally presents itself, whether this immense and unprecedented growth is accompanied by a proper intrinsic development. Many of the reports that come to us paint the condition of single Lodges and Lodge systems in dark colors. Complaint is made of the gross abuse of the ladies' degrees, which has taken root in some districts to such an extent that their abolition and the introduction of reforms seem hardly possible. The *Reform*, the organ of the Society of German-American Freemasons, speaks out plainly. It says: “*Break with the old and form a new union. That is the only reform possible.*”

“It cannot be denied that this ladies' degree humbug finds many supporters in the ranks of the Fraternity in this country. The Grand Lodges of the United States, however, have no more control over it than has the Grand Lodge Royal York within its jurisdiction over any society outside of Masonry.

“Bro. Wieprecht quotes the *Reform* as authority for his assertion. Fully aware of the extreme conservatism of the Prussian Grand Lodges, it seems to us that he cannot be acquainted with the tendencies of the society of which the *Reform* is the organ. We are even inclined to think that he did not read all that follows the sentence quoted by him. He will find it in full in protocol No. 131 of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and a translation of it under the head of Hamburg in this report, from which he will readily perceive that the aim of that society is the destruction of our venerable institution.

“Upon investigation he will discover that American Masons cannot be charged with this sacrilege, as it emanates from the two German Lodges which the ambitious Grand Master of Hamburg has instituted within our jurisdiction unlawfully, and in the face of our repeated remonstrances. And that these two Lodges have even thrown off the control of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg he will have no difficulty in discovering, if he will peruse the protocols of that body for the past year. We look upon this as a natural consequence of the unlawful and unjustifiable proceedings of the ambitious doctor of Hamburg.”

GRAND LODGE ZUR SONNE, AT BAIREUTH.

"The constitution adopted by this Grand Lodge in 1868 requires that it should hold one session annually in the alternate orients of her daughter Lodges. The Grand Lodge, therefore, met on the 24th October, 1869, at Kaiserslautern, M.: W.: Bro. Feustel, Grand Master, presiding.

"The Grand Master stated that friendly relations would be established at an early day with the Grand Lodge Alpina of Switzerland, and that the Council of the Grand Officers had decided not to enter into communication with the Grand Lodges of America.

"The question whether it would be desirable to unite the Grand Lodges of Southern Germany was broached by the Grand Master at the session of the Grand Lodge in October, 1868, who argued that a greater impulse would thereby be given to Masonry. The present condition of Masonry, compared with what it was twenty-five years ago, seemed very favorable. Most of the Lodges of South Germany had been constituted during that term, and he considered it desirable that the Lodges should present a unit, which would result in their mutual support. 'Remove,' he said, 'what separates us, present the spectacle of an active progressive union, and the result will soon become apparent.'

"The members present considered the union of all South German Lodges merely a question of time.

"If this proposed union is carried into effect, the Grand Lodge of Hamburg will lose two of her daughter Lodges.

"M.: W.: Bro. Feustel was re-elected Grand Master for three years. The Grand Lodge is to meet at Fürth in 1870. From an address delivered by the Grand Master at the session of October 24 we gather the following:

"The number of daughter Lodges had increased by two during the year. The new as well as the old Lodges are in a prosperous condition and increasing in the number of members. According to the latest return made by the Lodges they have 996 members. The smallest Lodge has 28 and the largest 151 members. It is stated that the Grand Lodge is in mutual representation with the Grand Lodge at Darmstadt, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Three Globes, Royal York, and the Grand Lodge of Saxony, and has been in constant communication with the Grand Orients of France, Italy, and New York. An exchange of representatives proposed by the Supreme Council of Louisiana, the Grand Lodges of Tennessee and Illinois, was declined with expression of brotherly thanks.

"Although the Grand Lodge has decided to permit entire liberty of ritual to her daughters, she nevertheless continually occupies herself with the question of its reform."

MOTHER GRAND LODGE OF THE ECLECTIC UNION, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

"The protocols received from this Grand Lodge are Nos. 46 to 52, inclusive, covering the period from December 4, 1868 to December 23, 1869.

"The committee appointed by the Grand Lodge to examine the proposition made by the *Verein Deutscher Freimaurer*, to adopt the 'fundamental laws,' promulgated at the session of that body at Worms, 1867, made an adverse report. The Eclectic Union is the last of the Grand Lodges of Germany that had the proposition under consideration. All of them have refused to comply with the request of the *Verein*.

"The Grand Lodge celebrated St. John's day by a festival Lodge. The Grand Master, M.: W.: Bro. Horster, addressed the assembled brethren. He alluded at length to the Grand Master's conference held at Dresden, and expressed himself in favor of a continuance of these meetings. He thinks that they will result in a unity of Masonry in Germany.

"At the Communication of August 27, 1869, the Grand Master stated, that at the quarterly meeting in May last he had laid before the Grand Lodge a letter, dated March 18, addressed to himself by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and signed by Bro. G. Reynolds, Grand Master. The Grand Lodge of Illinois had previously

expressed a desire for mutual representation, and, in the letter before mentioned proposed Bro. John Mills Pearson to represent the Grand Lodge Eclectic Union near that of Illinois. He at the same time expressed the wish that a brother might be proposed as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Frankfort. In compliance with the request, Bro. Pearson was elected on the 28th of May to represent the Grand Lodge Eclectic Union, and it was at the same time resolved to propose the names of Bros. Hohagen, Fressenius, and Berninger, from which to select the representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Before the resolution could be carried out, however, a second letter was received from the Grand Lodge, dated June 15. This was directed to the Grand Secretary, Bro. Paul, and was signed by the Deputy Grand Secretary, Bro. John Reynolds. It communicated the fact that Bro. Paul had been appointed the representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near that of Frankfort, at the same time proposing Bro. Julius Ulrich, Past Master of Lessing Lodge, No. 557, to represent the Grand Lodge Eclectic Union near the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Under these circumstances, the presiding officer deemed it best to suspend for the present the resolution adopted May 28, to point out to the Grand Lodge of Illinois the incongruity of the two letters, and leave it to her to declare herself in favor of the one or the other. The Grand Lodge assented to the proposition.

"We have no doubt the Grand Lodge of Illinois will explain the matter satisfactorily.

"At the Grand Master's conference, held at Dresden, in 1869, it was agreed to inform each other of any proposition that may be made by any Grand Lodge outside of Germany for mutual representation. In accordance with this agreement, the Grand Master of Hamburg addressed a letter to the Grand Lodge Eclectic Union, wherein he states that the *Grande Oriente Nacional de la Republica Dominicana*, of St. Domingo, had applied to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg for the establishment of intimate relations. Explaining the principles which govern the Grand Orient of St. Domingo, he asks the opinion of the Grand Lodge Eclectic Union whether it would be desirable to comply with the request. The Grand Lodge approved the proposition. A similar letter from the Grand Lodge Three Globes was received, stating that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania desired to enter into mutual representation. No objection was made to the establishment of the new connection.

"At the session of the Grand Lodge December 3, 1869, the election of officers for the biennium, 1869-1871, was proceeded with. M. W. Bro. Horster addressed the Grand Lodge, reviewing the two years during which he had occupied the Grand Master's chair, and after returning his thanks for the honor that had been bestowed upon him, and for the many proofs of love and confidence he had received during the time he held the Grand Master's gavel, he peremptorily declined a re-election.

"Bro. Heinrich Weissman was then elected and duly installed Grand Master. At the session of December 28 Bro. Stourzh was elected Deputy Grand Master. Bro. Paul continues to fill the office of Grand Secretary.

"The ten Lodges affiliated with the Grand Lodge display great activity, and seem to be in a prosperous condition."

GRAND LODGE ZUR EINTRACHT.

"Protocols Nos. 60, 61, and 62, respectively dated March 29, November 22, 1868, and April 28, 1869, are before us.

"At the Communication of March 29 Bro. Pfaltz was elected Grand Master in place of Bro. Leykam, deceased.

"The four Lodges of this Grand Lodge, located at Darmstadt, Mayence, Frankfort, and Friedberg, heretofore had the right to appoint all the officers of the Grand Lodge. At the session of the Grand Lodge held April 28 these Lodges voluntarily surrendered this privilege, excepting, however, therefrom the offices of Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master.

"A comprehensive statistical list for the year 1868 accompanies the protocols, from which we learn that there are 9 Lodges affiliated with the Grand Lodge. The number of members of these Lodges is 818, besides 17 serving brethren and 87 honorary members; an increase of 35 over the previous year. The number initiated in the 9 Lodges during the year past was 47; passed 45 and raised 21. Five affiliated, 16 died, and 12 dimitted. The largest number of members in one Lodge is 154; the smallest 25. The protocols are mostly filled with local matter, and contain nothing of general interest"

GRAND LODGE OF HAMBURG.

"G. M.: Dr. Buek reported that a letter, dated December 15, 1869, had been received from five German brethren, members of Meridian Lodge, No. 2, St. Louis, addressed to Bro. Volkens, Grand Secretary, inquiring what steps it would be necessary for them to take to obtain a charter for our (Hamburg) Grand Lodge for the purpose of instituting a German Lodge there. The Grand Lodge there (Missouri) will probably grant a charter to them, but will not permit them to work in the German language. Dr. Buek remarked that the proposition did not appear to rest upon a sufficiently solid basis, nor was the case urgent enough to warrant him in recommending to the Grand Lodge to comply with it at once, particularly as it had reason to be cautious how it granted charters for Lodges in the United States. He therefore moved that an answer be written to these brethren, explaining the difficulties that presented themselves in granting a charter against the consent of the Grand Lodge there, (Missouri,) the inevitable consequences that would result therefrom for the Lodge they sought to establish, as well as for our own Grand Lodge, (Hamburg,) and request them to desist from their intention, if they had not previously ascertained in what light the Lodge would be considered by the Grand Lodge of their State.

"The Grand Lodge assented to the request, and the Grand Secretary was directed to reply to the letter to this effect.

"The presiding officer announced that a printed circular, dated October 25, addressed to all foreign Grand Lodges, had been received from the Grand Orient of France, which was accompanied by a letter, dated December 18, from Bro. Blanche to the beloved Bro. Oppenheimer. The circular contains the following declaration:

"The Freemasons united under the Grand Orient, represented by their legal deputies in the convention of 1869, declare it an offense against humanity and Freemasonry if the color, race, or religious profession of a candidate are made an obstacle to his admission into Masonry."

"At the session of July 8 a resolution was adopted to bring the foregoing declaration to the knowledge of all foreign Masonic authorities, and inform them at the same time that the Grand Orient would be compelled to discontinue its connection with all bodies that should fail to give in their adhesion to this declaration. The receipt of the circular to be acknowledged and assent to the declaration to be given by May next."

"The presiding officer remarked, that he had already expressed his views in regard to this matter in a former report (protocol No. 134) in the following words:

"I thought it necessary to make a full report on this subject, the grave importance and full bearing of which cannot be misunderstood. I refrain, however, from expressing any opinion on the same. In principle, we Hamburg Masons must agree with our brethren of France. Like them, we can only wish that this obstacle which still disturbs the harmony of the Masonic world should be removed. We think, however, that we are warranted in believing that the realization of this wish is a question of time only, which will be solved at no distant day. We therefore cannot approve of measures that would cut the knot instead of untying it, and throw the firebrand of discord into our peaceful habitations."

"He felt convinced that in these words he had expressed the views of the Grand Lodge, at least of a majority of the same. But if he was mistaken in this, he

begged any brethren dissenting therefrom to express their views and discuss the matter. If, however, the Grand Lodge agreed with him, he desired that it should signify its assent in the usual manner, and authorize him to reply to this effect to the Grand Orient, which was awaiting an answer. Assent was given.

GRAND LODGE ALPINA, SWITZERLAND.

"The Seventeenth Session of the Grand Lodge took place at Arau, on the 1st of August, 1869.

"The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the protest entered by two of the daughter Lodges against the legality of the election of several Grand officers. The protest was made on the ground that the election was in contravention to article X of the constitution; the elected officers, viz, the Deputy Grand Master, Grand Treasurer, Grand Master of Ceremonies, and Grand Recorder, not being members of the Grand Lodge at the time of their election. The two protesting Lodges were the Lodge *la Constante*, of Vivis, and the Lodge *Espérance et Cordialité*, of Lausanne. A third dissenting Lodge, *la Constance*, of Aubonne, went even further; she was not represented at all, and declared any resolution that might be adopted illegal.

"The discussion which took place was thorough, and, although carried on in a brotherly way, was not without excitement. The executive council of the Grand Lodge defended itself by stating, that, although the course pursued was contrary to the letter of the constitution, nevertheless it had been sanctioned by usage since 1860, and had never been questioned by any Swiss Lodge, for the reason that the constitutional provision in this respect was troublesome and impracticable.

"The executive council offered the following resolutions:

"1. The protest, according to the letter of the constitution, must be considered well founded.

"2. The election in question is not to be revoked.

"3. To recognize the necessity, by either changing the course heretofore pursued and comply with the provision of the constitution, or to change the latter to conform to the present practice. Articles X and XVIII of the constitution referred to a committee.

"The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 16 against 2, and the amendment of the article in question made the order of the day for the next session."

GERMANY.

"Second Annual Conference of the Grand Masters of Germany.

"In accordance with the resolutions adopted in 1868, at Berlin, the Congress (if we may so call it) of the Grand Masters of Germany held its second annual session on the 16th of May, 1869, at Dresden.

"The following Grand Lodges were represented:

"1. The Three Globes, of Berlin, Prussia, by Bro. Von Messerschmidt, Grand Master, and Bro. Borneman, Deputy Grand Master.

"2. *Royal York zur Freundschaft*, Berlin, by Bro. Schnackenburg, Grand Master.

"3. Grand Lodge of Germany, Berlin, by Bro. Von Dachroeden, Grand Master.

"4. Hamburg, by Dr. Buek, Grand Master, and Bro. E. Buek, Deputy Grand Master.

"5. Eclectic Union, Frankfort-on-the-Main, by Bro. Horster, Grand Master, and Bro. Paul, Recording Grand Secretary, for the Deputy Grand Master.

"6. Zur Eintracht, at Darmstadt, by Bro. Pfaltz, Grand Master, and Bro. Leykam for the Deputy Grand Master.

"7. Saxony, by Bro. Warnatz, Grand Master.

"The Grand Lodge *zur Sonne*, at Baireuth, as was the case last year, remained unrepresented. Bro. Von Dachroeden remained in attendance a few hours only.

"Bro. Warnatz addressed the assembled Grand Masters, and thanked them for their attendance. He was re-elected by acclamation to preside over the

deliberations of the conference, a position for which the M. W. brother is eminently qualified.

"Bro. Sperber, of Dresden, was elected to record the proceedings of the meeting.

"The first subject for discussion was the fifth question of last year's session, which is:

"Would it be useful and possible to give to the general Masonic principles a definite and binding expression for all systems, by the adoption of the ancient charges, for instance?"

"An interesting and lengthy debate followed, in which much knowledge of the history and fundamental principles of Masonry was displayed. The Grand Master of Hamburg finally moved: 'That this Grand Masters' conference should make the attempt to compile such of the principal points of the old charges which might still be adapted to the requirements of the present age, and which could then be adopted by all German Grand Lodges and Union Lodges as binding for the three St. John degrees only.'

"The proposition was unanimously agreed to, and Bro. Paul, the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge Eclectic Union at Frankfort-on-the-Main was authorized to make the compilation and to submit it to the German Grand Masters.

"It was resolved that the subject in question should be the first considered at next year's Grand Masters' conference, and Bro. Paul was requested to attend the same.

"The second question considered was:

"Shall the Grand Masters' conferences be held regularly in the future, and shall every Grand Master invite one or more brethren in whom they have confidence to participate?"

"It was agreed that the conferences of the German Grand Masters shall be continued, and it was resolved:

"That the third conference shall be held at Hamburg, on the first Tuesday after Whitsuntide, in 1870.'

"Dr. Buek offered to make the necessary preparations for that purpose, which was accepted.

"The proposition to invite confidential brethren to the meeting was declined; but it was declared as very desirable that the Deputy Grand Masters, or representatives appointed by them, should participate in the meetings, which, however is to be left to the judgment of the respective Grand Masters.

"The third question for deliberation was:

"Is it advisable that the Grand Masters of Germany should exchange views before entering into friendly relations with Grand Lodges outside of Germany?"

"Which was disposed of by the declaration that an interchange of views among the Grand Masters seemed desirable.

"The fourth question considered was:

"In what light are the so-called *Conseils Suprêmes* to be considered, and what position does Masonry occupy in Belgium in regard to abstaining from politics?"

"The relations of the *Suprême Conseils* were discussed, and it was urgently recommended that the greatest caution should be observed in regard to connections with the *American Suprême Conseils*, of which the knowledge in Germany was limited.

"It was deemed indispensable to continue the non-intercourse with the Grand Orient of Belgium, until that Grand body had again put in force the former regulations forbidding its Lodges from interfering in religious or political affairs.

"After discussing these questions, which were the order of the day, Bro. Schnackenburg proposed:

"That when brethren were forced by circumstances in profane life to change their place of residence, and, in consequence thereof, desired to affiliate with another Lodge, that no adjoining fee should be charged.'

"After debating the proposition, it was considered very desirable, 'that, in cases of that kind, fees should be abolished, if the brother seeking affiliation joins

a Lodge of the same system; but that in all other cases, although it is highly to be recommended that a fee should not be exacted, it should be left to the discretion of the respective Lodges.

"Bro. Pfaltz remarked that it was not generally known in what manner Masonic charity was dispensed elsewhere, and what means for that purpose were at command. It would be desirable, therefore, that the Lodges should communicate with each other on the subject.

"During the debate Bro. Von Messerschmidt raised the following question: 'Is the formation of a larger Masonic association for the organization of Masonic charity (Central Relief Society) desirable or practicable?'

"This led to the consideration of the possibility of forming, in analogy with other societies and institutions, a general German Masonic institution, from which every contributing member could derive a tangible advantage for himself or his heirs, and at the same time, by his contributions, assist in establishing a general fund for Masonic charity.

"Bro. Sperber, who kept the minutes, was authorized to draught a plan to carry the project into execution, which was to be considered at the next annual conference. He was to submit the same to the different Grand Masters previous to their meeting.

"Bro. Von Messerschmidt, referring to the sixth proposition during last year's conference, stated, that there was a prospect that, in his Grand Lodge, all titles corresponding to those of the church would be abolished, and that it was very desirable that outside of the Lodge all Masonic titles should be avoided by all brethren. The assembled Grand Masters resolved to use their influence to abolish church titles wherever they existed in Lodges.

"Dr. Buek remarked that it was desirable to reserve the title 'Most Worshipful' for the Grand Lodges and Grand Masters; 'Right Worshipful' for Lodges and Masters of Lodges; and for the rest of the officers 'Worshipful,' to be used, however, in Lodges only. General assent was given thereto, and its adoption will be recommended to the Grand Lodges.

"The protocol was approved and signed by all present.

"Bro. Warnatz then closed the conference.

"It must be acknowledged that the result of the deliberations of this last Congress of the Grand Masters of Germany has a more extended bearing than appears at first blush. The prospective adoption of the principles embodied in the 'old charges' will naturally be followed by the abandonment of the exclusive 'Christian principle,' which still forms the basis of Masonry in a few of the Grand Lodges of Germany. The grand 'humanitarian principle,' that the professors of all creeds, who acknowledge the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, are equally entitled to participate in Masonry, if otherwise worthy, underlies the 'old charges.' With the adoption of these, then, will fall the barrier that has heretofore excluded from some of the Lodges, particularly in Prussia, much valuable material. That many of the Masons of that country are being awakened to the fallacy in which their Grand Lodges have heretofore persevered is evidenced from the debate that occurred in the Grand Lodge Three Globes, a synopsis of which appears in another part of our report.

"We congratulate our Masonic brethren of Germany on this step in the right direction. If Masonry is what we claim it to be—the same the world over—it cannot possess principles that are acknowledged in one country and denied in another. If such is the case, it is no longer Masonry. It is stripped of one of its most vital features and ceases to be cosmopolitan.

"We fully indorse the abolition of adjoining fees, now so universally exacted in this country as well as in Europe. If the proposition is carried out, it will undoubtedly lead to the affiliation of many brethren who are now, so to say, almost lost to Masonry. No less desirable would be the execution of the plan for the establishment of a life insurance system entirely confined to the members of the Fraternity. It should be purely Masonic, and needs no charter from any government."

VEREIN DEUTSCHER FREIMAURER.

"At the meeting of the *Verein* in 1868 it was resolved to hold its session for the year 1869 at Leipsic. A short time previous to the meeting application was made by the leading officers of the *Verein* to the two Lodges at Leipsic (*Minerva zu den drei Palmen* and *Baldwin zur Linde* for the use of their Lodge buildings. The Lodges declined to accede to the wishes of the *Verein*.

"The Lodge *zu den chernen Säulen*, at Dresden, having offered her rooms to the *Verein*, it held its session in that city on the 4th and 5th of September, 1869.

"A variety of subjects were discussed at the meeting, but, they being of no particular interest to the Fraternity in this country, we abstain from giving particulars. A number of reform propositions, to be discussed at the session in 1870, were presented. We give those contained in section 5:

"'Freedom of ritual; abolition of the right of jurisdiction and liberty of conception of the Masonic secret for every section of the Masonic Union. Every brother is strictly bound to keep that secret which is designated as such by the Lodge he visits.'

"The number of members at the close of the session had increased to 511. The session of the *Verein* in 1870 will be held at Darmstadt, and it is proposed to invite Masons from Orients outside of Germany to participate therein.

GRAND LODGE OF THE NETHERLANDS.

"The annual session of this Grand Lodge was held at the Hague on the 22d May, 1869, and was attended by twelve grand officers and ninety-four deputies, representing thirty-nine Lodges.

"The Grand Lodges of Peru, Colombia, and Tennessee applied for the appointment of mutual representatives.

"It is stated that a native of China has been initiated in a daughter Lodge of the Grand Lodge at Batavia. The daughter Lodges of the Grand Lodge in the East Indies are increasing.

"The differences between the Grand Lodge and that of England, on account of the right of jurisdiction at the Cape of Good Hope, have been settled, and both English and Dutch Lodges now work in harmony. An application for a new Lodge at the Cape has been received, which will increase the number of her daughter Lodges in that locality to seventeen. A Provincial Grand Lodge has been instituted by the Grand Lodge at the Cape.

"On the 1st of April, 1869, there were thirty-eight daughter Lodges working in the Netherlands, with a membership of 1,981. During the decade 1859-1869 the membership in these Lodges has increased 412. Of the seventy-three Lodges in affiliation with the Grand Lodge in Holland and its colonies, fifty-eight are active and fifteen are dormant.

"The receipts of the Grand Lodge for the year ending March 31, 1869, were 7,202 guilders; and the expenditures for the same period 6,532 guilders.

"The Grand Master, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, appointed Bro. I. I. T. Noordzick Deputy Grand Master, and Bro. Mensing Grand Secretary.

"The Louisa Institute, a charity institution for the education of orphans of poor deceased Masons, was opened in May, 1869. It was originated by the Grand Master, Prince Frederick, who donated a building for the purpose at the Hague, and a Bro. Gasselín left a considerable legacy to aid in its support.

"The Grand Lodge has entered into friendly relations with the Grand Lodge Lusitania at Lisbon."

GRAND ORIENT OF LUSITANIA, PORTUGAL.

"The *Boletino official de Grande Oriente Lusitano* for July, 1869, contains a report of the negotiations of the Grand Orient with the Grand Lodge of Portugal in relation to the union of the two bodies. The commission appointed for that purpose by the Grand Orient consisted of the Grand Master de Paraty and

five brethren; and by the Grand Lodge, of the Grand Master Da Silva Mendes Leal and four brethren.

"The August (1869) number of the *Boletino* states, that the commission to define the relations of the two Grand bodies above alluded to have brought the matter to a satisfactory termination.

"The Grand Orient has instituted the Order *de Triangulo rutilante* (The Brilliant Triangle) in commemoration of Bro. Gomez Freire D'Andrade, who many years ago died on the gallows a martyr to Freemasonry. Masons of merit are to be invested with it.

"Masonry in Portugal has survived innumerable persecutions at the hands of its kings, its priests, and the inquisition. Many of its votaries have been subjected to torture, banishment, and even death. Those bigoted persecutors, however, have sufficient to answer for without saddling them with a crime that, in all likelihood, they have never committed, although not for want of inclination. Dr. Cunha-Bellem's paper, above quoted, lets General D'Andrade die a martyr of Freemasonry. Not so history. For it informs us that Portugal was at that time distracted by intrigues of political parties. Dr. Cunha-Bellem himself states that Masonry was then a political association only. There is no doubt, however, that General Gomez Freire D'Andrade was elected Grand Master in 1816. It also appears that a certain Jose D'Andrade Corvo, a captain in the army, who had shown himself a very zealous member of the Lodge, denounced General D'Andrade, and delivered him into the hands of Marshal Lord Beresford, an Englishman, who was at that time the commander-in-chief of the Portuguese armies, and with whom D'Andrade lived in enmity. Lord Beresford condemned him, with seventeen others who had conspired against him, to death. We cannot believe that Lord Beresford ordered the execution of D'Andrade because he was a Freemason.

"Some evidence exists that Masonry was introduced into Portugal somewhere about the year 1727. It underwent many changes and persecutions. In 1834 we find three Grand Masters in Portugal, Da Silva Carvalho, the Marquis of Saldanho, and Man. da Silva Passos. Carvalho left the country in 1836; Saldanho was deposed from office in 1837, and Vialla Nova de Foz-Coa elected in his place in 1839. The second Grand Lodge elected Da Costa Cabral as Grand Master in 1841, and the third Grand Lodge, in the same year, chose Man. Goncalves de Miranda as the successor of Carvalho. The French or modern rite was practiced by these bodies.

"In 1837 the Grand Lodge of Ireland chartered a Lodge at Lisbon, from which sprung several Lodges, and which finally formed a Provincial Grand Lodge. In 1840 the above-named Jose da Silva Carvalho established a Lodge at Lisbon, and likewise a consistory. In 1841, however, the Grand Orient of Brazil granted a patent for an independent Grand Orient, which in 1845 had seventeen Lodges under its jurisdiction. There existed at that time in Portugal the following four Grand bodies:

"1. The last-named Grand Lodge of Lusitania; 2. The Provincial Grand Lodge, depending on the Grand Lodge of Ireland; 3. The Grand Orient of Passas-Manuel; 4. The Grand Orient of Costa Cabral, the two last entirely independent. The French, Scotch, and York Rites were practiced by them respectively.

"In 1848 the Grand Orient of Lusitania applied to the Grand Orient of France for the establishment of mutual representation, which seems to have been declined. The Grand Orient of Lusitania, of which de Parady is Grand Master, is now recognized by a number of Grand Lodges, as before stated."

GRAND ORIENT OF ITALY.

"The following circular letter was issued to the Lodges of the Grand Orient of Italy by acting Grand Master Frapoli:

"The highest law of nature is motion. It is nature itself; it is God. The cessation of motion would be death; the absence of motion is nothingness.

Matter is self-moving; its forms are subject to constant changes, and bodies have no duration, if not continually changing and transforming and adapting themselves to surroundings.

"Religious and political forms, dogmas, and constitutions are wedged into strong covers, and their days are numbered. The principle of Freemasonry is the essence of universal progress. Its rites are preserved and adapt themselves to the requirements of the times. Thus the art of Masonry has lived for centuries, and now gathers fresh strength in the midst of universal sleep. It is immortal.

"But Masonry has its troubles as well as diseases. A mortal disease was the admission of the spirit of darkness, by means of which courts and Jesuits sought to control it in the seventeenth century, by weighing it down with rubbish intermixed with holy traditions, innumerable priestly forms, church or ridiculous princely degrees and titles, almost sufficient to deter from it all thinking men.

"This ballast, which has brought Masonry into bad odor, is not so easily thrown overboard. It affords convenient means for the delusion of the ignorant, and most serviceable to the destroyers of all that is good.

"But reform already knocks at every door. The most civilized nations, the England of to-day; the United America, with its thousands of merely symbolic Lodges, with its short, terse, and democratic rites, are models of simplicity in word and letter. The multiplicity of degrees, of rites, of pompous phrases; the extravagance of marks of distinction, designed only to smother in the germ every desire for successful labor, have found an insuperable barrier also in the German positiveness, and are now almost exclusively banished to the far-off colonies.

"To the honor of the Grand Orient of Italy be it said, that in the general statutes adopted by the different legislative assemblies it has endeavored to free the human mind from all constraint, and make Freemasonry independent from sectarianism. It has attempted to replace absurd and antiquated usages by those that conform more to the requirements of science and the age. It has endeavored to remove the superfluities with which the elegant chastity of the primitive Masonic edifice was so terribly overloaded; and the general statutes of the Grand Orient of Italy, clear in ideas and purposes, but timid from too much regard for unjustified forms, are acknowledged as the expression of a new era by the better portion of the Freemasons of Europe and America.

"In the meantime our transalpine brethren have attempted to go further. In honor of the free spirit, it was moved at the last Grand Masonic Assembly at Paris to suppress the formula, "To the honor of the G.: A.: O.: T.: U.:." It was retained, however, thanks to a very small majority. In the summer of 1867 a numerous body of Masons assembled at Worms, in Germany, and laid the foundation for a liberal and democratic Masonic union, which, with a singleness in its direction and action, aims to extend itself over the two hemispheres.

"But if a general Masonic Union, as proposed, simple and consistent in form, with a singleness of purpose for its labors, may be looked upon, in its aim and tendency, as a desirable precursor of the future union of all nations, yet to us it seems difficult of attainment; for we must take into consideration the great difference of civilization between nations, and the still greater difficulties of communication. Not in the same sense, however, do we judge the restless reform movements of the great and ancient Masonic powers of Germany. Here we behold the ideas of the age invade the sanctuary of Masonic conservatism, the more certain to bear fruit there, as they have been ripened by a rest and an experience of many years. Memorable, in this sense, was the assembly of the German Grand Masters, who held their session on the 31st of May, 1868, in the halls of the Grand National Mother Lodge of Prussia, the Three Globes.

"On that day assembled at Berlin the Grand Masters and Deputy Grand Masters of the Grand Lodges of Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Darmstadt, Three Globes, Royal York, and the National Grand Lodge of Germany; and over this assembly presided M.: W.: Bro. Warnatz, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Saxony. The resolutions then adopted were promulgated by M.: W.: Bro. Warnatz on the 29th of September, of the same year, at the ses-

sion of the Grand Lodge of Saxony, and in the presence of the representatives of foreign Grand Orients. (See Transactions of New York, 1869, p. 178.)

"This conference is no less disquieting to those that are wedded to the past as to those who, tired of abuses, desire to demolish the edifice. Another conference will be held during the next summer. We wish to the German Freemasons courage and wisdom. In the meantime we will address ourselves to you, brethren, who preside over the Masonic Lodges of Italy.

"The Masonic family of Italy watches attentively and respectfully the steps taken by her older sister; yet she does renounce the initiative, the precious treasure of her youth. The next general assembly will open a field for the same.

"In order that the Grand Master and the various committees may be prepared to submit to that assembly matured reform propositions, and that no time may be lost, it is necessary that the Lodges should transmit their notes to the Grand chancery at the earliest possible moment.

"The Grand Master submits the following points for consideration:

"1. Inviolable maintenance of the Masonic principles of toleration and charity.

"2. Maintenance of the full freedom to practice any rite.

"3. Abstinence from discussing religious, personal, and political questions in the Lodges.

"4. Participation in the progress of the mind and in the national life.

"5. Introduction of changes necessary in the published general statutes of the Masonic Union, to the effect that the non-essential forms may be simplified; and the Union become better cemented and more dignified. If we desire to be strong, we must be a unit; and to form a firm Union, we must have able leaders, in whom we may repose confidence. The members of the Order must be men of education and integrity. If we waste our time in the practice of complicated and superfluous rites, we will have no time for our education. If the Union is not kept free from dishonest elements, it becomes exposed to contempt. The present system of Masonic jurisprudence is impracticable, not sufficiently solemn, and it is a source of danger and mischief. The Lodges should have power to expel irrevocably every troublesome brother, and the Grand Orient to strike off at once every brother who dishonors it.

"6. Reform of our complicated and impracticable financial system.

"7. A system by which schools and agricultural colleges may be established for the people, asylums for the old, the sick, and for liberated convicts. The helpless and modest poor should be assisted.

"8. A system to interest the laborer and farmer in Freemasonry, and a practical method to improve the education of females, and gain them for our labors.

"9. Means to combat every opposition to enlightenment.

"The Grand Orient expects to receive answers to these questions by the 30th of April of the current year, and hopes that the Lodges will fulfill their duties in this respect. At any rate, it will have fulfilled its own duty.

"Receive, dear brethren, my most sincere Masonic salutation.

"The Acting Grand Master,

"L. FRAPOLI."

"The Grand Orient held its annual session at Florence, June 15-19, 1869; one hundred and fifteen Lodges were represented. Grand Master Frapoli presided. It defines its position in the following:

"1. The Grand Orient of Freemasonry in Italy and its Masonic colonies considers itself the sole representative, and the only authority directing Freemasonry in Italy generally and elsewhere, where the widow's sons, with the sacred name in their hearts, assemble to labor in common.

"2. Until Rome is restored to the Italian nation, its rightful owners, it has its seat at the temporary capital, Florence.

"3. It accepts the war which the intolerance of civil-clerical tyranny has declared against the progress of the human race; but, as a corporation, abstains from intermeddling with political affairs.

"4. It permits freedom of ritual, and makes no distinction on account of religion or race.

"5. It acknowledges no Freemasonry among women.

"6. It acknowledges as Freemasons those only who belong to one of its own Lodges, or to one recognized by a Masonic authority allied with itself.

"Grand Master Frapoli, in his address at the opening, remarked, that 'during the new development of Italy, Masonry had spread widely and rapidly, but under too much excitement and with insufficient regulations. In order to regulate the movement twenty-two Lodges assembled at Turin, in December, 1861, and formed the Grand Orient of Italy; at the meeting at Naples, in 1867, it assumed solid shape. It numbers now one hundred and fifty daughter Lodges, of which at least one hundred and thirty are in full vigor. The number of Masonic authorities in friendship or alliance with it is nearly forty.'

"On the 13th of October Grand Master Frapoli issued the following circular letter in relation to the meeting of those opposed to the council now in session at Rome, and who were to assemble at Naples:

"*To the Master of Lodges in Italy.*

"DEAR BRETHREN: The call issued by the Pope of Rome for meeting in council of the prelates of the Roman Catholic Church has been brought to the knowledge of the public by the press.

"We would have deemed it more dignified if the latitudinarians had taken a position of indifference in regard to these antiquated spectacles. Such a position would contribute to strengthen the good sense of the indifferently-disposed people, which seems to say, *Let them cook their own broth.*

"But from the moment that one of our well-meaning citizens took the initiative for a meeting in another Italian city in opposition to Rome, we think that those of our brethren who feel called upon to participate therein will favor the good cause by preventing the meeting from receiving the seal of mystification. With these fears we became impressed when we read the following sentences in the printed circular of the instigators to the so-called anti-council of Naples: .

"We will avoid all theological discussions, confining ourselves to laying before the rational and enlightened men of all countries and religions the following proposition: To abstain from all that is bad; to do good; to love each other in the common interest.

"NAPLES, September 22, 1870."

"Masonry, as a corporation, exalted above all religious feuds, would entirely mistake its own mission and become partisan, were it to occupy itself with what the head of a sect, whichever that may be, enacts for its adherents.

"Aside of this, Masonry is a cosmopolitan association, and, in a question which from its nature is international, in our opinion, it cannot and must not act in isolated groups. If a general convention of the delegates of the Masons of the world should be deemed necessary or useful, that convention should meet in its own house; and the Masonic edifice is large enough to receive all ideas of progress and permit their development.

"By another circular we will, at an early day, invite the Freemasons of Italy to earnest and positive labors. In the meantime, R. W. brethren, you will communicate this to your Lodges, and point out to them the correct position of entire abstinence to which they are bound, the preservation of their strength for the benefit of the Order, and the support of their Lodges in the face of the papal council by a dignified abstinence, which culminates in the motto, "Woe be to him who touches us."

"Awaiting your answer, I beg you, dear brethren, to receive the Masonic salutation of
Yours, faithfully,

"L. FRAPOLI,
Grand Master.

"FLORENCE, October 17, 1869."

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Selected summary of decisions on Masonic questions by the various Grand Masters and Grand Lodges during the year 1870.

MAINE.

1. There is no regulation requiring an application for membership to be made to the Lodge nearest the candidate's residence.

2. The work of the Lodge cannot be delayed by an appeal from the ruling of the Master.

3. An application to which the candidate has affixed "his mark" should not be received.

4. It would not be proper for the Master of a Lodge to sign a petition for a dispensation for a new Lodge.

5. If a candidate dies deposit fee should be returned to his legal representatives. No ballot should be had.

6. After a candidate is *declared* rejected the result cannot be changed, even though a brother states he threw the black ball by mistake.

7. A candidate balloted for *and accepted* when there is not a quorum present must abide the result of another ballot at the next stated meeting. The records should show the facts.

8. A legally elected officer is entitled to an installation unless sufficient reasons are shown why such installation ought not to take place.

9. A duly elected and installed Master, who has served his Lodge faithfully until his successor is elected and installed, is entitled to a Past Master's diploma, even though his actual term of service is less than one year.

10. Halls leased for Masonic purposes only should not be used for conferring what are known as "side degrees."

11. A Master may confer the second and third degrees at any meeting after the candidate has received the first, unless objections are made and sustained by a two-thirds vote, or the by-laws especially provide to the contrary.

12. Suspended members may be reinstated by a two-thirds vote prior to action by the Grand Lodge.

13. Objections made *after ballot* may be withdrawn at any time before the candidate is declared rejected.

14. The names of additional petitioners cannot be inserted in a charter after the Lodge has been constituted without action of the Grand Lodge.

15. A brother applies for a dimit and it is granted. Afterwards he desires membership in the same Lodge. Must he make an application and abide the result of a ballot?

A. He must. A dimit granted at his request severs his membership.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Maine, in reply to the communication from the Grand Orient of France, declares:

That she holds that a belief in God is an indispensable qualification in every candidate that knocks at the door of Masonry, and that this law is a landmark which she will neither attempt to remove nor suffer, so far as she is concerned, to be removed.

That beyond this she prescribes to her subordinates no test of religion, race, or color.

That in respect to these every member of a Lodge is his own judge, and every Lodge and every member of a Lodge has the right, inherent and indefeasible, not subject in the slightest degree to oversight or question by any authority, to reject any candidate, whatever be his color, race, or religion.

That any candidate believing in God, "free born, of good report, and well recommended," who shall be received into the humblest of her Lodges, is a Mason, whatever be his color, race, or religion, and is entitled to all the rights of a

Mason, and she spreads over him the ægis of her protection as fully as over those upon whom she has heaped her highest honors.

That she claims for her Lodges, and accords to all Lodges everywhere, the right to determine, without question by any authority, whether any Mason, not a member, shall be admitted as a visitor.

That a Lodge is a Masonic household, into which no one can be admitted as a member or a visitor who will cause a single seat in the circle to be vacated.

That she claims exclusive authority over symbolic Lodges in the State of Maine, and concedes to every other Grand Lodge and Grand Orient exclusive Masonic authority over subordinate bodies in the State, province, or country in which it is located.

That any Lodge established in any such State, province, or country, by any other than its supreme Masonic authority, is irregular and clandestine, and

That all Masons and bodies of Masons, who knowingly and willfully persist in recognizing and corresponding with such irregular and clandestine Lodges, are thereby rendered irregular and clandestine themselves.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

R. W. Rufus L. Bartlett submitted the following question for the consideration of the Grand Lodge:

"Is it in accordance with Masonic law to confer the degree of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, or Master Mason upon more than five candidates at one and the same communication? Which was referred to the committee on jurisprudence."

The M. W. Grand Master decided that, in the meantime, no more than five candidates shall be admitted at the same meeting in any degree.

Bro. William Bartlett raised the question, whether a candidate for the honors of Masonry could be permitted to withdraw his application after the same had been received and placed on file in the Lodge; when the M. W. Master also decided that no gentleman could withdraw his application, but that all applications for the honors of Masonry, after being received and filed, must come to a ballot.

VERMONT.

Decisions for the Masonic year 1868-1869.

1. A brother dimitting for the purpose of joining another Lodge, but has failed to do so, cannot affiliate again, unless by petition in the usual form, which petition must be duly acted upon, regardless of his former membership in the Lodge.

2. A candidate who has made a false statement in his application regarding his age, stating that he was of age, when in fact he was a minor, and knowing at the same time that our rules required him to be of age at the time of his initiation, would clearly be a subject of Masonic discipline, although he may have been passed and raised.

3. A brother against whom charges have been preferred cannot prefer charges against another brother as long as he himself is under charges.

4. To expel a brother a two-thirds vote at least should be required.

5. The practice of cross-questioning a witness in Masonic trials, who is at the same time a brother, should not be allowed, only so far as to make a previous statement more clearly understood.

6. A brother desirous of making an appeal to the Grand Lodge should make his statement in writing, which statement must be sent to the Grand Secretary ten days at least before the next annual session of the Grand Lodge. This is in accordance with the by laws of the Grand Lodge upon the subject of appeals.

7. A brother, whether the accuser or accused, who may feel aggrieved with the decision of his Lodge, has equally the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge.

8. The town lines are the boundary lines of jurisdiction between two Lodges. Provided, however, a town should intervene in the which there is no Lodge, in

which case the jurisdiction of each Lodge would extend to just one-half the distance from the two Lodges measured into the unoccupied territory.

9. The certificate of the Grand Secretary of the vote of the Grand Lodge by which a charter was granted would not be sufficient to enable a subordinate Lodge to work as Masons under the authority of the same. The Lodge must be regularly constituted under its charter and the officers duly installed. (See By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, art. xxxv.)

10. The W. Master, if he is satisfied that charges have been preferred against a brother through malice, or if, in his judgment, the specifications are of a light and frivolous character, which if entertained would have the effect to destroy the harmony of the Lodge, would undoubtedly have the right, and in fact it would be his duty as well, to give his decision against entertaining them by the Lodge. This power, however, should not be exercised without great discretion, remembering always that he is amenable to the Grand Lodge for his action in the premises.

11. The election of officers, being a part of the ordinary business of the Lodge, should take place while the Lodge is at labor on the third degree. I know of no rule requiring it to be done while the Lodge is at refreshment.

12. If the time specified in the by-laws for the election of officers has passed by, and no election had, no subsequent election would be legal until the next annual communication, unless by dispensation of the Grand Master.

13. A Warden, acting as such in a Lodge U. D., never having been installed, would not be eligible to the office of W. Master, according to the old Anderson Constitutions, in preference to any other brother.

14. A petition may be received from a person who may have *unwittingly* connected himself with a clandestine Lodge, provided it is made to appear that he was in fact ignorant of the standing of the Lodge with which he had connected himself. But we hold that it would be a bar against the reception of the petition of such a person by a regular Lodge, provided that he was knowing to the fact when he made application to the clandestine body.

15. A district Deputy Grand Master has no power by virtue of his office to grant permission to a Lodge to act upon the petition of a candidate "out of time." According to the by-laws of the Grand Lodge this power rests with the Grand Master alone. (See By-Laws, art. xx.)

16. The W. Master may at his discretion refuse to allow a brother to visit his Lodge, when in his judgment the peace and harmony of the same would be best secured by such refusal.

17. A person made a Mason in an army Lodge or Lodge U. D., making application for membership in a regular Lodge in this jurisdiction, must furnish full and ample testimony of his having been made a Mason in a legal Lodge, either from those who were officers of the Lodge U. D., or from the officers of the Grand Lodge from which the authority emanated. The petition in the above case must take the usual course of all petitions for membership, with this exception, that no limit can be required from the applicant.

18. A Lodge within this jurisdiction may try a member for unmaasonic conduct, and, if convicted, may suspend or expel him, although absent and in parts unknown. Our by-laws provide that if the residence of the brother be without the State and in parts unknown to the Lodge, in the trial of a brother the Lodge may proceed *ex parte*. If his residence be without the State, but known, a copy of the complaint, with a summons to appear, must be forwarded at least sixty days before the day of trial; and, if residing within the State, copy and summons must be sent at least twenty days before the trial. (See By-Laws of the Grand Lodge.)

19. No brother should be considered as a member of any Lodge until he has signed the by-laws of said Lodge.

20. The regalia belonging to the Lodge should never be worn upon any occasion unless where the Lodge shall have been legally congregated for the legitimate purposes of Masonry; thence it should not be worn at balls, levees, or any such kindred places of amusement.

21. A W. Master, duly elected and installed, may preside as such, although he may not have received the degree of Past Master; although it is customary and proper enough to confer the degree upon him.

22. The report of the committee raised upon the petition of a candidate should always be made to the Lodge in writing after due consultation and deliberation.

23. No brother, if present, can be excused from voting upon the reception of a candidate; and any brother persisting in a refusal to vote in such a case renders himself liable, and charges should be preferred against him for a violation of his obligations.

24. In all matters appertaining to lectures and work, the authority of the Grand Lecturer is paramount to that of any District Deputy Grand Master.

25. A brother's right to the ballot must not be questioned. But if a brother so far forgets his duty as a Mason as to disclose that he has used his Masonic privilege in this respect in order to hinder the work of the Lodge, to retaliate for some affront, fancied or otherwise, such a brother makes himself liable, and charges should at once be preferred against him.

26. A Lodge cannot be legally congregated except for the legitimate purposes of Masonry. Hence Lodges may not congregate in their corporate capacity for the purpose of attending a public ball, or dance, or levee, even though it may be designated as a Masonic one. If the brethren desire to participate in such amusements and to hold a (Masonic?) ball or levee, let them do it in their private capacity, and wear their own private regalia, &c. This should never be the work of the Lodge as such.

27. An expelled Mason, restored by the Grand Lodge, is not thereby restored to membership in the Lodge; he must be considered as a non-affiliated Mason, and treated as such.

28. No brother can be elected to the office of W. Master until he has first acted as Warden. This is the rule in accordance with the old Charges and Constitutions of Masonry, (Anderson's,) which must be considered as beyond the power of the Grand Master or Grand Lodge to alter or amend. The exception to this rule is in the formation of a new Lodge. In such a case, provided no one has served as Warden, any brother may be elected and installed as Master, or, (according to Bro. Mackey,) where every Past Master and Warden or present Master *refuse to serve, or have died, resigned, or been expelled.*

29. The refusal to serve as Master by one who may be eligible to the position, whereby the Lodge proceeds to the election of a brother as W. Master who has not served as Warden, must be made upon the occasion of the election, and a record should be made that he waives his right to such an election.

30. The petitioners for a dispensation to form a new Lodge, provided their request be granted and a chartered Lodge duly constituted, are dimitted and become in fact members of the new Lodge; consequently the plea of "no intention of severing their connection with their original Lodge" should avail nothing.

31. A subordinate Lodge has no power to make a by-law authorizing an election of officers to fill vacancies upon any other than the Annual Communication for such purpose. A dispensation from the Grand Master is necessary to hold an election to fill vacancies.

32. There is no impropriety in the Secretary of a Lodge preferring charges. The by-laws of the Grand Lodge make it his duty, by direction of the W. M., to serve or cause to be served an attested copy of the charges, &c.

The by-laws of the Grand Lodge should be regarded as paramount to those of a secular Lodge in their application to the trial of a brother, and in fact in all cases where they will apply.

According to the rule of the Grand Lodge, "the examination of charges shall be had in a Lodge specially notified and convened for that purpose." It would hardly be proper, according to the rule, to refer the charges, &c., to arbitration. The Lodge, as such, should act after a patient hearing, and render its verdict in strict accordance with the facts in the case.

33. The by-laws of a secular Lodge, requiring that all charges against a

brother should be made in open Lodge, after charges have been made in accordance therewith it would not be in accordance with the spirit of said by-law to alter or amend the same *in substance*, unless in open Lodge. This would not be necessary in changing the form simply of the complaint, provided the substance is not changed.

34. It requires simply a majority vote of the Lodge to declare a brother guilty of the charges upon which he has been tried, although to expel should require at least a two-thirds vote.

35. A candidate who has lost a leg cannot be initiated according to our rules. He must be a perfect youth, having no maim or defects in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art, &c. (See Anderson's Constitution.)

36. All lectures and work are strictly forbidden, unless sanctioned by the Grand Lodge. The lectures and mode of work taught by the Grand Lecturer and District Deputy Grand Masters must be in strict conformity with that approved by the Grand Lodge at the Communication of October, 1817. (The Webb-Barney Work and Lectures.) (See art. vi of the by-laws.) Hence to alter or correct this work necessarily implies an alteration or change of article x of the by-laws, which must be done in the way prescribed. Hence the resolution on the part of the Grand Lodge, adopted at its Annual Communication in Burlington, in 1865, would not be of binding force upon the secular Lodges, provided the lectures and work therein adopted were not the same absolutely as those approved by the Grand Lodge in 1817.

MASSACHUSETTS.

No decisions reported.

RHODE ISLAND.

G. M. Doyle says:

I have made the following decisions during the past year:

1. A profane rejected by a Lodge which has not legal jurisdiction over him is not obliged to apply to that Lodge for a recommendation to the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides. The first rejection is null and void.

2. A Lodge cannot legally receive a petition from a profane who, by reason of physical infirmity, could not do Masonic work. Such petition, if received and referred in ignorance of such infirmity, may be returned to the applicant without a ballot.

3. Under our constitution, the petition of a suspended Mason for restoration must lie over to the next stated communication, and then, upon a favorable vote of two-thirds of the members present, he may be restored.

4. The business of the Lodge is entirely within the control of the Master, and he is not compelled to recognize a motion to act upon a particular matter, but in his discretion may refuse to allow it to be considered.

5. In this jurisdiction a Master is not required to have first served as Warden.

6. A member of a Lodge, having stated in his petition for the degrees that he had not before applied for initiation, when in fact he had been rejected in another State, should be tried for unmasonic conduct in that he has knowingly and willfully deceived the Lodge.

CONNECTICUT.

No decisions.

NEW YORK.

1. That a visitor has no inherent or absolute right to visit, unless qualified by the right to refuse his proposed visit.

2. That a Master Mason possesses the unqualified right of objection to a proposed visit and is not bound to assign his reasons.

3. That in so doing he exercises a right, and is no more accountable for exercising it than the other is for proposing to visit.

4. That he is not bound to present charges to exclude the visitor.

Where the by-laws of a Lodge do not provide for the election of a Senior Deacon the Master will appoint.

If the by-laws do not provide, an election cannot be ordered by a resolution of a Lodge not adopted as a by-law. By the constitution this can only be done by adopting a by-law so enacting.

Residence of candidates.

One who votes at a particular place conclusively elects that to be his residence.

The rules of law as to residence, how obtained and changed, are applicable to jurisdiction of Lodges over candidates.

Residence of a person once existing in a place, it remains there till a new residence is lawfully obtained in another place.

Requisites to initiation.

1. Before any candidate can be lawfully initiated, it is imperatively required by the Grand Lodge that he be asked an answer in writing, over his signature, whether he has ever been rejected, and where he resides, and how long he has resided there, &c.

2. If the candidate has been rejected, he cannot be initiated without the consent in writing of the Lodge that rejected him, nor until six months after his rejection.

3. If he has not resided in this State one whole year at the time of his application, he cannot be initiated without the consent of the proper Masonic authority within whose jurisdiction he last previously resided out of the State.

4. No Lodge can lawfully initiate one who, in addition to residing in the State one year, has not for the last preceding four months resided within its territorial jurisdiction, unless it has obtained the consent in writing of the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he had last previously resided.

5. Nor can a Lodge lawfully initiate one who does not at the time reside within its territorial jurisdiction, unless it has the consent in writing of the Lodge within the jurisdiction of which he does reside.

Territorial jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction of a Lodge over its territory or material is not *absolutely* forfeited by its suspension; it is only suspended, and while thus situated other Lodges cannot enter upon and seize and work such material.

The consent required by Grand Lodge regulation for a Lodge here to initiate one residing in the jurisdiction of a Lodge in another State is the consent of the latter Lodge, unless otherwise provided by the regulations of the Grand Lodge under which the consenting Lodge is working.

Petition and rejection.

One who is rejected by a Lodge without having applied, or being proposed without his knowledge or consent, is unlawfully rejected.

The rejection is without jurisdiction by the Lodge over its candidate, and is void.

Such rejection is no bar to the candidate applying to any Lodge having lawful territorial jurisdiction over him for initiation, and being initiated without the consent of such rejecting Lodge. The facts, if known by him, should be stated with his petition, or to the committee of investigation, or to the Lodge. No Lodge can obtain jurisdiction over a candidate by his rejection without application by him or with his knowledge or consent.

When a Lodge lawfully obtains jurisdiction over a candidate and rejects his petition, he cannot be initiated in any other Lodge without consent of the re-

jecting Lodge. But, if he removes into the jurisdiction of another Lodge, then the rejecting Lodge loses its territorial jurisdiction, and neither can initiate him without the other's consent. But the fee, in case of his initiation, can only be demanded by the Lodge having territorial jurisdiction. If the Lodge initiate without the consent of the rejecting Lodge, it is a violation of the 23d section of the constitution, and punishable.

Petition is defunct by rejection, and a new one is required for a new action.

When one acting on a committee of investigation neglects to exercise due scrutiny as to the eligibility and worthiness of a candidate, and reports favorably, and the candidate was not eligible, or not worthy, such committeeman becomes subject to discipline and ought to be punished.

Where a Mason, having good reason to believe that one is ineligible or unworthy, recommends him to the Lodge, he becomes liable to discipline and ought to be punished.

Trials.

One accused of an offense and tried before a commission may testify in his own behalf. In such case he must be obligated, and is examined and cross-examined the same as any other witness.

He cannot be called as a witness *against* himself; but, if he takes the stand in his own behalf, he waives all privilege that his answer will criminate him. If he refuses to answer any question decided to be competent, the commission should report him to the officer or Lodge ordering his trial as guilty of a contempt, and he may be disciplined for that offense.

One of the commission may be obligated as a witness.

The commission may exclude all other witnesses when a witness is being examined.

It may also exclude all spectators, and allow only the prosecutor and his counsel, and the accused and his counsel, to be present.

The commission may put over the trial for absence of a necessary witness; or if he is at considerable distance, or his attendance cannot be obtained, his evidence may be taken by order of the commission, or of the Grand Master, before the Master of any Lodge near his residence, or by a suitable person to be named in the order.

When a Mason is called as a witness he testifies on his honor as a Mason. When the evidence of a profane is used, it must be taken down by the commission in the presence of the parties, and his signature made thereto, and then verified by him before a magistrate or notary. There is generally one convenient who is a Free and Accepted Mason, and he can attend in presence of the commission, or an officer can be called upon for that purpose. This verification should be made after his entire examination.

When the action of a commission or Lodge on charges is oppressively severe, it will be set aside, or the sentence terminated, or the extreme penalty remitted by the appellate power.

When for mere words spoken by an accused brother he has been indefinitely suspended, the penalty is too severe, and will be terminated at once on appeal, and especially should this be so when the appellant has been for several months under suspension.

A commission must find on all the issues; that is, determine all the charges.

On the coming in of the report of a commission on charges the Lodge may recommit the report to the commission, with specific directions to take further evidence, &c.

Or the Lodge may reject the report, and order a new hearing generally, or on the whole case.

After a trial has commenced on charges the accuser cannot without the consent of the accused withdraw the charges.

The accused is in such case entitled to have a report from the commission on the question of his guilt or innocence.

One accused and on trial may have the evidence of persons as witnesses in his

behalf who are not Masons. The prosecution have the like right. Both sides are entitled to have the benefit of their evidence, given by the witnesses under the sanctity of an oath, binding on their conscience, and therefore they are to be sworn by an officer authorized by law to administer oaths, if the witnesses are profane.

This verification may be made either before they are examined, or else their deposition when taken is to be thus verified, and then read in evidence.

By-laws disapproved.

Authorizing the Secretary of a Lodge to issue a dimit to a brother on his written request without a vote of the Lodge.

Requiring every candidate on being raised in the Lodge to sign the by-laws.

The candidate may do as he chooses on that subject. If he does not sign, he does not become a member of the Lodge. If he is willing to sign, any member of the Lodge may object, and then he cannot sign.

Requiring or allowing sick or funeral benefits to be paid by the Lodge. Lodges do not pay "*benefits*." They do acts of charity and mercy, but these are duties, not benefits.

Suspension for being two years in arrears for dues is not allowed.

No Mason can be suspended for not paying over Lodge funds without a trial on charges specifying the offense.

Fines cannot be imposed "*at the discretion of the Lodge.*"

By-law providing that one entering the Lodge disguised in liquor *shall be suspended* is void. He must be tried. The Master should order him to retire.

One whose term of suspension has expired cannot be kept under suspension an hour longer for the original offense.

By-law providing for the handing in of the *name of a candidate* for initiation and report by committee and a balloting thereon is void.

There must be a petition signed by the candidate, accepted by the Lodge, duly referred to a committee, regular report, and then the ballot may be spread.

The Master controls the balloting. It is part of the work.

Lodge cannot require or direct a second ballot, either by resolution or a by-law.

By-law providing for a "Lecture Master" to instruct in the work is void. The Lodge has a constitutional "Lecture Master," and any other is unauthorized.

The Master controls all work in the Lodge, and the time and manner thereof, and cannot be superseded in this by any by-law, or rule of order, or vote of the Lodge.

Assessments.

A Lodge may lawfully assess its members equally by resolution to pay a sum sufficient to satisfy the amount of its existing lawful indebtedness.

This assessment may be collected by summoning all the members to attend at a fixed and reasonable time and pay the amount assessed.

Disobedience to the summons may be punished by charges, and a trial for the offense, and a proper penalty imposed, such as suspension till payment is made, if the non-payment is not justified or excused.

Such assessment is not what is called in the constitution "*dues*."

One who does not pay such an assessment cannot be stricken from the roll as for non-payment of dues.

The Grand Master or Grand Lodge, except in some extreme case, will not order such an assessment to be made.

The Master of a Lodge has no power to order it to be made.

It can be ordered by a majority vote of all the members present and voting at a stated communication of the Lodge.

It should be ordered only on the vote of a majority of all the members, duly summoned for the purpose of considering the subject.

An assessment can only be directed for a lawful Masonic object.

The building of a new hall for the Lodge is not such an object as will justify a compulsory assessment on the members.

Striking from roll.

It is irregular to strike the name of a member from the roll for alleged arrears of dues without reasonable previous notice to him to pay his dues. Members ought to be summoned regularly to pay dues before striking from the roll for non-payment.

Where one, by trick, sharp practice, or without due notice, has been stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues, the action is irregular, being unknown to Masonry, and will be set aside.

A member of a Lodge in good standing cannot be deprived of the right to speak and vote, or be voted for, or hold office, or to visit the Lodge, or to Masonic burial if he shall die, for other offense than non-payment of dues, so long as his name is not stricken from the roll.

The only penalty or censure that can be imposed for such non-payment is to strike his name from the roll.

Eligibility to office, &c., is fixed by the Constitution, and cannot be altered by the Lodge.

Changing location of Lodge.

The location of a Lodge cannot be changed, so as to injuriously affect the jurisdiction of an existing Lodge, without the previous consent of such latter Lodge; nor with such consent, without the approval of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

Lodges and officers.

One who is a member of a suspended or expelled Lodge cannot affiliate with another Lodge unless he was expressly exempted from such suspension or expulsion; and if the Lodge was expelled, he cannot, without leave of the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.

One who was a member of an extinct Lodge may affiliate with another Lodge on filing the Grand Secretary's certificate that he was in good standing in the Lodge when it became extinct, and has paid all indebtedness then owing to said Lodge by him to the Grand Secretary.

The unlawful making of one a Mason confers no right on him to any further light in Masonry, nor did the Lodge thereby gain any right over him Masonically. One wrongful act cannot be the foundation for a lawful one. Indeed, a wrong-doer must restore what he has got unlawfully before he can receive the same thing lawfully. This, on the familiar principle that the law discourages the getting anything by unlawful means.

An organist may be an officer of the Lodge, if so expressly provided in its by-laws.

In such case he may be elected or appointed, as shall be provided in the by-laws.

Or he may be employed and dismissed by a mere vote of the Lodge, the same as a janitor.

The Master can call an emergent communication of the Lodge, and summon the brethren to the burial of a brother's remains, and the members must obey the summons; and any one refusing to attend, without good cause, is liable to discipline.

When one, after initiation, in due time requests advancement in Masonry in the Lodge, and is refused, he is not therefore entitled to any trial as upon charges. Those who rejected his application exercised a Masonic right, and he must exercise the virtue of patience and wait, and perhaps the objection may be avoided.

Dues accrue from a member during a definite suspension.

More than five candidates cannot be passed or raised at the same communication.

A mistake, by a voter in casting a black ball, as to the identity of the candidate cannot be corrected after the balloting has been closed and the candidate declared duly rejected; nor can the candidate, on that account, present his petition again any sooner than the period required by law on rejection. He is duly rejected, and the usual consequences must follow.

One hailing from the Grand Orient de France cannot be affiliated in any Lodge in this jurisdiction, unless his dimit was granted before the June communication of the Grand Lodge of 1869.

One adjudged under suspension for a definite time, and the time elapsed, becomes by the mere lapse of the time a member of the Lodge in good standing.

Lodge-rooms cannot be used by political organizations, the Grand Army of the Republic, or by the orders of temperance.

Membership in Lodge on taking the degrees, or by affiliation, is not obtained till the by-laws are signed, and objection before signing prevents membership.

Lodge must record its proceedings in its minutes.

It is the duty of a Lodge to grant a certificate to any brother who has been stricken from its roll, and subsequently pays his dues, in pursuance of the form on page 245, transactions of 1869.

When the Grand Master, or District Deputy Grand Master, officially visits a Lodge, it becomes subject to his authority and direction on his giving notice to the Master that he is present in the Lodge or ante-room for the purpose of official action or visitation.

By its warrant every Lodge is required to summon all its members to attend the annual election of officers. It is a neglect of duty in a Lodge not to comply with this requirement.

Lodges and officers sending communications to the Grand Master must attest them by the Lodge seal. If they have none, one must be obtained immediately. It must be *suitable* for the purpose for which used; that is, to attest easily and securely the action of the Lodge in written or printed instruments.

Corporations, or joint-stock associations, or partnerships of Masons will be interdicted from using any Masonic emblem as a trade-mark. The Craft will be warned against the fraudulent conduct of those using such emblems for business purposes who are not Masons, and those who are Masons must not use them.

Annual election held in a Lodge after the constitutional time will be set aside.

NEW JERSEY.

A large proportion of the decisions rendered by me during the year have been the reiteration of those already adopted by the Grand Lodge.

I herewith furnish a report of such as have not heretofore been brought to the attention of the Grand Lodge:

1. Charges of unmasonic conduct can only be presented by a member of the Lodge with which the accused is connected, or in whose jurisdiction he resides.

2. An officer of a Lodge duly elected and installed cannot resign.

3. The election of officers in a subordinate Lodge must be by ballot. (See proceedings 1863.)

4. The examination of a visiting brother may be made by the Master at such time and place as he may select. It need not take place in the Lodge or ante-room.

5. A committee of investigation of charges of unmasonic conduct are not obliged to express an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. In most cases it is advisable to report the evidence alone.

6. It is not the duty of a Lodge to procure counsel for an accused brother; should he neglect or be unable so to do, care should be taken that no injustice is done.

7. A petition for the degrees of Masonry must be signed by the candidate, and

any action that a Lodge may take upon a petition by other than the applicant null and void.

8. Believing that the establishment of military Lodges, and conferring upon them the power to open Lodges and make Masons within the jurisdiction of other Grand Lodges, to be contrary to Masonic law; Masons thus made and not healed should not be recognized in this jurisdiction.

9. Dimits cannot be given by a Grand Lodge.

10. A member of a Lodge who may have applied for a dimit is entitled to all the privileges of the Lodge up to the time the dimit is placed in his possession.

I desire to submit for the consideration and decision of the Grand Lodge the following questions:

Can a subordinate Lodge expel from the rights and privileges of Masonry without the concurrence of the Grand Lodge?

Can an expelled member be restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry without the consent of the Grand Lodge?

NORTH CAROLINA.

Q. 1. What relation does the daughter of an expelled Mason sustain to the Order?

A. Her Masonic rights are lost with her father's.

Q. 2. Can a brother be "excluded by the effect of a by-law without notice?

A. He cannot; notice must be given to a brother in arrears to appear and show cause.

Q. 3. Can an officer be installed if absent?

A. It is customary, and may be done by proxy.

Q. 4. Is it as improper to disclose the ballot upon a dimit as though upon the petition of a profane; and is it a breach of Masonic privilege to so divulge a ballot?

A. Undoubtedly both points are *unmasonic*, and equally so.

Q. 5. Must a subordinate Lodge receive a notice of expulsion without a seal?

A. Yes, if the Secretary certifies that the Lodge has no seal.

Q. 6. When a Deputy Custodian gives a brother a certificate, and the Grand Master commissions him as G. L., how long is the commission in force?

A. One year has been the general period.

Q. 7. Can a Deputy Custodian order a ballot and confer the degrees out of the regular course?

A. He cannot; he may exemplify the work by a substitute.

Q. 8. Can a man be made a Mason who has lost an arm or a leg?

A. According to the decision of the Grand Lodge he cannot.

Q. 9. Does "exclusion" from a particular Lodge impair the standing of a brother with the Fraternity at large?

A. It does not; it leaves him as a "non"-affiliated Mason.

Q. 10. Does a Lodge receiving a duplicate charter (the original being destroyed) retain its old members?

A. Undoubtedly so; it is not a Lodge U. D.

Q. 11. Does the dispensation of the Grand Master for a new Lodge necessarily transfer the membership of the petitioners?

A. It does not; they must dimit when the charter is granted.

Q. 12. Can a brother "sign" the by-laws through an attorney duly authorized?

A. A brother in good standing with the Craft, being elected to membership, and unavoidably absent, may give another brother a power of attorney to sign for him.

Q. 13. Is it Masonic to hold balls (dancing parties) in the Lodge hall, or to play cards therein?

A. Dancing and card playing are not taught in the ritual or landmarks. They had better be practiced elsewhere, if at all.

Q. 14. Can an officer in a chartered Lodge hold office in a Lodge U. D.

- A. He may until the charter is issued.
- Q. 15. A difficulty exists between two brothers; one is expelled; can the other be tried?
- A. Yes.
- Q. 16. Can a member be expelled for non-payment of dues.
- A. He cannot justly and lawfully.
- Q. 17. Has a Lodge the right to remit dues for cause, say poverty or distress?
- A. It has; there is no law forbidding it.
- Q. 18. Can a Lodge proceed to the trial of a member guilty of gross unma-sonic conduct whose address is unknown?
- A. The charge and specifications must be served upon the accused, either in person or by mail, if his address is known; if not, proceed *ex parte*.
- Q. 19. Can an installed officer relinquish or resign his office before his suc-cessor is installed?
- A. He cannot.
- Q. 20. Can a petition for membership or for the degrees be withdrawn?
- A. Only by consent; it is the property of the Lodge.
- Q. 21. How long does a rejected petitioner have to wait before applying again?
- A. Twelve months.
- Q. 22. How often can a non-affiliated Mason visit a Lodge?
- A. Only once, as provided for in the resolutions of Grand Lodge of 1861.
- Q. 23. A brother acts as agent for a Mason's widow; collects money of hers; does not pay over; sends her a bankrupt notice as one of his creditors; is it a Masonic crime?
- A. It certainly is, and deserves speedy punishment.
- Q. 24. What shall be done with a Lodge that has worked up the material of another and refuses to pay over the fees?
- A. Inform the Grand Master, and if, after he has reminded them of their duty, the brethren still refuse, let their charter be arrested.
- Q. 25. How shall an expelled Mason be restored?
- A. By petition and a clear ballot.
- Q. 26. Is drunkenness or profanity a sufficient reason for B. B.?
- A. Either is sufficient.

ALABAMA.

Held that the Master cannot rule a resolution out of order after discussion, and a motion to lay on the table has been rejected, for the purpose of defeating the action of the Lodge.

Held that all the members of a Lodge must vote on petitions for initiations, passing, and raising, or affiliation, and that they cannot be excused, and it is the duty of the Master to require it.

Held that a brother suspended for non-payment of dues can be arraigned for unma-sonic conduct; but the evidence and trial must be before a committee ap-pointed by the Lodge, the testimony and whole proceedings to be taken in writ-ing and be submitted to the Lodge for final action.

Held that when a brother voluntarily makes known his vote on applications for initiation, passing, raising, or affiliation, that it becomes the property of the Lodge, and his objections are subject to the action of the Lodge.

Held that a non-affiliated Mason cannot be interred with Masonic honors.

Held that the forfeiture of its charter by a Lodge does not necessarily affect the status of the brethren composing it.

Held that a ballot had at a called-off regular communication from one night to another is irregular, and must not be countenanced.

Held that a brother suspended for non-payment of dues cannot be interred with Masonic honors, although his friends offer to pay his dues.

Held that when a brother avails himself of the benefits of the bankrupt act fraudulently, and afterwards becomes able to pay a debt he justly owed to any

person, more particularly a brother, he is guilty of unmasonic conduct, and liable to be tried for the same.

Held that a brother expelled by a subordinate Lodge, and on appeal the Grand Lodge orders a new trial, is restored to the same status as before sentence, and that by consent a trial can be changed to another Lodge.

Held that a candidate for initiation rejected by a Lodge, although said Lodge had no jurisdiction, is a bar to any other Lodge from receiving his petition until the constitutional period has elapsed to renew it again.

Held that the disobeying of a summons without a sufficient excuse (of which the Lodge is the arbiter) is grossly unmasonic, deserves expulsion, and the Lodge that refuses to exercise proper discipline in the case should have its charter arrested and its members suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

Held that a ballot upon a petition for initiation, advancement, or affiliation can be reconsidered only when the Master, after the first ballot, has reason to suppose that the negative ball was cast unintentionally, through mistake, and then only once.

Held that a brother can renew his petition for advancement at every stated meeting, notwithstanding he may be rejected every time.

MISSISSIPPI.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Mississippi:

The committee on Masonic law and jurisprudence desire respectfully to report their answers to questions propounded during the past Masonic year:

1. Q. If a Lodge is called to confer the Fellow Craft degree, can it be opened and closed in that degree alone; or must the minutes be recorded as commenced and closed in a Master's Lodge?

A. A Lodge called to confer a degree should be opened and closed in that degree; and the purpose for which it was called should be distinctly stated on the minutes, which should show that the business was transacted in a Lodge of that degree. It is not necessary or proper to open on the third degree when an inferior degree has to be conferred at a special meeting, as all the preliminaries must have been completed at a preceding stated meeting. Nothing is left to be done at the called meeting but the ceremony of conferring the degree and the delivery of the lecture.

The following is a suitable form for the minutes:

"The Lodge was opened on the Second or Fellow Craft's degree. It was called for the purpose of conferring that degree on Bro. ———, who had been previously balloted for at a stated meeting and elected. Being in waiting, he was duly prepared, introduced, and passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, in due and ancient form. There being no further business before the Fellow Craft's Lodge, the same was closed in harmony until further order."

2. Q. Should the minutes be read and adopted at the close of the Lodge, or be submitted to and approved by the succeeding meeting?

A. The minutes should be read before the close of the Lodge, that all the brethren may know whether the business has been fairly and correctly recorded. On the Master's inquiry whether the brethren are satisfied is the proper time for correction. If no objection is made, they are signed, and the Lodge closed. No change can be made at any subsequent meeting. The minutes are read at the next meeting for purpose of information as to unfinished business.

3. Q. In the absence of the Senior Warden who takes the West?

A. The station must be filled by appointment *pro tem*. The Junior Warden does not succeed to the Senior Warden, though he does take the place of Master in the absence of that officer and of the Senior Warden. There is no rule of gradual succession, else it would extend to Treasurer, Secretary, Deacon, and Tyler. Each officer, when present, takes his respective place, except that the Warden can fill the station of Master.

4. Q. How long has a candidate for advancement to wait before being rejected?

A. No limit is fixed to the time. Section 5, page 25, By-Laws, refers simply to initiation and membership, and was not intended to embrace advancements. The case is entirely different from that of delay for over six months to receive a degree for which an applicant has been elected. Different reasons apply. Applications for advancement can be renewed at any subsequent stated meeting, be entered on the minutes, and lie over until the next stated meeting.

5. Q. Are Anderson's Constitutions (General Regulations) to be looked upon as constituting a part of the "ancient landmarks," upon which no innovation can be made?

A. The General Regulations contained in Anderson's Constitutions are not so classed, although some of the landmarks are embraced in them. They are liable to be altered, "provided always, that the old landmarks be carefully preserved." (See XXXIX General Regulations, Anderson's Constitutions.) They may be regarded as the common law of Masonry for the government of such cases as have not otherwise been provided for. Each Grand Lodge has the right to alter them, subject to the above restriction.

Some years since the following resolutions were adopted by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, upon the report of a committee to investigate and define the ancient landmarks of Masonry, of which committee Bro. J. W. S. Mitchell was chairman. They have been generally acquiesced in:

"Resolved, That the ancient charges, as published by the order of the Grand Lodge of England, in Anderson's Constitutions, contain all or nearly all the ancient landmarks and usages of Masonry proper to be written.

"Resolved, That no Grand Lodge has the right to alter, change, or amend any portion of said ancient charges.

"Resolved, That the ancient constitutions, as contained in the first edition of Anderson's Constitutions, is, or should be, regarded as the highest Masonic authority on which to found a code of laws for the good of the Craft."

8. Q. A lodge under dispensation will make application at the next annual Grand communication for a charter. I wish to join the Lodge, as it is five miles nearer my residence than any other Lodge. Can I sign the petition for the charter, and in that way obtain membership?

A. You cannot, as you did not sign the petition for the dispensation. You cannot acquire membership in that way. The dispensation was granted to those whose names were in the petition, and the charter will be issued to them. When the charter has been issued, the Lodge duly constituted, and the officers installed, the Lodge can admit new members, although those raised in it while under dispensation are considered as members after it is duly constituted.

9. Q. Who are officers of a Fellow Craft's Lodge?

A. A Fellow Craft's Lodge, when composed of the least number, consists of Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, and Senior and Junior Deacons. Such Lodges do no business but examine candidates and confer the degree.

10. Q. A brother residing in our Lodge and having a dimit as a Fellow Craft, was rejected in our Lodge. Can he join any other Lodge he pleases, whether he lives in its jurisdiction or not?

A. The dimit was illegally issued. A Lodge can grant dimit only to its members, and a Fellow Craft is not a member. The Lodge can grant a certificate that the brother has received that degree and is in good standing at the time. Then, on complying with section 26, page 19, Rules and Regulations of Subordinate Lodges, he can apply to any Lodge he chooses for advancement.

11. Q. Has a Master Mason with a dimit the right to join any Lodge he pleases, whether he lives in its jurisdiction or not?

A. He certainly can apply to any Lodge he chooses for admission to membership. There is no rule requiring a Mason to hold membership in the Lodge under whose jurisdiction he resides.

15. Q. The Natchez Humboldt Association is about to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birth of Alexander Von Humboldt, and ask Harmony and Andrew Jackson Lodges to participate with the Odd Fellows, fire companies, and others, in a public procession, &c. Can Masonic Lodges take part

therein without a special dispensation from the Grand Master? What is the regulation of the Grand Lodge on the subject?

A. In 1745 mock processions were gotten up in London, with a view to throw the Fraternity into ridicule. The Grand Lodge discontinued public processions for a time, and issued an edict prohibiting Lodges from moving in them, clothed in regalia, without a dispensation. In a note on the subject, appended to "funeral ceremonies," in Preston's Illustrations, we find the following:

"The above law was planned to put a stop to *mixed* and *irregular conventions* of Masons, and to prevent them from exposing to derision the insignia of the Order, by parading through the streets on unimportant occasions. It was not, however, intended to restrict the privileges of any *regular Lodge*, or encroach upon the legal prerogative of any installed Master. By the universal practice of Masons every *regular Lodge* is authorized by the constitution to act on such occasions when limited to its own members, if the society at large be not dishonored. Every installed Master is sufficiently empowered by the constitution, without any other authority, to convene and govern his own Lodge on any emergency, at the funeral of its own members, or on any occasion in which the honor of the society is concerned. But when brethren from other Lodges are convened, who are not subject to his control, in that case a particular dispensation is required from the Grand Master."

There is no restriction on the subject in this jurisdiction. The privilege of processions on funeral and festive occasions, or for uniting in a public demonstration of respect for the memory of a distinguished member of the Fraternity, is under the control of subordinate Lodges, at their discretion. Processions for laying corner-stones or dedicating Lodges require a dispensation, because the ceremonies have to be performed by an officer of the Grand Lodge or his proxy. If Baron Von Humbolt was a Mason, there is no impropriety in the Lodges joining in the procession. If he was not, the *impropriety* is manifest.

18. Q. When a Lodge surrenders its charter, and the members are left without dimit, what course must they pursue to obtain affiliation with other Lodges?

A. A Lodge becomes extinct on the surrender of its charter, and membership of course ceases. The former members become non-affiliated Masons, and can apply for membership elsewhere, as other Masons, under section 30, Rules and Regulations, page 19. The by-laws do not require applicants to produce dimit. Satisfactory evidence has to be produced, however, and the Grand Secretary's certificate is therefore advisable.

KANSAS.

Grand Master's decisions for 1869.

1. You have clearly the right to delegate your authority to any other Lodge to confer the Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees on a candidate who has received the first or Entered Apprentice degree in your Lodge. A majority vote is all that is required to grant such authority.

2. A candidate who has received the Entered Apprentice degree in a Lodge in a neighboring jurisdiction, and applies to a Lodge in this jurisdiction for the Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees, must apply the same as a profane for initiation, and a unanimous ballot must be had before you can proceed to confer the said degrees.

3. One ballot only is required for the election of a candidate for the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, unless a separate ballot for each degree is demanded by a brother and member of the Lodge.

4. You have the undoubted right to prefer charges against an Entered Apprentice (as well as it is your duty to prefer charges) for unmasonic conduct, and try him, and if found guilty expel, suspend, or reprimand him.

5. Bro. A. B., having received a majority of all the votes cast for Senior Warden of your Lodge, was duly elected, and should have been installed, unless a good and sufficient reason be shown why he should not. The fact of his being

suspected of voting for himself is not a sufficient reason to bar him from being installed as your Senior Warden. Your declaring the office vacant and ordering a new election was irregular and without authority of law. This can only be done by dispensation of the Grand Master.

6. A candidate who has received the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft degrees in a Lodge in a neighboring jurisdiction, and moving into this State and applying for the Master Mason degree, must first obtain the consent of the Lodge in which he received the two first degrees, and then pass through the ordeal of a unanimous ballot before you can lawfully confer the Master Mason degree upon him.

7. When a brother has been tried and found guilty of a Masonic offense, and the penalty has been fixed by the Lodge, notice of his intention to appeal does not operate as a bar to the proceedings. It is your duty as W. M. to carry out the order of the Lodge by inflicting the penalty, which, in the case in question, is a reprimand.

9. A brother Master Mason in good and regular standing, dues all paid to date, is entitled to a dimit, when demanded by himself in person or by petition. Notice on the part of a brother of his intention to prefer charges against one applying for a dimit does not operate as a sufficient bar, unless charges are preferred and filed against the brother before the Lodge is closed.

10. An expelled Mason is what we masonically term dead; and his restoration in the Order is therefore equivalent to the admission of a profane for the mysteries of Masonry. In addition to the usual petition, he must also petition the Lodge from which he was expelled for admission.

11. When charges are preferred against a brother for unmasonic conduct in due form, and in accordance with the constitution of this State governing trials, &c., the Lodge cannot refuse to entertain said charges, even though they be against one of your best and most estimable Masons and citizens. The Lodge can only determine the innocence or guilt of the accused brother after hearing all the facts in the case.

12. A Lodge cannot reconsider a vote on the petition of an applicant for either the mysteries of Masonry or for affiliation when duly rejected. A profane may again apply in six months from the date of his rejection, and a brother Master Mason applying for affiliation may apply at every regular communication of the Lodge, if he desires to do so, until he is elected, and his standing as a Mason is not affected in the least by said rejections; and, furthermore, he may apply to any other Lodge he may select.

According to the ancient constitution and the constitution of our Grand Lodge a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry must be *without blemish and have the full and perfect use of his limbs*.

ILLINOIS.

2. If the Secretary or other brother retains money belonging to the Lodge or subject to its order, after proper demand, he is liable to Masonic discipline.

3. An applicant for the honors of Masonry petitions for membership as well as for the degrees, and, when raised to the third degree, he is a member of the Lodge which elected him. Signing the by-laws is an important act of identity, but is not indispensable to membership.

4. It is unmasonic to ridicule any or all of the three great lights in Masonry, and a Freemason guilty of such an offense is unfit to be installed Master of a Lodge.

5. Every candidate, before initiation, must solemnly avow a belief in God; a subsequent sincere avowal of a disbelief in God is a practical renunciation of Freemasonry.

6. Disbelief in the divinity of Jesus Christ does not, in any sense, affect Masonic standing.

7. Upon a trial the votes taken were as follows: Guilty, 7; not guilty, 2; for

expulsion, 4; against, 5; for indefinite suspension, 5; against, 2. A question arose whether the vote so taken should be recorded.

Decision.—The law specifies what the vote shall be upon the separate questions of guilt and punishment, and it is not sufficient to state the vote in general terms, but the actual vote should be recorded as above, so that the *record* may show at any time, or for any purpose, whether the law has been complied with.

8. An expelled Mason, reinstated, is not liable for dues during the period of his expulsion.

9. A Master elect cannot be lawfully installed until he is invested with the secrets of the chair.

10. Objection by a member of Lodge A to the initiation or advancement of a candidate in Lodge B is not imperative, but is entitled to full consideration, and even delay, when necessary to a dispassionate examination.

12. Persons under sentence of suspension for non-payment of dues, by an extinct or dormant Lodge, can be restored *only* by the Grand Lodge, upon the payment of all arrearages to the Grand Secretary.

13. No brother can be lawfully elected and installed Worshipful Master without previous service as Master or Warden, except by dispensation.

14. An objection to the advancement of a candidate, made in open Lodge or to the Worshipful Master, must be respected until removed or waived.

15. If the Master elect declines installation, the old Master holds over, unless a dispensation be obtained, by common consent, to elect another.

16. Dedication of halls, constitution of Lodges, and installation of officers, may be public or private; when public, it is not necessary to open a Lodge.

17. In trials, where the accused cannot be served with notice, the record should set forth that his residence is unknown.

18. Entered Apprentices, who by their own neglect have failed to apply for advancement within one year after their initiation, must petition and be recommended anew for the second and third degrees, and pass through all the forms of reference, report, and ballot. The same rule applies to Fellow Crafts.

22. Lodges U. D. cannot admit members nor try them. Its only additions while U. D. is by way of the degrees.

23. Objection to the advancement of a candidate before or after election, without reasons, in either degree, is a *permanent* objection, until the objection is removed or waived; and until then the Lodge cannot advance the candidate nor give consent to any other Lodge to entertain his application.

24. After the lapse of a reasonable time for objections to be waived or withdrawn, notice of rejection should be given as in other cases, and the money accompanying the petition should be returned.

26. Ballotings take place at regular meetings only, except in cases of dispensation or trials. Examinations as to proficiency may be had in open Lodge at any time before or after balloting.

27. Every candidate for initiation must have the limbs, members, and senses that a man ought to have. The fixed and unchangeable landmarks of Masonry regard neither the manner, time, place, nor cause of dismemberment, disfigurement, mutilation, or disability. The *fact* alone, like the law, is to govern a Mason.

28. All pretended Lodges of Masons, working anywhere in the State of Illinois, without regard to race or color, which do not hold a dispensation or charter from the Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. A. M., together with every member of such Lodges, are declared to be clandestine, and all intercourse with such clandestine Lodges or Masons is strictly prohibited.

29. Lodges should be opened and closed in the first, second, and third degrees at every regular communication.

30. The oldest Lodge in any city or town may receive charges against a non-affiliated Mason or against a member of a Lodge elsewhere who may reside within its jurisdiction.

31. No brother can be suspended or expelled without charges, notice, (if to be found,) trial, and conviction.

32. A Lodge has a by-law that a member shall not be entitled to vote who is in arrears for dues; a brother in arrears votes at an election; is it a subject of charges?

When an election of officers occurs, every member should be notified of the time of election and the amount of his arrearages, and that in default of payment he will not be entitled to vote. Before proceeding to election the names of delinquents should be read; any brother remaining delinquent and voting after such notice is guilty of a violation of the by-laws, and should be punished.

IOWA.

Grand Master Scott's decisions.

1. No purely political act is cause for Masonic discipline. "We are resolved against all politics, as what never yet conduced to the welfare of the Lodge nor ever will."

2. Members of a Lodge which has ceased to exist may obtain evidence of their standing from the Grand Secretary, and may then petition another Lodge for membership. A dimit is of no value unless it be from the Lodge of which a brother was *last* a member.

4. All strife for office in the Lodge is gravely unmasonic and indecent, and should be promptly rebuked by the brethren; but the offense is of such a character that discipline therefor would seldom be prudent.

6. No general law of the subordinate Lodge can divest a brother of any Lodge privileges, either for non-payment of dues or for any other cause. To do so requires a regular trial, finding, and judgment.

7. A Lodge cannot evade the duties required or delegate the powers conferred by the Grand Lodge. The recommendation and certificate to a Lodge applying for dispensation must be the act of the Lodge, and not of its officers.

9. The improper reception of a petition, *i. e.*, of one who has been rejected in another Lodge, or who is not a resident within the jurisdiction, is void, and is to be so declared whenever the fact becomes known, if before the conferring of the degree.

10. It is not in the power of members to prevent the installation of a Master elect by objecting to it. The acting Master, for good reasons, might postpone the installation until the case could be submitted to the Grand Master.

11. The loss of an eye does not disqualify a candidate.

12. An Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft is as fully entitled, on proper application, to the "certificate of good standing," contemplated in section twenty-five of the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, as a Master Mason would be to a dimit under similar circumstances. The presentation of that certificate will justify the nearest Lodge in acting upon his petition for the remaining degrees.

13. A rejected profane cannot apply to the same or any other Lodge until six months have elapsed. After that time he may apply to any Lodge, if within its jurisdiction; if not within the jurisdiction of the Lodge which rejected him, that Lodge has no claims upon him, and its consent need not be asked. If within the "co-ordinate jurisdiction" of two or more Lodges, one of which rejected him, the unanimous consent of that Lodge must be obtained before either of the others can ballot upon his petition.

14. If the consent of a Lodge must be obtained, evidence of that consent must also be had, as shown by properly attested certificate or its equivalent.

16. A Lodge cannot undo the action of its previous meeting by altering or erasing the record. If the matter be a proper subject of reconsideration, it may be brought up in that form at the next regular meeting, but not afterward.

18. The loss of a foot is such a disqualification as the Grand Master cannot remove. An artificial limb will not obviate the objection.

20. In recommending a new Lodge, it is not the character of the brethren and the capacity of the officers named in the petition that are alone under consideration.

21. A brother while under charges may present charges against any brother;

but in that case, as in any other, the Lodge may decide whether the accused should be placed on trial.

22. Subordinate Lodges are authorized to levy contributions by a majority vote; but the power should be exercised with great caution, and only for strictly Masonic purposes. The purchase or improvement of real estate would not justify it. The necessary expenses of the Lodge, including charities, should be the limit of such levies. All matters of real estate, if the Lodge has not available means sufficient, should be arranged by voluntary contributions.

23. The various Masonic rites fellowship on the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason.

24. A Lodge under dispensation may do what its warrant authorizes. Its powers are limited by its letter of authority. It cannot do more than a chartered Lodge may do under similar circumstances.

25. A Master Mason demits, and on applying for membership in the same Lodge is rejected. Has he a right to demand a trial as to the cause of his rejection? If no charges are preferred, can he demand another ballot?

A. The ballot is the secret act of an individual; it would be an offense to make it known. It might be an offense to divulge the cause of it. A rejection may occur without any offense on the part of the rejected brother. Thus it may be seen that he cannot demand a trial of the Lodge, for the Lodge knows no more of the facts than he does. He cannot demand that the rejecting brother prefer charges, for his identity is known to neither the Lodge nor to the rejected applicant. And, lastly, if all these were known, there may be no charges that could be preferred.

He can renew his applications and demand a ballot as often as the Lodge will receive his petition.

26. The facts that matters of difference between certain parties, one of whom is a Mason, have been "amicably settled," and receipts in full passed, will not be a bar to charges of unmasonic conduct alleged against the Mason brother. A Lodge will, however, consider all the circumstances, and may decide not to entertain the charges. If an offense have been committed, it may not be "compounded" in Masonic or civil law. If considerable time have elapsed, all the facts being known, it would be proper also to consider that circumstance.

27. A Lodge refusing to recommend petitioners for a Lodge under dispensation need not give the reasons that influence such action. Each member voting has a reason for his action, and is responsible only to himself and the body of Masonry therefor. It would often be *impossible* to give the reasons.

28. Any brother, who is competent to do so, may be invited by the Worshipful Master to confer the degrees.

29. If a candidate be rejected in Lodge A, which afterwards consents that Lodge B (of concurrent jurisdiction) shall act upon his petition, in which he is also rejected, A cannot afterwards consider his petition without the consent of B. But B may again consider his petition without consent of A.

30. A non-affiliate is *not* entitled to Masonic burial.

31. A member of a Lodge may object to the initiation of an elected candidate, and his objection must be sustained, though he give no reason. The same rule applies to advancements.

32. Where a candidate for Masonry was elected in another State, but removed to Iowa before he could be initiated, a proper certificate of that fact, duly authenticated, may be taken in lieu of a year's residence.

33. However desirable it may be that members, and more especially *officers*, should attend stated meetings, there is no compulsion except by summons or by penalties provided in the by-laws of the Lodge. When a brother assumes to sustain an office there is a strong moral obligation to be present and discharge his official duties; but even these are not to interfere with other duties that are paramount, and "on no account to be neglected."

35. The Grand Master has no authority to grant the privilege to a Lodge in another jurisdiction, of initiating a citizen of Iowa. The consent of a subordinate Lodge having jurisdiction must be obtained.

36. The right of every affiliated Mason to visit Lodges other than his own is an inherent *right*, and may not be denied except *for cause*. Masonic trials, or other private business of the Lodge, is good cause for excluding visitors. A visitor may be denied, for cause personal to himself, such as drunkenness or other misconduct, by which the right is forfeited. The mere objection of a brother present, *without reasons satisfactory to the Master of the Lodge*, will not justify such denial; nor would the facts stated justify the denial if they grow out of "private piques or quarrels," which must not come within the Lodge. The Master being alone responsible for such denial of the right of visitation, the facts may be stated to him or in open Lodge.

38. Any attempts on the part of the Master to control the action of his Lodge by opening the same before the regular hour, or by any other arbitrary means, is exceedingly reprehensible, and would subject him to discipline.

39. There is no legal enactment that forbids acting on the petition of an Entered Apprentice for advancement and membership while he is under indictment for selling liquor. It is a matter of taste; each brother will show his by his ballot. An indictment for that offense is no more a bar than would be an indictment for horse-stealing.

40. It is not necessary, upon trial for non-payment of dues, to establish an "intention," on the part of the accused. It is a question of fact only. The "intention" may have been at all times *to pay*; but if the *fact* of non-payment be established, the offense is proven.

41. When the accused is found guilty he should not go without punishment. Mitigating circumstances must have due weight, both as to the finding and the punishment; but our lightest punishments are not too severe for the smallest offenses known to our law.

42. "A perfectly strong and healthy man, who is fully able to take all the steps and positions required in the ceremonies," is not physically disqualified by reason of a somewhat defective joint of one knee.

43. When the proper committee reports that the petitioner does not live within the jurisdiction of the Lodge, his fee should be returned to him, with explanation of the fact. The Lodge cannot ballot for his admission.

44. A ballot for advancement, as well as for admission, is secret and sacred, and may not be questioned. Hardships do sometimes occur under this law, but they only prove that the use of the black ballot began *too late*. Black ballots are worth more than white ones, and are much less dangerous. No discussion of either class should be permitted; it is useless, dangerous, unmasonic.

WISCONSIN.

1. An Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft who has become maimed subsequent to his initiation or passing is not by reason thereof barred from being advanced.

2. If an applicant has been elected to be initiated, but subsequently and before initiation becomes maimed, he is by reason thereof barred from initiation.

3. The W. M. or a Lodge has a right (and it is a duty) to withhold a dimit from a brother, even if he is clear of the books and no charges have been actually preferred against him, if they have good reason to believe the brother has been guilty of unmasonic conduct for the purpose of having charges preferred against him; but it must be in good faith, and there must not be any unnecessary delay. The brother is entitled to have the charges preferred against him or his dimit.

4. It is error for W. M. to give a brother a dimit out of the Lodge when he is clear of the books. The request should be in open Lodge, at a stated communication.

5. Applications for membership can be withdrawn before ballot.

6. The W. M. has the right to proceed and confer a degree, although the brethren may wish to postpone it; or he may postpone it, even if a majority of the brethren wish him to proceed. He has the power and the right to determine such question, provided he does not go to such extent as to become arbitrary.

8. The status of an excluded is the same as that of a non-affiliated Mason.
10. A Mason has no right to disclose what his vote was upon any question when the secret ballot is required.
11. If charges are preferred and received against a brother, who has been elected to or selected for any office before installation, it stops such installation until the same are disposed of.
13. A Lodge has a right to receive charges and try any unaffiliated Mason or an affiliated Mason, in a foreign jurisdiction, residing within its jurisdiction, for unmasonic conduct committed while a resident within such jurisdiction.
14. A young man who enlists in the United States army and serves out of the State, when he returns upon furlough or upon expiration of term of service, cannot be received until he has remained in the State two years.
16. It is not proper for a Lodge to take part in any celebration or procession (other than a Masonic one) without permission from the Grand Master.
17. It is not proper for a Lodge to attend the funeral of a Mason's wife or child; but there is no objection, in such a case, for the members to attend and march in a body, if they do not wear any of the regalia of the Order.

NEVADA.

To the M.: W.: Grand Lodge of F.: A.: A.: M.: of Nevada:

Your committee on jurisprudence have had under consideration the several questions of Masonic law which have been submitted to them for decisions, and would report as follows:

Q. 1. A Lodge, at a stated communication, on the application of a brother, orders that a dimit be granted on his compliance with the by-laws.

Does such action affect the standing of the brother as a member of the Lodge until such time as he comes forward and pays his dues and receives his dimit?

If not, should not dues be required from the brother up to the day on which he comes forward, pays his dues, and receives his dimit?

If so, should not the dimit be dated on the actual day of issuance, and the Secretary record in the minutes of the transactions of the Lodge the latter date as the date of withdrawal of the brother?

A. A member cannot withdraw from his Lodge until his dues are paid. If a Lodge should order a dimit to be granted to one of its members who has not put himself square on the books, it would do so in violation of its by-laws and the constitution of this Grand Lodge, and such action would of course be null and void. A motion to grant a dimit should not be entertained unless the applicant therefor has complied with this requirement of the by-laws; as in sec. 4, art. i, part v of the constitution, we find it made a prerequisite to his withdrawal that the dues of the brother shall have been paid or formally remitted.

Q. 2. Has a Master or a Lodge the power or the right to dispense with the examination in open Lodge of candidates for advancement? (See sec. 6, art. iii, part iii of constitution.)

A. No. The provisions of the section referred to are sufficiently explicit: "No Lodge shall advance an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft to a higher degree until after a strict examination in open Lodge," &c. Which examination, in the opinion of your committee, should never on any occasion be slighted or set aside.

Q. 3. If objection is made to the advancement of an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, and an examination of charges be had, as provided for in sec. 5, art. iii, part iii of the constitution, has the candidate the right to appear before the committee and defend himself, or should the examination be *ex parte*?

A. The brother to whose advancement objection is made should be fully advised as to the charges preferred against him, and should be afforded every facility to properly defend himself, and, if he so desire, be present at the sessions of the committee, other than those held to deliberate on a report.

CONCLUSION.

Long as this report necessarily is, it has been somewhat curtailed by reason of the order of the Grand Lodge, for the publication of the correspondence between our M. W. Grand Master and R. W. Grand Secretary with the Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries of other jurisdictions, on the subject of the nature and limitations of the "right of visit" and the "right of objection." That correspondence will be found in another part of this volume of proceedings, and we ask the particular and earnest attention of our brother correspondents to it. The opinions of the writer on the subjects referred to are sufficiently well known, as he was the author of the minority report upon which the long discussion in our Grand Lodge arose, and took a somewhat prominent part in the argument on the subject. It is not proposed to reopen the subject here, further than to direct attention to it, and to ask for its full and free discussion by those correspondence committees into whose hands this volume may fall. In view of questions which are likely to be forced upon and agitate the Fraternity in the near future, the proper settlement of the nature of these rights assumes a peculiar significance and importance.

As upon the last occasion, when we brought our report to a close, we have the pleasure of congratulating the Fraternity upon the existence of a general and growing harmony among the Craft throughout the world. Communication and intercourse between Masonic bodies and members of the Fraternity is becoming more and more extensive and intimate with every advance in the means of transportation and facilities for exchange of intelligence. The old difficulty between New York and Hamburg continues to "drag its slow length along," with no prospect of immediate settlement, but, like other chronic complaints, it has ceased to be violently irritating. The rupture between the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and the Grand Orient of France has had the good effect of disclosing the remarkable unanimity of sentiment among Grand Lodges everywhere on the question of the inviolability of Grand Lodge jurisdiction. Our Grand Lodges present an unbroken front in opposition to the unwarrantable pretensions of the Grand Orient of France.

The Grand Lodge of Canada is still exercised over the proceedings which have resulted in the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Quebec; but the last advices, which we give elsewhere, seem to intimate that that difficulty will soon settle itself by the adhesion of most, if not all, the Lodges immediately interested, and by the speedy recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec by the other Grand Lodges of the world. From the American point of view there seems to be little room to question the legitimacy of the claims of the Grand Lodge of Quebec to Masonic recognition, though a number of our Grand Lodges, more perhaps from a feeling of courtesy towards our Canada brethren than from any doubts as to the merits of the question, have delayed final action on the subject.

Nothing has afforded us more gratification than the freedom, candor, and good temper with which the negro question has been discussed in all quarters, and the general agreement which prevails on most of the main principles involved. It seems to be universally conceded that all so-called negro Lodges in this country are clandestine, and that their members can therefore never receive recognition. It appears also to be admitted that no man who was not free-born can be made a Mason. It is moreover not disputed that race and color form no part of our Masonic tests, and cannot properly be made so. The most judicious Masons further agree that the right of objection may safely be left, if properly interpreted, to guard our doors against the entrance of material likely to prove obnoxious or to disturb the harmony of our Masonic households.

The other matters of discussion to which our attention has been called are such minor ones as were noticed in the conclusion of last year's report.

For several years there has been manifest a great improvement in the character of the reports on correspondence, both in tone and matter. They are becoming more courteous and dignified, and are looking rather at the larger questions

which connect themselves with the philosophy of our institutions than at small details of ritual and practice, once so vehemently commented upon. We thank our brother correspondents for the pleasure they have afforded us in the perusal of their valuable and interesting contributions to Masonic knowledge, and, casting "one longing, lingering look behind," give them all a fraternal greeting and farewell.

CHAS. F. STANSBURY,
Chairman, for the Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9, 1870.

Bro. Stansbury, on behalf of the committee appointed for that purpose, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted :

The death of Past Grand Master B. B. French is the occasion of no ordinary grief. His eminent standing as a Mason; the numerous and exalted positions which he held in the various Masonic bodies of which he was a member; his various and valuable contributions to the poetical and prose literature of Masonry, as well as to its jurisprudence; the zeal and fidelity with which, through a long career, he devoted himself to the best interests of the entire Order;—place his death out of the category of common bereavements. This Grand Lodge is sensible that the usual forms of mourning and condolence can but feebly reflect the universal sentiment of grief and sympathy which has been excited throughout the Fraternity by this great loss. We claim no exclusive possession in a Masonic fame which extends wherever our language is known and our institution is revered. The brotherhood throughout the country and the world share our loss and join in our expressions of respect and regret. Inadequate as must be all that we can say to express his worth and services, and our sorrow for his loss and honor for his memory, we yet feel that it is becoming to place upon our records a permanent memento of both. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the death of Benjamin Brown French is a loss to Masonry which this Grand Lodge constituency can no more exclusively appropriate to itself than the Masonic charity, influence, and fame of our deceased Grand Master could be confined within the narrow limits of a single Masonic jurisdiction.

Resolved, That by his Masonic learning and ability, as well as by his zeal and devotion in the service of our Fraternity, he had endeared himself to the members of every order of our institution, and secured the respect and veneration of the Craft in every country of the world.

Resolved, That while we recognize the share which Masons everywhere may justly claim in our grief at his death, we yet feel that, as members of this jurisdiction, over which for so many years he presided as Grand Master, we have a peculiar right to mourn his loss as that of one who watched with jealous care over our growth and welfare, and felt a personal and immediate interest and sympathy in all that concerned the advancement and prosperity of our Order in this District.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our distinguished and beloved Past Grand Master the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy and the expression of the hope that they may in time find those consolations in their sorrow which arise from the contemplation of the exalted virtues of the deceased, and the conviction that he is now receiving the reward of fidelity to duty here in a higher and better life in the celestial world.

Resolved, That, in testimony of our respect for the memory of our late Past Grand Master, the hall and insignia of this Grand Lodge be appropriately draped in mourning, and that a page of the Grand Lodge proceedings be dedicated to the commemoration of his character and our honor for his name.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on our records, and a suitably engrossed copy of them be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

On motion of Bro. Stansbury, a committee, consisting of Bros. Stansbury, Gibbs, and Goods, was appointed to inquire into and report upon the propriety of plac-

ing in the temple a marble tablet to the memory of our late Past Grand Master B. B. French.

Bro. Daniels, on behalf of the special committee, to whom had been referred, at a previous communication, the resolution relating to the death of our late Bro. Francis McNamara, submitted the following report, which was received, and the committee discharged:

*M. W. Grand Master, officers, and members
of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia:*

Your committee, to whom was referred the resolution relative to our late Bro. Francis McNamara, and in relation to which further time to report was granted to your committee at the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, beg leave to report: That they collected the facts relating to the case, and presented them to the district attorney for the District of Columbia during the session of the grand jury, and urged upon said attorney the necessity of prompt action in the matter, in order not only to bring the offender in this case to justice, but to prevent the commission of like inhuman and dastardly outrages in the future; that said district attorney assured your committee that the matter should receive prompt attention at his hands; that your committee subsequently called on said prosecuting officer at different times in relation to the matter, and were assured by that officer that the matter was before the grand jury and was undergoing a thorough investigation, and that such steps would be taken as under the law were right and proper.

Your committee further report, that while they are ready and willing to perform any service in the premises, which in the wisdom of the Grand Lodge is deemed expedient, yet they do not see that any further action will be productive of any practical results, and therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the same. All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. DANIELS,
P. H. HOOE,
C. CAMMACK, Sr.,
Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9, 1870.

Bro. Daniels, Grand Visitor and Lecturer, submitted the following report, which was ordered to be printed with the proceedings:

*M. W. Grand Master, officers, and members
of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia:*

I have to report that since my installation I have visited the different Lodges in the jurisdiction as often as was possible for me to do so, taking into consideration the other Masonic duties which I have had to perform, and the somewhat unsettled condition of many of four Lodges, occasioned by our removal from the old hall to our new temple.

There is, however, one exception, and that is Anacostia Lodge, No. 21. This Lodge I have not been able to visit, owing to the difficulty in crossing the Eastern Branch.

It gives me great pleasure to report that, taking into consideration the frequent and I might say rapid, changes in the officers of the various Lodges in this jurisdiction the work is done in all the Lodges in a very correct and creditable manner, and with a very marked degree of uniformity. Without exception the Masters and Wardens alike evince an ardent desire and commendable zeal in their efforts to conform strictly to the work as laid down by the Grand Lodge, and I am proud to say that from all the information I have been able to obtain I do not believe that there is a jurisdiction in the United States in which greater uniformity of work is secured, nor a more strict adherence to the ancient landmarks of the order is observed, than in his jurisdiction.

Immediately after entering upon my official duties I established a Lodge of

instruction, where I met such of the brethren as desired to avail themselves of that source of information on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. These meetings I continued until our removal from the old hall, when I discontinued them until we were settled in our new temple and the heat of the summer was over, when I resumed them, and from that time to the present have held a Lodge of instruction on every Saturday evening, with one exception, in Lodge room No. 2 in this temple.

These meetings are attended by a respectable number of the brethren, but not by as large a number as I should like to see present, believing as I do that this is one of the best methods of securing a thorough practical knowledge of the work of conferring the several degrees. When an officer undertakes the work of conferring a degree in a Lodge, he cannot, from the very nature and character of the work, be corrected or interrupted, without destroying the impression intended to be made on the candidate. And therefore, however imperfectly he may have performed his duties, his attention is not called to his mistakes, and he cannot be expected to correct them in future. While in a Lodge of instruction, he is placed in the chair, goes through with the work, and whenever he makes a mistake he is then and there corrected, and not only himself, but every brother present makes the correction, and with a retentive memory he will in future avoid the mistake, and those who listen will not be likely to fall into the same error. I have also spent much time outside of these Lodges of instruction in communicating the work to officers and members of the different Lodges, as they have called upon me at my private rooms, and I am pleased to say that the zeal manifested by many of the officers and the proficiency they have made has fully satisfied me of their earnest desire to conform to the ritual as laid down by the Grand Lodge, and of the wisdom of their several Lodges in elevating them to the high and responsible positions they now occupy.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9, 1870.

J. DANIELS,
Grand Visitor and Lecturer.

The Grand Secretary laid before the Grand Lodge the following communication from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F., of the District of Columbia; which was received, and on motion a committee, consisting of Bros. Larnier, G. B. Clark, and Buchly, was appointed to consult with committees appointed by other organizations and report at the January communication:

"I. O. of O. F., GRAND LODGE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
"OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY,
"WASHINGTON, July 5, 1870.

"To the officers and members of the Grand Lodge of Masons.

"SIRS: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a preamble and resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows on the evening of May 18, 1870, and is transmitted with the hope that it will receive your cordial co-operation, which is respectfully and fraternally solicited.

Be kind enough to inform me of the official action of your Lodge at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully,

"P. HALL SWEET,
"Grand Secretary.

"Whereas this R. W. Grand body, prompted by the teachings of her ritual and influenced by the spirit inculcated by her laws, and in order to secure more harmonious action and the more cordial co-operation of kindred societies in the laudable work of human benefaction, hereby deem it expedient to have more clearly defined their social and fraternal status and that of other similar associations also within our jurisdiction, viz, in regard to the degree of courtesy, respect, and honor which should be always and under all circumstances mutually observed, especially on funeral and other public occasions: Be it therefore

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, with authority to invite, through the Grand Secretary, a conference with any committee or committees that may be appointed on the part of other similar organizations, and clothed with proper powers to effect, if possible, an equitable and honorable adjustment of the subject-matter as embraced in the foregoing preamble, and to report the result of their labors to this R. W. Grand Lodge for consideration."

The Grand Secretary laid before the Grand Lodge a communication from the Secretary of Lebanon Lodge, No. 7, transmitting the evidence, &c., in the case of Bro. E. D. Marshall, expelled by said Lodge, November 4, 1870; which were referred to a special committee, consisting of Brothers D. S. Jones, Stiles, and Sweet.

The Grand Secretary laid before the Grand Lodge a communication from Harmony Lodge, No. 17, submitting an amendment to the by-laws of said Lodge, changing the nights of meeting to the second and fourth Thursdays in each month; which was approved.

The Grand Secretary announced, that since the last Communication of the Grand Lodge the M. W. Grand Master had appointed M. W. Bro. Charles Eginton Grand Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

The Grand Secretary presented commissions from the M. W. Grand Masters of Kentucky and Texas, appointing M. W. Bro. R. B. Donaldson Grand Representative of their respective Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia; which, on motion, was received, and Bro. Donaldson recognized as such.

On motion, the consideration of the amendment to the constitution of the Grand Lodge, submitted at the May Communication, by Brothers French and Stansbury, was postponed until the January Communication of 1871.

On motion, the Grand Treasurer was authorized to renew the whole or such portions of the loan made by him for the Grand Lodge during the past year as he may deem best for the interests of the Grand Lodge.

On motion of Bro. G. B. Clark, a vote of thanks was tendered to the trustees of the Four-and-a-Half Street Presbyterian Church for the use of the church on the occasion of the funeral of our late Past Grand Master B. B. French.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:

For music at the funeral of Bro. B. B. French, \$66; to the sexton of Four-and-a-Half-street Presbyterian Church, for services rendered on the occasion of the funeral of Bro. B. B. French, \$10; Messrs. Morsell & Dearing, for case in Grand Secretary's office, \$100; Masonic Hall Association, for rent to November 1, 1870, \$50; H. King, Jr., for crape and gloves, \$40 25; Messrs. Yates & Wisewell, for cambric, &c., \$24 18; Jos. L. Pearson, for printing, \$122 25; National Republican, for advertising, \$3.

A bill from the Evening Star Newspaper Company, for advertising, amounting to \$13 25, was referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to pay the same if found correct.

The M. W. Grand Master, on behalf of R. W. Bro. Albert G. Mackey, presented to the Grand Lodge a copy of the last edition of his "Manual" as a "slight contribution to its library;" which, on motion, was accepted, and a vote of thanks tendered to Bro. Mackey for his gift.

On motion of the Grand Secretary, a committee, consisting of Bros. Daniels, Gibbs, MacGrotty, Stephenson, G. B. Clark, Goods, and Jochum, was appointed to examine Bro. Mackey's "Manual of the Lodge," and report on the propriety of the Grand Lodge adopting the same for the use of this jurisdiction.

On motion, the Grand Secretary was authorized to appoint an Assistant Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the election of Grand officers for the ensuing Masonic year, which resulted in the election of the following brethren:

BRO. CHAS. F. STANSBURY.....	M.: W.: Grand Master.
GEO. B. CLARK.....	R.: W.: Deputy Grand Master.
J. B. GIBBS.....	R.: W.: Senior Grand Warden.
I. L. JOHNSON.....	R.: W.: Junior Grand Warden.
NOBLE D. LARNER, (re-elected).....	R.: W.: Grand Secretary.
C. CAMMACK, Sr., (re-elected).....	R.: W.: Grand Treasurer.
J. DANIELS, (re-elected).....	W.: Grand Visitor and Lecturer.
J. N. COOMBS.....	W.: and Rev. Grand Chaplain.
S. HOUSTON.....	W.: Grand Marshal.
W. A. YATES.....	W.: Senior Grand Deacon.
H. CHASE.....	W.: Junior Grand Deacon.
A. M. MUZZY.....	W.: Grand Sword Bearer.
H. C. ELLIS.....	W.: Grand Pursuivant.
E. B. BURY, } J. B. CRAMER, }	W.: Grand Stewards.
L. STODDARD.....	Grand Tiler.

There being no further business, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

INSTALLATION COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, December 27, A.: L.: 5870.

The Grand Lodge of F.: A.: A.: M.: of the District of Columbia was held at the Masonic Temple at 7 o'clock p. m., and was opened in ample form.

PRESENT:

M.: W.: R. B. DONALDSON.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R.: W.: G. B. CLARK.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
" W. A. YATES.....	<i>as Junior Grand Warden.</i>
" N. D. LARNER.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" C. CAMMACK, Sr.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
W.: J. DANIELS.....	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer.</i>
" J. N. COOMBS.....	<i>as Reverend Grand Chaplain.</i>
" A. M. MUZZY.....	<i>as Grand Marshal.</i>
" J. H. MILLS.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
" J. J. CALLAHAN.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
Brother L. STODDARD.....	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

Past Grand Master C. F. STANSBURY.

Past Deputy Grand Master J. LOCKIE.

Past Senior Grand Warden Z. D. GILMAN.

Representatives from all the Lodges except Nos. 15 and 22; and Past Masters from Nos. 1, 3, 5, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 23.

Bro. MacGrotty, from the Committee on Accounts, submitted the following report; which was received and ordered to be spread on the record:

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27, 1870.

To the Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M.
of the District of Columbia.

BRETHREN: The undersigned Committee on Accounts respectfully report, that they have examined the books, accounts, and vouchers of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, and take pleasure in stating that they have found them, as has always been the case, neatly and correctly kept, and all disbursements duly accounted for by the proper vouchers. They also find that there was a Balance on hand at the commencement of the year..... \$630 37
Received during the year..... 20,046 20

Total.....	2,676 57
Disbursed during the year, as per vouchers.....	1,845 94
Leaving a balance on hand of.....	<u>830 63</u>

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. B. MACGROTTY,
for Committee.

Bro. Cammack, Grand Treasurer, submitted the following report of the financial condition of the various subordinate Lodges in the jurisdiction, which was received and ordered to be spread on the record:

Statement of the finances of the several Lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON NAVAL LODGE, No. 4.

Grand Communication, October 1, 1870.

Amount on hand last Grand visitation.....	\$22 69
Received since.....	2,698 07
	<u>2,720 76</u>
Expended, as per vouchers.....	2,705 54
Expended for charity, \$75.	<u>2,705 54</u>

POTOMAC LODGE, No. 5.

Grand Communication, October 3, 1870.

Amount on hand last Grand visitation, including \$500 hall stock.....	\$602 53
Received since.....	1,083 84
	<u>1,686 37</u>
Expended, as per vouchers.....	1,018 49
	<u>667 88</u>
Additional stock in Masonic Hall.....	1,225 00
Assets.....	<u>1,992 88</u>

FEDERAL LODGE, No. 1.

Grand Communication, October 4, 1870.

On hand last Grand visitation.....	\$4,217 68
Received since.....	1,316 02
	<hr/>
	5,533 70
Expended, as per vouchers.....	1,411 02
	<hr/>
	4,122 68
Invested in Masonic Hall stock.....	400 00
	<hr/>
	4,522 68
Assets as viz:	
United States bonds.....	\$1,000 00
Masonic Hall stock.....	1,000 00
Masonic stock.....	2,000 00
Cash in Treasurer's hands.....	522 68
	<hr/>
	4,522 68
Expended in charity, \$121 31.	

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 3.

Grand Visitation, October 5, 1870.

Amount on hand last Grand visitation.....	\$344 26
Received since.....	563 77
	<hr/>
	908 03
Expenditures, as per vouchers.....	651 00
	<hr/>
	257 03
Masonic Hall stock.....	200 00
	<hr/>
	457 03
Assets.....	
Expended in charity, \$60 46.	

WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL LODGE, No. 14.

Grand Communication, October 6, 1870.

On hand last Grand visitation.....	\$624 67
Received since.....	851 50
	<hr/>
	\$1,476 17
Expenditures as viz:	
Contingencies.....	\$688 53
Charity.....	223 26
Masonic Hall stock.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	1,011 79
	<hr/>
	464 38
Masonic Hall stock.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	964 38
Assets.....	

LEBANON LODGE, No. 7.

Grand Communication, October 7, 1870.

Receipts from October 1, 1869 to December 31, 1869.....	\$298 75
Excess of expenditures over receipts, December 31, 1869, per account of N. Acker, included in settlement with late Treasurer.....	3 75
Receipts from January 1, 1870 to October 1, 1870.....	1,152 05
	<hr/>
	1,454 55
Expenditures, as per vouchers.....	1,290 34
	<hr/>
	164 21
Masonic Hall stock.....	2,000 00
	<hr/>
Assets.....	2,164 21
Expended for charity, \$233 46.	<hr/>

DAWSON LODGE, No. 16.

Grand Visitation, October 10, 1870.

Amount on hand last Grand visitation.....	\$172 25
Received since.....	1,314 65
	<hr/>
	1,486 90
Expenditures as viz:	
Charity.....	\$135 96
Rent and contingencies.....	201 59
Hall stock.....	200 00
Grand Lodge dues.....	112 00
Furniture new hall.....	798 40
Miscellaneous.....	333 64
	<hr/>
	1,781 59
Leaving due to the Treasurer of.....	294 69
Assets:	
Masonic Hall stock.....	\$1,400 00
Paid since.....	200 00
	<hr/>
	1,600 00

ACACIA LODGE, No. 18.

Grand Visitation, October 11, 1870.

On hand last Grand visitation.....	\$577 95
Received since.....	875 95
	<hr/>
	1,453 90
Expended, as per vouchers.....	1,292 82
	<hr/>
	161 08
Masonic Hall stock.....	608 00
	<hr/>
Assets.....	769 08
Expended for charity, \$87 96.	<hr/>

GEORGE C. WHITING LODGE, No. 22.

Grand Visitation, October 13, 1870.

On hand last Grand visitation.....	\$345 27
Received since.....	479 06
	<hr/>
	824 32
Expended, as per vouchers.....	610 74
	<hr/>
	213 58
	<hr/>
Expended for charity, \$31 25.	

HOPE LODGE, No. 20.

Grand Visitation, October 14, 1870.

On hand last Grand visitation.....	\$127 74
Received since.....	411 00
	<hr/>
	538 74
Expended, as per vouchers.....	470 19
	<hr/>
Expended for charity, \$106 06.	68 55
In addition the sum of \$110 50 was raised by subscription for funeral of Bro. McIlvaine.	<hr/>

B. B. FRENCH LODGE, No. 15.

Grand Visitation, October 17, 1870.

On hand last Grand visitation.....	\$69 70
Received since.....	1,499 92
Certificate of stock.....	7,350 00
Received for United States bonds.....	1,050 00
Indebtedness of Bro. Meyers.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	10,069 62
Amount expended, as per vouchers.....	2,501 54
	<hr/>
	7,568 08
Assets and Masonic Hall stock.....	\$7,350 00
Bro. Meyers owing.....	100 00
Cash on hand.....	118 08
	<hr/>
	7,568 08
	<hr/>
Expended for charity, \$208 96.	

PENTALPHA LODGE, No. 23.

Grand Visitation, October 17, 1870.

On hand last Grand visitation.....	\$36 10
Received since.....	1,387 70
	<hr/>
	1,423 80
Expended, as per vouchers.....	1,265 35
	<hr/>
	158 45
	<hr/>
Expended for charity, \$39 98.	

NATIONAL LODGE, No. 12.

Grand Visitation, October 18, 1870.

On hand last Grand visitation.....	\$11 18
Received since.....	754 67
	<hr/>
	765 85
Expended to October 4, 1870.....	660 72
	<hr/>
	105 13
Masonic Hall stock.....	900 00
	<hr/>
Assets.....	1,005 13
Expended for charity, \$98 98..	
Individual subscription for charity, \$25 00; and raised by subscrip- tion \$300 00 for the furniture in the new hall.	

LAFAYETTE LODGE, No. 19.

Grand Visitation, October 20, 1870.

Overdrawn and due to the Treasurer.....	\$3 39
	<hr/>
Bonds in hands of Treasurer.....	1,000 00
Received from all sources.....	2,477 68
	<hr/>
	3,477 68
Due Treasurer.....	3 39
	<hr/>
	3,474 29
Disbursements for all purposes.....	2,306 87
	<hr/>
	1,167 42
Assets as follows:	
Cash in Treasury	\$167 42
Bonds in Treasurer's hands.....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	1,167 42
Masonic Hall stock (all paid).....	3,500 00
	<hr/>
	4,667 42
Expended for charity, \$182 34.	

HIRAM LODGE, No. 10.

Grand Visitation, October 21, 1870.

Balance on hand January 1, 1870.....	\$130 38
Amount received from January 1, 1870 to October 7, 1870.....	565 90
	<hr/>
	696 28
Amount expended, as per vouchers.....	639 37
	<hr/>
	56 91
Expended for charity, \$16 00.	

ANACOSTIA LODGE, No. 21.

Grand Visitation, October 24, 1870.

Amount received during year ending November 8, 1870.....	\$246 30
Amount expended.....	241 28
	<hr/>
	5 02
	<hr/>

NEW JERUSALEM LODGE, No. 9.

Grand Visitation, October 27, 1870.

Amount on hand last Grand visitation.....	\$372 75
Received since.....	773 75
	<hr/>
	1,146 50
Expended, as per vouchers.....	1,046 24
	<hr/>
	100 26
Assets:	
United States bonds	\$950 00
Masonic Hall stock.....	200 00
	<hr/>
	1,150 00
	<hr/>
	1,250 26
Expended for charity, \$225 96.	<hr/>

HARMONY LODGE, No. 17.

Grand Visitation, October 28, 1870.

On hand last Grand visitation.....	\$1,378 89
Received since.....	651 19
	<hr/>
	2,030 08
Expended as per vouchers.....	1,272 16
	<hr/>
	757 92
Masonic Hall stock.....	500 00
J. S. Gray, note for.....	50 00
J. S. Luck, note for.....	50 00
	<hr/>
Assets.....	1,357 92
Expended for charity, \$73 75.	<hr/>

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 11.

Grand Visitation, October 28, 1870.

On hand last Grand visitation.....	\$199 15
Received from all sources since.....	1,418 50
	<hr/>
	1,617 65
Expended as per vouchers.....	1,188 13
	<hr/>
	429 52
Masonic Hall stock.....	1,500 00
M. J. Powers' indebtedness.....	100 00
	<hr/>
Assets.....	2,029 52
Expended for charity, \$90 96.	<hr/>

All of which is respectfully submitted,

DECEMBER 27, 1870.

C. CAMMACK, Sr.,
Grand Treasurer.

The M.: W.: Grand Master, after delivering a few appropriate remarks, installed M.: W.: Bro. Charles F. Stansbury, Past Grand Master, as Grand Master, who addressed the Grand Lodge as follows:

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE: In entering upon the discharge of the duties of this exalted position, my first desire is to express my thanks for the honor conferred upon me by your selection—an honor which is the more grateful to my feelings because, as is well known to you all, it was wholly unsought by me. In this case, as in every case, I have adhered to the rule of my Masonic life, never to seek an official position, and never to decline the performance of a duty imposed by the Fraternity, unless it was out of my power to perform it. I am far from being indifferent to the good opinion and kindly feeling of my brethren; and I set as high a value upon the partial judgment of my Masonic character and career, which has resulted in this proof of your confidence, as you could yourselves desire. By a faithful and acceptable discharge of the duties of the office, to prove myself worthy of your kindness, is my highest ambition and my humble prayer.

It is not my purpose to weary you with a lengthy address, nor to enter into any exposition of peculiar views of Masonry, or new plans for the government of the jurisdiction. It would be difficult to equal, and vain to attempt to surpass, the good judgment, fidelity, impartiality, and Masonic spirit in which the affairs of the jurisdiction have been administered by my immediate predecessor, to whose unconditional declination of a re-election I owe my present elevation. To be esteemed, at the close of my term of duty, as deserving of your approbation as we all hold him to be, and to receive a like cordial recognition of right intention and achieved service, would fill the measure of the hopes, and far exceed the expectations with which I set out upon my official career. Our beloved and respected brother resigns to-night the high authority he has used so well, amid the grateful plaudits of his brethren. Even if I could hope to sustain the ordeal of so trying a comparison, I should be warned by the injunction of Solomon: "Let not him that putteth on the harness boast as he that taketh it off."

This is the second time I have taken these vows, and the occasion is naturally suggestive to my mind of a retrospect revealing an impressive contrast between our situation at the period of my first installation and the circumstances which now surround us. Eight years ago, on St. John's day 1862, I assumed, by the kind partiality of brethren, these emblems of authority. How different in all respects the scene, the actors, and their surroundings! We were then occupying the contracted and inconvenient hall we have lately left; a hall which, however, will always be hallowed in the memories of many of us as that in which we were first brought to light in Masonry, and where we enjoyed the presence and the instructions of some of the most distinguished of our Masonic elders. Around me I then beheld Brothers French, Whiting, Page, Steele, and other eminent brethren, who have since passed away from life, or removed beyond our boundaries. The country had just plunged into war, and the sentiments of many were yet unknown. Every man was distrustful of every other. Prejudice, passion, political jealousy, forced themselves everywhere, even into our very Lodge-rooms, in spite of the most stringent efforts of judicious brethren, of all shades of opinion, to keep them out. Every word of every prominent man, was eagerly scanned, as if it necessarily meant more than met the ear. Our city was crowded with needy brethren, applying for every form of charity, and with profanes from every quarter, desiring, above all things, to get into the Order. Dispensations were applied for almost every day, to do some act out of the usual routine of Masonic custom, for alleged emergent reasons. Sick and wounded brethren, from both armies, were to be cared for; the dead of both to be buried, or their bodies embalmed and sent home, and their effects to be transmitted to their families. Camp Lodges were to be established and visited, and responsibilities assumed for many acts and opinions which in times of peace would never have been called for. Every act was a new one, without a precedent, and itself formed a precedent. It would not be surprising if, under such circumstances, some things were done which, in calmer moments, we had reason to regret. It was indeed a dark hour, not only for the country, but for the Fraternity, and an ordeal for the Grand Master, such as I pray no one may ever again be called to pass. The office was anything but a bed of roses; and the escape from it, for a man of my

temper and views of Masonic obligations, would naturally have been regarded as a grateful relief. Yet that was the only occasion on which I ever earnestly desired an election to a Masonic office. After labors, anxieties, and trials, such as no Grand Master had ever before been called upon to go through, and having endeavored, if I know my own heart, to do my duty faithfully according to the best light of my own judgment, aided by the advice of the Grand Lodge and that of experienced and judicious brethren, I do not hesitate to own that I entertained the hope that I should receive from my brethren that indorsement which would have been a reward for far more arduous and perplexing labors. I was not surprised, however, that the result did not accord with this hope; and, looking back upon the event now, when the personal feeling which gave it a momentary sting is forgotten, I cannot but rejoice that the suffrages of the Grand Lodge were bestowed upon that worthy man and enlightened Mason, my friend Y. Peyton Page. Unhappily, he did not live through the year for which he was elected, and therefore, but for that election, would never have received the reward which we all knew he so well deserved for his long and faithful devotion to the Order. I can truly say, that, all feeling of regret on my own account having long before passed away, no act of my life ever afforded me a more sincere and generous pleasure than that which I experienced when, under his own roof and surrounded by his family and nearest friends, I invested him with the insignia of this high office, and congratulated him on his well-earned preferment. By his death I again became Grand Master, owing to the removal of the Deputy Grand Master from the jurisdiction, during the remainder of Bro. Page's unexpired term.

How different the circumstances under which I assume to-night the position your suffrages have accorded. War has passed away. Of the brethren who then surrounded me, many have gone to their eternal rest. The genial, generous, and polished Whiting; the impulsive, energetic, and zealous Page; and, but yesterday, that accomplished Masonic scholar, B. B. French, who has well been called the Nestor of American Masonry, and for whom we still wear the badges of mourning. Our places, like theirs, my brethren, will soon be vacant; but though men die and go down to oblivion, Masonry survives in ever renewed and blooming youth, and will continue to improve and bless mankind when we, and our hopes and fears, our ambitions and disappointments, have passed away and been forgotten.

How different our external surroundings! Truly, like the prophet of old, we may exclaim, "The glory of this latter temple is greater than of the former!" Since that period many Lodges, among them some of the most prosperous and wealthy in the jurisdiction, have been added to the constituency of this Grand body. A still greater proportionate accession has been made to our membership, and the material which composes our fraternity may challenge comparison in intelligence, culture, and social standing with that of any jurisdiction of similar size in the United States. If some of the great Masonic lights of our little family have been extinguished by death, we may still remember with satisfaction and pride, that we have recently attracted to our membership and to active participation in our affairs, the two most eminent Masonic scholars of the time.

And this magnificent Temple is a worthy crown to the labors of these latter years. Its spacious and sumptuous halls, adorned with all that can gratify the eye and satisfy the most exacting taste, are fitting theatres of those ancient, grand, and impressive ceremonies which clothe and illustrate a symbolism connecting our ritual with the earliest efforts of the human race to give form and permanence to the highest and sublimest truths. The great religious sects are seeking to erect in this metropolis representative structures that shall speak from the Capital of the country, of their national spirit, and plead from a wider platform for their special creeds. Masonry has not been behind them, and, in a broader spirit, has erected this noble monument to her catholic philosophy, which, finding a place for every virtue, and denying recognition to every form of wrong, rises superior to all creeds, embracing all in the two grand tenets of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

The courage, enterprise, perseverance, and energy necessary to the erection of this costly building can only be fully appreciated by those who are acquainted with all the difficulties and obstacles that had to be surmounted. Too much praise can hardly be accorded to those who, "through good report and evil report," were faithful to the undertaking, and carried it forward to a triumphant success.

Settled at last in this new and pleasant home, with Lodges active, prosperous, harmonious; with a constituency of singular intelligence, refinement, taste, and cultivation; with eminent and learned brethren amongst us whose pleasure it is to afford us all the light which patient research, aided by ripe scholarship, has been able to throw upon the origin, philosophy, ritual, and symbolism of our beloved institution, we start upon the present Masonic year with bright hopes for the future. I trust that the retrospect at its close may justify the fondest anticipations with which we look forward at its beginning.

The corps of experienced and able Grand officers who have just been indorsed by your preference, and whose selection is, without exception, agreeable to me, will doubtless contribute largely to such a consummation. To them I shall always be able to go for advice on doubtful questions, while, in matters of more than ordinary concern, your own direct intervention can, if necessary, be invoked.

The only doubt I feel arises from self-distrust. I say it with no mock humility, and in no craven spirit, but I enter upon these duties with a greater diffidence of my own fitness for them than I felt when I was so much younger, and they were all untried. As we advance in years, we learn how difficult it is to avoid mistakes, how easy a thing it is to fail. I can only promise to try, by God's help, to keep the vows I have just assumed, and trust to your fraternal charity for a kind and candid judgment.

The M. W. Grand Master then installed the other Grand officers, except Bro. H. C. Ellis, Grand Pursuivant elect, who was absent, as follows:

Bro. G. B. CLARK.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" J. B. GIBBS.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
" I. L. JOHNSON.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
" N. D. LARNER.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" C. CAMMACK, SR.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
" J. DANIELS.....	<i>Grand Visitor and Lecturer.</i>
" J. N. COOMBS.....	<i>Rev. and Grand Chaplain.</i>
" S. HOUSTON.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" W. A. YATES.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
" H. CHASE.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
" A. M. MUZZY.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" E. B. BURY.....	<i>Grand Stewards.</i>
" J. B. CRAMER }	
" L. STODDARD.....	<i>Grand Tiler.</i>

The M. W. Grand Master then announced the following as the standing committees for the current year:

On Examinations—

E. J. SWEET, of No. 18.
A. M. MUZZY, of No. 3.
S. N. THORNE, of No. 22.

On Grievance—

L. D. WINE, of No. 10.
S. BAXTER, of No. 17.
R. A. FISH, of No. 15.

On Correspondence—

W. R. SINGLETON, of No. 23.
T. I. GARDNER, of No. 11.
E. B. BURY, of No. 4.

On Accounts—

W. J. STEPHENSON, of No. 16.
S. HOUSTON, of No. 20.
C. W. HAYES, of No. 7.

On Jurisprudence—

P. G. M. R. B. DONALDSON, of No. 1.
J. DANIELS, of No. 23.
J. H. GIBBS, of No. 5.

On the Library—

E. B. MACGROTTY, of No. 19.
G. J. MUELLER, of No. 9.
J. H. MILLS, of No. 21.

There being no further business, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

Dr.	NOBLE D. LARNER, Grand Secretary, in account with the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.			Cr.
1870.	To cash received—			
Sept.	From Lodges Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, for burial service..	\$72 00	By cash paid Jos. L. Pearson, for printing burial service	\$42 00
Nov. 9	From Federal Lodge, No. 1.....	116 50	By cash paid Jos. L. Pearson, for printing burial service	25 00
	" Columbia Lodge, No. 3.....	55 00	By cash to Grand Treasurer.....	1,413 00
	" Naval Lodge, No. 4.....	52 50	" " ".....	124 00
	" Potomac Lodge, No. 5.....	78 00	" " ".....	9 20
	" Lebanon Lodge, No. 7.....	104 00		
	" New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9.....	77 00		
	" Hiram Lodge, No. 10.....	109 00		
	" St. John's Lodge, No. 11.....	92 00		
	" National Lodge, No. 12.....	69 00		
	" Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14..	83 50		
	" B. B. French Lodge, No. 15.....	141 00		
	" Dawson Lodge, No. 16.....	124 00		
	" Harmony Lodge, No. 17.....	64 00		
	" Acacia Lodge, No. 18.....	73 50		
	" Lafayette Lodge, No. 19.....	135 50		
	" Hope Lodge, No. 20.....	45 00		
	" Anacostia Lodge, No. 21.....	20 00		
	" Geo. C. Whiting Lodge, No. 22.....	32 00		
	" Pentalpha Lodge, No. 23.....	65 50		
	" Pentalpha Lodge, for burial service.....	4 00		
Dec. 22	" S. Baxter, for one copy of burial service..	20		
27		\$1,613 20		\$1,613 20

IN FRATERNAL REMEMBRANCE

OF

Most Worshipful

BENJAMIN BROWN FRENCH,

Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia

IN

1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1868,

WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE AUGUST 12, 1870,

In the 70th Year of his Age,

This Memorial Page is Inscribed.



BROTHER AND FRIEND! we miss thy genial face
While mutely gazing on thy vacant chair.
Oh, who can fill acceptably thy place?
Thy mantle, which has fallen, who shall wear?
Like incense from ten thousand altars rise
The memory of thy benefactions pure;
For who for orphan cares, stills widows' sighs,
Shall live while love and gratitude endure!

W. H. BROWNE.

STANDING RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That no constituent Lodge in this jurisdiction shall permit a visitor to be examined who hails from a jurisdiction wherein clandestine Lodges are declared by the Grand Lodge of that jurisdiction to exist, unless he shall present a Grand Lodge certificate from the Grand Lodge of said jurisdiction *with which this Grand Lodge is in communion*, or otherwise satisfy such constituent Lodge that he is a member in good standing under the jurisdiction of such foreign Grand Lodge. (1848, page 27.)

Resolved, (as the sense of this Grand Lodge,) That every Mason ought to be an active member of some Lodge; but that, as a Mason is free to go as he is to come, the discharge of that duty must be left, like many others of necessity are, to the conscience of each individual member of the Fraternity. (May 1, 1860, page 14.)

Resolved, That it is the duty of the W. M. of constituent Lodges, and those under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge are hereby required, to see that the ballot-box is so presented that each officer and member may cast his ballot unobserved by others; that it is unmasonic for a member to declare whether he intends to cast a black or a white ball, or at any time thereafter to make known to any one how he voted; that it is equally unmasonic in any member to endeavor in any manner to ascertain how any other member intends to vote or has voted, or to disclose the fact, should it by accident or otherwise come to his knowledge; and all who do so shall be subject to Masonic discipline. (November 4, 1856, page 73.)

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be, and he is hereby, requested, in his discretion, to appoint some suitable and eminent brother to represent this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and also near any other Grand Lodge of the United States or the world; and that he issue to them a commission in such a form as he may deem proper. (December 27, 1860.)

Resolved, That upon the appointment of representatives by the Grand Master, and that fact being reported to the Grand Secretary, he shall immediately thereafter transmit to the person so appointed a copy of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge; and he shall also report to this Grand Lodge, at its Annual and Semi-Annual Communications, the names and addresses of all persons appointed as representatives to or from this Grand Lodge. (December 27, 1860.)

Resolved, That the duties of such brethren as may be appointed by the M. W. Grand Master as representatives of this Grand Lodge, in pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, shall be confined entirely to a *representative* character, with no authority to act for this Grand Lodge, except under *specific instructions*. (December 27, 1860.)

Resolved, That the constituent Lodges be allowed to omit all the usual ceremonies of the second section of the third degree, except the manual instruction, with all except the last candidate, whenever there are more than one to receive the degree on the same evening. (May 2, 1865.)

Resolved, That the R. W. Grand Secretary be instructed to transmit hereafter to each sister Grand Lodge, with which this Grand Lodge is in correspondence, three copies of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge as soon as published, and address a circular letter to their several Grand Secretaries, requesting them to reciprocate. (November 8, 1865.)

Resolved, That any amendment of the by-laws of constituent Lodges may be referred to the committee on examinations during the recess of the Grand Lodge, whose approval, certified by the Grand Secretary, shall make them of full force and effect. (May 7, 1867.)

Resolved, That no brother shall write for, or publish in, any public newspaper any communication that may reflect upon the Masonic fraternity, or any member or members thereof, or give any information to such newspapers concerning the internal affairs of the Masonic fraternity in this jurisdiction, (except notices of funerals of deceased brethren and meetings of Lodges, stated and special, said notices not to specify the particular work to be done, but simply to call the Lodge together,) under the penalty of Masonic discipline. (December 18, 1868.)

Resolved, That hereafter, when a charter is granted to a new Lodge, it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary to send to the respective subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction the names of those of its members which appear on the petition for said charter. (May 4, 1869.)

Resolved, That hereafter no petition for a charter for a new Lodge shall be considered by this Grand Lodge until sufficient evidence shall be presented to the Grand Secretary that each and every Master Mason whose name appears upon said petition has paid to the Lodge of which he is a member all arrearages to the date of said petition. (May 4, 1869.)

Resolved, That from and after the passage of this resolution an unaffiliated Mason shall not be permitted to visit any of the Lodges in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia more than three times before taking the necessary steps to make himself an affiliated Mason. (May 4, 1869.)

Resolved, That it is the right of a brother in good standing to visit all regular Lodges; but, if objections are made, it is the right of the Master to determine the validity of such objections, he alone being responsible to the Grand Lodge. (June 22, 1870.)

Resolved, That when an applicant has been elected to receive the degrees in a Lodge, and an objection is entered to his receiving them by a member of the Lodge in good standing, the degrees shall not be conferred upon him so long as the objection shall remain; but, should the brother who made the objection cease to be a member of the Lodge from any cause, the objection shall fall and the applicant be entitled to have the degrees conferred upon him, unless the objection shall be renewed by a member of the Lodge in good standing. (January 11, 1871.)

LIST OF LODGES

UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

TOGETHER WITH

The Names of their Officers and Past Officers for the Year 1871.

FEDERAL LODGE, NO. 1.

Meets January 10 and alternate Tuesdays thereafter.

OFFICERS.

GEO. D. PATTEN, Jr., Worshipful Master.
E. F. SCHAFHIRT, Senior Warden. WILL. A. SHORT, Junior Warden.
W. G. BROCK, Secretary. A. BUCHLY, Treasurer.
L. STODDARD, (of No. 16.) Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

J. W. Nairn, P. M. and P. D. G. M.; G. A. Hall, P. M. and P. D. G. M.; R. B. Donaldson, P. M. and P. D. G. M.; J. Essex, P. M.; J. Lockie, P. M. and P. D. G. M.; W. H. Johnson, P. M.; A. Buchly, P. M.; J. D. Bartlett, P. M.; W. H. Goods, P. M.
Expelled.—John Knox.

COLUMBIA LODGE, NO. 3.

Meets on the first and third Wednesdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

ARTHUR M. MUZZY, Worshipful Master.
H. W. BRELSFORD, Senior Warden. E. STEVENS, Junior Warden.
M. A. TAPPAM, Secretary. JNO. R. THOMPSON, Treasurer.
A. CRAIG, Tiler.

Past Masters.

J. L. Ashby, J. R. Thompson, T. B. Campbell.

WASHINGTON NAVAL LODGE, NO. 4.

Meets on the first Saturday and third Thursday in each month.

OFFICERS.

E. B. BURY, Worshipful Master.
 G. W. HARRINGTON, Senior Warden. A. B. LASCULLEET, Junior Warden.
 T. B. CROSS, Jr., Secretary. WILLIAM E. HUTCHINSON, Treasurer.
 WILLIAM WILKINSON, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

R. Clark, P. M. and P. D. G. M.; Jeremiah Cross, P. M.; Thomas B. Cross, P. M.; D. McComb, P. M. and P. D. G. M.; Joseph Mundel, P. M.; James Nokes, P. M. and P. D. G. M.; C. H. Venable, P. M.; W. E. Hutchinson, P. M. and P. Sr. G. W.; John A. Foos, P. M.; James C. Dulin, P. M.; James Vermillion, P. M..

POTOMAC LODGE, No. 5.

Meets on the first and third Mondays in each month.

OFFICERS.

J. B. GIBBS, Worshipful Master.
 A. J. JONES, Senior Warden. B. F. GRIMES, Junior Warden.
 M. ADLER, Secretary. E. D. HARTLEY, Treasurer.
 R. H. SHEKELL, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

James King, P. M. and P. D. G. M.; James Goszler, P. M. and P. D. G. M.; Benjamin Miller, P. M.; John J. Beall, P. M. and P. Sr. G. W.; J. B. Gibbs, P. M. and Sr. G. W.; C. M. Matthews, P. M..

LEBANON LODGE, No. 7.

Meets on the first and third Fridays in each month.

OFFICERS.

C. W. HAYES, Worshipful Master.
 E. G. DAVIS, Senior Warden. J. BROWN, Junior Warden.
 CHARLES W. DARR, Secretary. WILLIAM MIDDLETON, Treasurer.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

R. C. Weightman, P. M. and P. G. M.; H. C. Ellis, P. M.; Andrew Glass, P. M. and P. Sr. G. W.; W. Middleton, P. M.; A. Rutherford, P. M.; C. H. Moulton, P. M..
Expelled.—E. D. Marchal.

NEW JERUSALEM LODGE, No. 9.

Meets on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

G. J. MUELLER, Worshipful Master.
 J. OGDEN, Senior Warden. E. H. CHAMBERLIN, Junior Warden.
 URIAS HURST, Secretary. NAT. MULLIKIN, Treasurer.
 W. H. THOMPSON, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

Samuel Crown, P. M.; Robert Coltman, P. M.; R. V. Godman, P. M.;
 F. A. Jackson, P. M. and P. Sr. G. W.; W. S. Thompson, P. M.; J. H.
 Jochum, P. M.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 10.

Meets on the first and third Fridays in each month.

OFFICERS.

LOUIS D. WINE, Worshipful Master.
 WILLIAM H. CALVERT, Senior Warden. CHARLES J. MOORE, Junior Warden.
 JOHN M. JEWELL, Secretary, JOHN B. TURTON, Treasurer.
 WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

S. D. Mills, P. M.; Thomas Stackpole, P. M.; Joseph E. Rawlings, P.
 M. and P. Jr. G. W.
Expelled.—T. B. Von Michaelouski, E. A.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 11.

Meets on the second and fourth Fridays in each month.

OFFICERS.

THOMAS I. GARDNER, Worshipful Master.
 G. A. ABBOTT, Senior Warden. GEORGE WRIGHT, Junior Warden.
 B. M. REED, Secretary. C. CAMMACK, Sr., Treasurer.
 R. WATERS, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

C. F. Stansbury, P. M. and G. M.; P. H. Hooe, P. M. and P. D. G.
 M.; J. R. Ashby, P. M.; C. Cammack, Sr., Grand Treasurer; J. H. Russell,
 P. M. and P. D. G. M.; C. W. Hancock, P. M.; C. L. Patten, P. M.
Suspended.—John F. Dunlap.

NATIONAL LODGE, No. 12.

Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

I. L. JOHNSON, Worshipful Master.
 J. C. WALL, Senior Warden. A. B. WOLFE, Junior Warden.
 J. H. PILSON, Secretary. C. W. SONNENSCHMIDT, Treasurer.
 A. CRAIG, Tiler.

Past Masters.

James Shields, P. M.; W. J. Belshaw, P. M.; L. Gassenheimer, P. M.;
 C. W. Sonnenschmidt, P. M.; M. C. Baxter, P. M. and P. Jr. G. W.

WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL LODGE, No. 14.

Meets on the first and third Thursdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

THOMAS A. GADDIS, Worshipful Master.
 HENRY B. LEIN, Senior Warden. DAVID SCHLEIMER, Junior Warden.
 THOMAS THOMPSON, Secretary. D. HEPBURN, Treasurer.
 A. CRAIG, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

John H. Hood, P. M.; A. G. Fowler, P. M. and P. Jr. G. W.; A. T.
 Longley, P. M. and P. Jr. G. W.; G. B. Clark, P. M. and D. G. M.;
 H. E. Riley, P. M.

B. B. FRENCH LODGE, No. 15.

Meets on the first and third Mondays in each month.

OFFICERS.

R. A. FISH, Worshipful Master.
 J. TYSSOWSKI, Senior Warden. F. JOHNSTON, Junior Warden.
 E. A. MCINTIRE, Secretary. S. J. W. TABOR, Treasurer.
 THOS. CREASER, Tiler.

Past Master and Past Grand Officers.

J. L. Clubb, P. M.; W. H. Faulkner, P. M.; Thomas Miller, P. M.; E.
 L. Stevens, P. M.; W. H. Orcutt, P. M. and P. Jr. G. W.; F. Bates, P.
 M.; V. N. Stiles, P. M.

DAWSON LODGE, No. 16.

Meets on the second and fourth Mondays in each month.

OFFICERS.

W. J. STEPHENSON, Worshipful Master.
 H. CHASE, Senior Warden. P. S. CRAIGE, Junior Warden.
 G. R. THOMPSON, Secretary. R. H. GRAHAM, Treasurer.
 L. STODDARD, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

J. E. F. Holmead, P.: M.: and P.: G.: M.:; W. S. Roberts, P.: M.:; C. Had-
 away, P.: M.:; Joseph Gawler, P.: M.:.

HARMONY LODGE, No. 17.

Meets on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

S. BAXTER, Worshipful Master.
 J. J. KING, Senior Warden. B. P. MURRAY, Junior Warden.
 S. E. CARRINGTON, Secretary. Wm. J. BROWN, Treasurer.
 A. CRAIG, Tiler.

Past Masters.

J. W. D. Gray, P.: M.:; J. S. Crocker, P.: M.:; D. B. Searle, P.: M.:; W. A.
 Yates, P.: M.:.
Expelled.—Charles R. Bishop.

ACACIA LODGE, No. 18.

Meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

E. J. SWEET, Worshipful Master.
 A. F. MARSH, Senior Warden. C. W. FRANZONI, Junior Warden.
 J. B. CRAMER, Secretary. T. M. HANSON, Treasurer.
 A. CRAIG, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

Z. D. Gilman, P.: M.: and P.: Sr. G.: W.:; W. H. Baldwin, P.: M.:; J. B.
 Will, P.: M.: and P.: D.: G.: M.:; J. B. Cramer, P.: M.:; J. T. Taylor, P.:
 G.: S.:.

LAFAYETTE LODGE, No. 19.

Meets on the first and third Thursdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

D. S. JONES, Worshipful Master.
 F. M. MARSHALL, Senior Warden. J. S. MCCOY, Junior Warden.
 R. J. BLAKELOCK, Secretary. JOHN T. CLEMENTS, Sr., Treasurer.
 L. STODDARD, Tiler.

Past Masters and Past Grand Officers.

Chauncey Smith, P.: M.:; Noble D. Larner, P.: M.: and G.: S.:; H. A. Whal-
 lon, P.: M.:; E. B. MacGrotty, P.: M.:; Albert G. Mackey, P.: M.: and P.:
 G.: S.:.

HOPE LODGE, No. 20.

Meets on the second and fourth Fridays in each month.

OFFICERS.

S. HOUSTON, Worshipful Master.
 J. J. CALLAHAN, Senior Warden. I. B. RUFF, Junior Warden.
 R. B. TOMPKINS, Secretary. W. MERTZ, Treasurer.
 WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, Tiler.

Past Masters.

J. C. Kondrup, P.: M.:; W. Mertz, P.: M.:.

ANACOSTIA LODGE, No. 21.

Meets on the first and Third Mondays in each month.

OFFICERS.

J. H. MILLS, Worshipful Master.
 J. BURN, Senior Warden. G. H. MARTIN, Junior Warden.
 C. B. SMITH, Secretary. R. F. MARTIN, Treasurer.
 H. L. OLIVER, Tiler.

Past Masters.

J. H. Wheeler, P.: M.: and P.: G.: M.:; W. F. Farrish, P.: M.:.

GEORGE C. WHITING LODGE, No. 22

Meets on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

S. NORRIS THORNE, Worshipful Master.
 SAMUEL C. PALMER, Senior Warden. H. M. DE HART, Junior Warden.
 F. W. STORCH, Secretary. V. SHINN, Treasurer.

Past Master.

M. C. Causten.

Suspended.—Joseph C. Pugh.

PENTALPHA LODGE, No. 23.

Meets on the first and third Mondays in each month.

OFFICERS.

J. W. GRIFFIN, Worshipful Master.
 L. G. STEPHENS, Senior Warden. J. A. DUREN, Junior Warden.
 J. C. POYNTON, Secretary. H. O. HOOD, Treasurer.
 A. CRAIG, Tiler.

Past Masters.

George W. Balloch, P. M.; A. T. C. Dodge, P. M.; W. R. Singleton, P. M.;
 J. Daniels, P. M.

RECAPITULATION,

Showing the numerical condition of the several Lodges in the jurisdiction, with the work of the past year and amounts due and paid by each to the Grand Lodge during the year 1870, together with the date of the charter of each.

Name and number of Lodges.	Master Masons per last report.	Add.					Total M. M. during year.	Deduct.				Present number Master Masons.	Rejected.	Amounts paid by each to the G. Lodge.	Date of each charter.	
		Entered.	Passed.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Reinstated.		Withdrawn.	Died.	Dropped for N. P. D.	Suspended.					Expelled.
Federal.....No. 1	222	10	7	5	.....	3	230	8	.....	28	.....	1	193	6	116 50	Feb. 9, 1811.
Columbia.....No. 3	58	11	12	12	3	3	76	6	.....	7	.....	.....	63	.....	55 00	Feb. 9, 1811.
Washington Naval.....No. 4	108	1	1	1	.....	2	111	1	1	8	.....	.....	101	3	52 50	Feb. 9, 1811.
Potomac.....No. 5	125	6	6	6	5	.....	136	.....	2	2	.....	.....	132	.....	78 00	Feb. 9, 1811.
Lebanon.....No. 7	190	7	7	9	1	3	203	8	3	10	.....	1	181	3	104 00	Oct. 8, 1811.
New Jerusalem.....No. 9	122	7	7	8	.....	4	134	3	.....	5	.....	.....	126	2	77 00	Nov. 2, 1824.
Hiram.....No. 10	144	13	13	12	2	8	166	4	4	1	.....	*1	157	.....	109 00	Jan. 8, 1828.
St. John's.....No. 11	171	6	4	5	.....	7	183	4	2	9	.....	.....	168	2	92 00	Feb. 23, 1846.
National.....No. 12	107	9	10	9	.....	6	122	1	1	18	.....	.....	102	.....	69 00	May 7, 1846.
Washington Centen'l.....No. 14	113	12	12	7	.....	3	123	5	3	.....	.....	.....	115	2	83 50	Sept. 2, 1852.
B. B. French.....No. 15	263	7	9	8	4	3	278	17	3	4	.....	.....	254	1	141 00	Dec. 27, 1853.
Dawson.....No. 16	188	14	13	11	3	5	207	12	3	.....	.....	.....	192	.....	124 00	May 5, 1857.
Harmony.....No. 17	121	4	5	4	2	3	130	6	1	8	.....	1	114	3	64 00	May 5, 1863.
Acacia.....No. 18	94	11	12	13	6	1	114	8	1	3	.....	.....	102	1	73 50	Dec. 27, 1863.
Lafayette.....No. 19	226	9	10	13	2	8	249	13	2	8	.....	.....	226	1	135 50	Dec. 27, 1863.
Hope.....No. 20	59	8	5	5	1	1	66	1	3	5	.....	.....	57	1	45 00	May 28, 1867.
Anacostia.....No. 21	7	6	7	6	3	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	20 00	Dec. 28, 1868.
Geo. C. Whiting.....No. 22	27	7	9	7	4	.....	38	.....	1	.....	1	.....	36	.....	32 00	Dec. 28, 1868.
Pentalpha.....No. 23	64	13	9	8	17	.....	89	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	1	65 50	May 4, 1869.
* Entered Apprentice.	2,409	161	158	149	53	60	2,671	101	30	116	1	4	2,420	29	\$1,537 00	

LIST OF GRAND LODGES in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, with the name and address of their Grand Secretaries.

GRAND LODGE OF	GRAND SECRETARIES.	ADDRESS.
Alabama.....	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery.
Arkansas.....	L. E. Barber.....	Little Rock.
California.....	Alexander G. Abell.....	San Francisco.
Canada.....	Thomas Bird Harris.....	Hamilton, Ontario.
Chile.....	José Meldonado.....	Valparaiso.
Connecticut.....	Joseph K. Wheeler.....	Hartford.
Colorado.....	Ed. C. Parmlee.....	Central City.
Delaware.....	John P. Allmond.....	Wilmington.
England, U. G. L. of.....	John Hervey.....	London.
Florida.....	De Witt C. Dawkins.....	Tallahassee.
Georgia.....	J. E. Blackshear.....	Macon.
Illinois.....	Orlin H. Minor.....	Springfield.
Indiana.....	John M. Bramwell.....	Indianapolis.
Italy.....		
Iowa.....	Theo. S. Parvin.....	Iowa City.
Idaho.....	P. E. Edmonston.....	Idaho City.
Kansas.....	E. T. Carr.....	Leavenworth.
Kentucky.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.....	Louisville.
Louisiana.....	James C. Bachelor.....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Ira Berry.....	Portland.
Maryland.....	Jacob H. Mediary.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Solon Thornton.....	Boston.
Michigan.....	James Fenton.....	Detroit.
Minnesota.....	W. S. Combs.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.
Missouri.....	George Frank Gouley.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Sol. Star.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	R. W. Furnas.....	Brownsville.
Nevada.....	Wm. A. M. Van Bokkelaan	Virginia.
New Hampshire.....	Abell Hutchins.....	Concord.
New Jersey.....	Joseph H. Hough.....	Trenton.
New York.....	James M. Austin, M. D.....	New York City.
North Carolina.....	D. W. Bain.....	Raleigh.
Nova Scotia.....	C. J. Macdonald.....	Halifax.
New Brunswick.....	Wm. F. Bunting.....	St. Johns.
Ohio.....	John D. Caldwell.....	Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	J. E. Hurford.....	Portland.
Pennsylvania.....	John Thompson.....	Philadelphia.
Peru.....		
Quebec.....	Edson Kemp.....	Nelsonville.
Rhode Island.....	Charles D. Greene.....	Providence.
South Carolina.....	B. Rush Campbell.....	Charleston.
Tennessee.....	John Frizzell.....	Nashville.
Texas.....	George H. Bringham.....	Houston.
Vermont.....	H. Clark.....	Rutland.
Virginia.....	John Dove, M. D.....	Richmond.
Wisconsin.....	William T. Palmer.....	Milwaukee.
Washington Territory.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	T. H. Logan.....	Wheeling.

APPENDIX.

CORRESPONDENCE

OF THE
M. W. Grand Master and R. W. Grand Secretary
OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

WITH THE

**GRAND MASTERS, GRAND SECRETARIES, AND MASONIC AUTHORITIES OF OTHER JURIS-
DICTIONS ON THE NATURE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE RIGHTS
OF VISIT AND OBJECTION.**

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE M. W. GRAND MASTER.

OFFICE GRAND MASTER F. A. M., D. C.,
WASHINGTON, ———, 187—.

M. W. Grand Master of Masons of ———.

M. W. SIR AND BRO.: The right of visitation, and under what circumstances it can or should be restricted, is a question that has excited much discussion among the Craft in this jurisdiction for the past two or three years. The circumstances which gave prominence to this question are as follows:

A. alleged that B. was a "bogus Mason." B. demonstrated that he had been regularly made a Master Mason in Scotland, and was there affiliated and in good standing. A. then made an effort to keep B. out of the Lodges, by getting some member to object to his (B's.) presence as a visiting brother, alleging as a reason for so doing that B. had wronged him (A.) in some business transactions.

This produced the inquiry: "Why does not (A.) prefer charges? He did so. A trial ensued. A., the accuser, was assisted by counsel. B., the accused, conducted his own case, which resulted in a unanimous verdict of "not guilty," at a very full Lodge. The commissioners who tried the case closed their report by rebuking A. for the unmasonic spirit which he had manifested throughout the whole proceedings.

Friends of A., in one or two of the Lodges, still continued to object to the admission of B. as a visitor, although he had in the meantime dimitted from his Lodge in Scotland and affiliated with a Lodge in this jurisdiction. Under these circumstances the Master of a Lodge addressed a communication to then M. W. Grand Master B. B. French, submitting for his decision certain questions bearing upon the right of visitation. These questions, together with the decision of M. W. Bro. French upon each, are herein inclosed. Similar questions have been propounded to the present Grand Master, and decisions have been

given; but, the subject being in his opinion one of grave importance, he requested the Grand Lodge to take action in the premises, and, as the supreme legislative power, determine finally the usage to be observed in this jurisdiction in cases where objection is made by a member to the admission into his Lodge of a brother (affiliated) who desires to visit it.

Being very desirous that that decision, when it is made, shall conform to the general practice of the Masonic world, I have addressed a communication to the Grand Master of every jurisdiction I can reach, asking to be informed of the usage or law governing such cases in their respective jurisdictions.

I trust, M. W. sir and brother, you will do me the very great favor to inform me how it is in yours, particularly as to question "3," together with your own views generally upon the right of visitation, and as to the power a member of a Lodge has to control unquestioned the admission of any brother who desires to visit it. By so doing, at as early a day as may be convenient, you will very much oblige, yours, respectfully and fraternally,

R. B. DONALDSON,
Grand Master.

"1. Does a Master Mason in good standing in his Lodge possess the inherent right of visiting any Masonic Lodge wherever he may go?"

"2. It has been claimed that a Master Mason may object to a visiting brother, the reasons to be determined solely in his own conscience. Does a Master Mason possess the unqualified right of objecting to the presence of a visiting brother in his Lodge?"

"3. If a Master Mason objects to a visiting brother sitting in the Lodge, is he accountable to the Lodge, and is it his duty to give reasons for such objection?"

"4. If a Master Mason has sufficient reason for objecting to a brother visiting his Lodge, is it not his duty to prefer charges, so as to bring the objectionable brother under discipline, and give him an opportunity to vindicate his character?"

"5. If a Master Mason shall hear the statement of his friend, affecting the character of a brother Master Mason, would he be justified in objecting to the presence of such brother in his Lodge upon an *ex parte* statement?"

"To the first question I reply by the following quotation from Mackey's Masonic Jurisprudence, (p. 29:)

"LANDMARK FOURTEENTH.—The right of every Mason to visit and sit in every regular Lodge is an unquestioned landmark of the Order. This is called the "right of visitation." This right of visitation has always been recognized as an inherent right, which inures to every Mason as he travels through the world; &c.

"Every writer of any eminence on Masonic subjects, whose works have come under my notice, express the same idea; and I believe it is not questioned anywhere. I have, therefore, no difficulty in replying affirmatively to that question.

"To your second question I reply as follows:

"A Master Mason who is a member of a Lodge has an unqualified right to object to the admission of a visiting brother into the Lodge of which he is a member.

"The great object of all Masonry,' says Bro. Mackey, (Jurisprudence, p. 209,) 'being the preservation of harmony among the brethren, which our ritual properly declares to be "the support of all well-regulated institutions," it has been deemed by many excellent authorities to be the prerogative of any member of a Lodge to object to the admission of a visitor when his relations to that visitor are of such a nature as to render it unpleasant for the member to sit in the Lodge with the visitor.'

"This principle in Masonry has been settled by some of the most learned and reliable Masons in the United States, as well as by Bro. Mackey.

"To your third question I reply:

"That, in my opinion, the objecting brother is accountable to the Worshipful

Master of the Lodge for his objections, and is bound, if required, to give his reasons therefor.

"In the article from which I have already quoted (Mackey's Jurisprudence, p. 29) he says, speaking of the right of visitation: 'This right may of course be impaired or forfeited on special occasions by various circumstances; but when admission is refused to a Mason in good standing, who knocks at the door of a Lodge as a visitor, it is to be expected that some good and sufficient reason shall be furnished for this violation of what is in general a Masonic right, founded on the landmarks of the Order.'

"In addition to this, the fact is well known to all well-informed Masons that the entire responsibility of refusing admission to a visiting brother rests on the Master of the Lodge; for, when a brother objects, it is for the Master to decide whether the objection shall deprive the visitor of his right.

"Bro. Mackey says (Jurisprudence, p. 216) 'the right of visit is a positive right, which inures to every affiliated Master Mason always. * * * It may be forfeited for good and sufficient cause; while for the Master of any Lodge to deny it *without such cause* is to do a Masonic wrong to the brother claiming it, for which he will have his redress upon complaint to the Grand Lodge,' &c.

"To bring this dictum of Bro. Mackey to the case under consideration, I will state it: Bro. G——, who, it is admitted, is a regular Master Mason, affiliated with a Lodge in Scotland, knocks at the door of Lebanon Lodge, and asks to be admitted as a visitor. A member of the Lodge rises and objects to his admission, and Bro. G—— is informed, outside of the door, that he cannot be admitted. The *onus* of refusal, so far as Bro. G—— is concerned, rests entirely on the *Worshipful Master*, and he is amenable to the Grand Lodge, if Bro. G—— thinks proper to make complaint to that body.

"Can it then be that the Master is *not to know the reasons of objection*, so as to be able to *show sufficient cause* for denying the applicant his inherent right to visit?

"An affirmative answer to this question would clothe any member of any Lodge with arbitrary power to cause the rejection of every visitor who applies for admission! It cannot, with any reason, be for a moment sustained!

"To your fourth question I reply:

"That, when the objecting brother gives his reasons, if the Lodge deem them of sufficient weight to sustain charges, it is its duty to direct the Junior Warden to prefer them to the Lodge, that the brother may be dealt with.

"The fifth question propounded by you is, in my opinion, one to which no general principle can be applied; it must depend entirely on the nature of the statement made by the friend.

B. B. FRENCH,
"Grand Master."

CENTRAL CITY, COLORADO,
March 25, 1870.

R. B. DONALDSON,

M. W. Grand Master

of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M., District of Columbia.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Yours of the 23d of February is at hand; came during my absence from home, which is my excuse for delay in answering it.

I have examined the questions propounded in your printed circular with some care. The case as presented in your letter differs in some respects from the cases in the printed circular, and I will confine myself first to answering the questions contained in the latter.

I find that in treating on the questions of the right of visit writers are apt to confound the right of a member to attend his own Lodge with the right of visitation. There is of course a wide distinction, which must be kept constantly in view.

1 Q. "Does a Master Mason in good standing in his Lodge possess the inherent right of visiting any Masonic Lodge wherever he may go?"

This is the law of Masonry as declared in the fourteenth landmark, subject, however, to this qualification: Every Master Mason who is a member of a Lodge has the right to object to the admission of a visiting brother into the Lodge of which the objecting brother is a member; therefore it cannot be said that the right to visit is an absolute right, and not liable to be impaired or forfeited. Such has been the ruling in this jurisdiction. (See proceedings of the Ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, pages 10 and 12.)

2 Q. 1st. "It has been claimed that a Master Mason may object to a visiting brother, the reasons to be determined solely by his own conscience.

2d. "Does a Master Mason possess the unqualified right of objecting to the presence of a visiting brother in his Lodge?"

The first part of the second question appears to me to appropriately belong to the third question; therefore I will at this time reply to the second part of the question only. It is the prerogative of any member of a Lodge to object to a visiting brother, when his relations to that visitor are of such a nature as to render it unpleasant for him to sit in Lodge with the visitor. This is the rule laid down by Bro. Mackey, and one which I think has received the sanction of a large majority of the Grand Lodges of America, as well as that of the Grand Lodge of England in 1857.

3 Q. "If a Master Mason objects to a visiting brother sitting in his Lodge, is he accountable to the Lodge, and is it his duty to give reasons for such objections?"

To this I reply:

1. He is not accountable to the Lodge, and cannot be compelled to give his reasons for such objection either to the Lodge or the Master. My reasons for giving this as the rule will appear in my answer to the fourth question.

"4 Q. If a Master Mason has sufficient reason for objecting to brethren visiting his Lodge, is it not his duty to prefer charges, so as to bring the objectionable brother under discipline, and give him an opportunity to vindicate his character?"

To this I reply:

It is exceedingly difficult to lay down an inflexible rule in such a case. Whether it is the duty of the objecting brother to prefer charges or even give his reasons must always depend on circumstances, that is, on the character or nature of his objections, as well as the way he may have derived his information of the unworthy character of the visiting brother. Objections of this kind are frequently made without any ill feeling on the part of the objecting brother. So fully is he satisfied of the bad character of the visitor that he will not sit in the Lodge with him. In other cases the objecting brother may feel that he has been so wrongfully treated by the visiting brother, that he would leave the Lodge before he would sit with him. In a majority of cases, when objections of this kind are made, it is doubtless the duty of the objecting brother to give his reasons for his objections, and, if he persists in his objection, to prefer charges at the proper time. He ought to give his reasons, not that the W. M. might determine whether they were well-founded or not; but, first, that the visiting brother may fully comprehend the cause of complaint, and, if he can do so, make suitable amends. In the second place, he ought to give his reasons out of respect and regard for the members of his Lodge who may be friends of the visiting brother, and that all the brethren might know that he was actuated by proper motives, and that there was no disposition on his part to trifle with the Lodge. And if no reconciliation takes place between the brethren, and he is not convinced of the fitness of the visiting brother to visit his Lodge, he ought to prefer charges. While it may be a duty the objecting brother owes to the visitor and the Lodge in a majority of cases, yet there are cases when the objecting brother is under no obligations to give his reasons or prefer charges, and because such cases do exist, the answer to the fourth question cannot be in the affirmative.

If the objecting brother should, when the visiting brother is announced, say "I must object to the admission of this visitor for reasons which I cannot give, but which are so conclusive with me that I will retire if the visitor is admitted,"

or if he should say, "In the course of my practice as a lawyer I have become cognizant of crimes committed by this man of so base a character that I will not sit in Lodge with him, neither will I state to the Lodge or W. M. what those crimes are, because my oath as a lawyer requires me to keep it a secret, as does the law of the land;" or if, instead of the above, he should say, "This man has treated a member of my family so badly, and in such treatment shown such an utter disregard for his obligations as a Mason, that I cannot sit in Lodge with him, neither can I give my reasons, for by so doing I should disgrace a member of my family;"—would not the second and third statements be accepted as satisfactory by any Master or Lodge? Is it right to ask for explanations? What lawyer would willingly make such a statement as the foregoing? How many would allow the unworthy member to enjoy the rights and benefits of visitation and absent themselves from the Lodge? How much worse would the case be of compelling a father to sit in Lodge with the seducer of his daughter? Absent himself from his own, or give his reasons for his objections, and thus make public what before was known only to the visitor and the objecting brother's family?

It may be said that the above are extreme cases, and not of frequent occurrence. That may be true; but because we do know that such cases do occur, we ought not to require the reasons for the objections, or that charges should be preferred; and I do not believe there is any authority in the Lodge or Master to do so.

If the objecting brother makes his objections and refuses to give his reason, we are in duty bound to suppose his objections are honestly made, and I do not know, under such circumstances, it can be said that there is any attack on the character of the visitor, any more than there would be if he had applied to the Lodge for affiliation and had been rejected. No one would claim in the latter case he would be under any necessity of vindicating his conduct, or that the brother casting the black-ball ought to be dealt with, even if he stated how he had balloted, unless he gave a frivolous reason for his ballot, showing an intention to trifle with the Lodge. If the objecting brother sees fit to give his reasons, and the same are of such a character as to make it apparent that such objections were made in a spirit of wantonness or for the purpose of trifling with the Lodge, he would, of course, be subject to discipline.

Fraternally, yours,

N. M. TELLER,

G. M. of Colorado.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 9, 1870.

M. W. Bro. R. B. DONALDSON.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I take great pleasure in replying to the five questions which you have propounded. I shall reply, however, briefly, since my reasons for my opinions will be found at length in my "Masonic Jurisprudence," under the head of the "Right of Visitation."

"1st. Does a Master Mason in good standing in his Lodge possess the inherent right of visiting any Masonic Lodge wherever he may go?"

"2d. It has been claimed that a Master Mason may object to a visiting brother, the reasons to be determined solely in his own conscience. Does a Master Mason possess the unqualified right of objecting to the presence of a visiting brother in his Lodge?"

"3d. If a Master Mason objects to a visiting brother sitting in the Lodge, is he accountable to the Lodge, and is it his duty to give reasons for such objection?"

"4th. If a Master Mason has sufficient reason for objecting to a brother visiting his Lodge, is it not his duty to prefer charges, so as to bring the objectionable brother under discipline, and give him an opportunity to vindicate his character?"

"5th. If a Master Mason shall hear the statement of his friend affecting the character of a brother Master Mason, would he be justified in objecting to the presence of such brother in his Lodge upon an *ex parte* statement?"

To the first question I answer undoubtedly, Yes.

To the second question: He has no such unqualified right, if by "unqualified" you mean without a reason. He must have some cause, satisfactory at least to himself. But having in his own opinion such cause or reason, he has then the undoubted right to object.

To the third question I reply that he is.

To the fourth question I reply, that if the objections are based on conduct of the brother objected to which affects his Masonic character, then, of course, charges should be preferred, and the brother be allowed the opportunity of vindicating himself. But if the causes assigned are not of that nature—are, for instance, simply great personal ill feeling, old family quarrel, and so forth, which do not amount to a Masonic offense, then the brother is not bound to prefer charges.

To the fifth question I reply as follows: As a general rule, no man should be condemned on *ex parte* statements, and in all cases the party charged should be allowed the opportunity of defending himself. But there may be cases where the character of the informant, the nature of the offense, and the existence of corroborating circumstances, would authorize an objection on such *ex parte* information; and then this objection would hold good until the charge is disproved.

In conclusion I will say, that whenever a member objects to the admission of a visitor on the ground that his admission would be unpleasant to him, and thereby the harmony of the Lodge would be impaired, the leaning of the Lodge and the Master should be to the member, and not to the visitor. The former has vested rights in the Lodge, which should not be impaired or affected by the latter. The harmony of the Lodge must not be impaired by the presence of two persons inimical to each other, one a member and the other a visitor. The visitor's claims should yield to those of the member.

The ultimate decision in these cases is in the hands of the Master, but he decides subject to an appeal from either party to the Grand Lodge.

Truly and fraternally, yours,

A. G. MACKEY.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF MASONS,
IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, SALEM, March 1, 1870.

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON,

Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia.

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER: I am in receipt of your letter of February 18 ultimo and the questions inclosed.

In this jurisdiction the "right of visit masonically" is declared by our constitution "to be an absolute right, but may be forfeited or limited by particular regulations." (*Const. G. L. of N. Y., sec. 8, sub. 8.*) And a visitor is forbidden "admission without due inquiry and satisfaction as to his regular standing, and that his admission will not disturb the harmony of the Lodge or embarrass its work;" nor can "a resident of any town, village, or city, where there is a Lodge, claim a right to be admitted as a visitor more than twice, unless he is a member of some Lodge." (*Id., sec. 23.*)

These provisions are fundamental in their character and unchangeable, except by amendment of our constitution, requiring an affirmative vote by two successive Grand Lodges.

There are certain general regulations and decisions of the proper authority, giving construction to these provisions and enforcing the duty on Lodges. These are more flexible in their character. It has thus been adjudged that a Lodge may refuse to receive a particular visitor if, in the belief of the Lodge, its peace and harmony will be thereby disturbed; that it is the right of a member of the Lodge to object to the admission of a proposed visitor, and he will thereupon be excluded from entering; the Master ought always to exclude a visitor whose admission will cause a member to retire on account of the reception of such vis-

itor; that the Master cannot require a member objecting to state to him his reasons for objecting, and, if such reasons are not satisfactory, admit the visitor; the Master may, without waiting for an objection, exclude a visitor.

There is no such rule in this jurisdiction as that of requiring one who objects to a visitor to therefore present charges against him.

The general principles governing the right of visit, and limiting and regulating it, and preventing its abuse, are founded on the welfare of the Craft, the harmony of the Lodge, and the comfort of the brethren.

We regard the Lodge as a particular household, having its own peculiar family feelings, habits, and ways; having its own exclusive and private affairs; having members of one general household—the Masonic world—but composed of individuals with human “feelings like as other men.” We do not force upon one member of that family the companionship and society of a member of some other Lodge, or one unaffiliated, with whom he will not associate, and whose entrance into the Lodge would compel his departure; nor do we require the objecting brother to state to the Lodge his reasons for objecting. It is sufficient for us to know that our Masonic brother objects to the visit. We do not drive out a member of our family, who is in good standing, aiding by his presence and with his means his Lodge in its work, in order to give admission to another, certainly no better, and whom we have not tried, and of whom the particular family may know nothing. He who objects to a visitor exercises, with us, a Masonic right, as strong, as necessary, and as valuable as that of him who seeks to enforce the “right to visit.” We acknowledge the right of visitation, but limit and, indeed, forfeit it by our particular regulations and usages. To compel a brother to either associate with another or present charges against him, and prove his unworthiness, seems to us neither fraternal toward our own members nor favorable to the visitor. It might sometimes induce a member to bring charges to avoid fellowship with another, when neither the interest of the Craft nor the welfare of the accuser or accused would be thereby promoted.

I answer the questions, in accordance with the rules of this jurisdiction, as follows:

The first question in the negative, that the visitor has no inherent or absolute right to visit, unless qualified by the right to refuse his visit.

The second question in the affirmative, that a Master Mason does possess the unqualified right of objecting, and is not bound to assign his reasons.

The third question in the negative: he exercises a right, and is no more accountable for its exercise than the visitor is for visiting.

The fourth question in the negative: he is not bound to present charges.

The fifth question, that there is not enough stated to enable me to answer.

I am yours, fraternally,

JAMES GIBSON,
Grand Master.

GRAND EAST, CHARLESTON, *March 23, 1870.*

M. W. Bro. R. B. DONALDSON, *Washington.*

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of communication of February 23, and have given to the questions proposed all the consideration in my power, and answer as follows:

To the first question: That he does. I regard the right of visitation as one of the essential privileges conferred in the very act of making a Master Mason.

To the second: I hold that every member of a Lodge has the unqualified *right of objecting*. It is only by the exercise of that right that improper persons can be excluded. The Craft is thus protected by the knowledge of every member of the Lodge; but I do not hold that the reasons are to rest wholly in the conscience of the objecting brother. The member has the right of objecting, but not the right of exclusion. If the objection is well taken, the Master of the Lodge will sustain it and exclude the applicant. If, on the contrary, he deems it frivolous or improperly taken, it is his duty to overrule the objection and admit the applicant.

The responsibility of deciding rests with the Master of the Lodge. The very terms in which the Junior Deacon announces his duty in the opening of the Lodge show that the authority to decide who shall pass belongs to the Worshipful Master.

I am aware of the rule, as contained in Mackey's Masonic Jurisprudence; but, with all deference to so eminent an authority, I cannot consider it as sustained by sound reasoning. The right to visit is declared to be inherent by the best authorities. Many of the same authorities declare that every member of a Lodge has the unqualified right to object to the admission of a visiting brother. If it is maintained that the right to object is equivalent to the right to exclude, then there is a palpable contradiction in these two rules. Can we even talk of a right which can be exercised only by unanimous consent? The right to visit, if no one objects! I hold that the right to visit is worth more than that, and that it never was the intention of the founders of Masonry that the right should depend upon the whim or caprice of a single member. Restrict the rule, as I think it should be restricted, to the right to object, the validity of the objection to be determined by the Master, and both rules are maintained and operate harmoniously. If the objection is a proper one, the Lodge is protected. If the objection is improper, the rights of a traveling brother and the rights of the Craft are protected. To exclude a visitor without just cause is contrary to the fundamental principles of the Order, and the decision is made by one (the W. M.) who is impartial, and whose duty it is to see that his Lodge is fully protected.

The reason upon which the right to object and exclude is claimed is, that the harmony of the Lodge may not be impaired. I confess that I have no sympathy with that excessive sensibility which prevents a brother from sitting in Lodge with another brother between whom and himself there may be some personal differences. The harmony of the Lodge rests on a very uncertain foundation when so slight a thing can disturb it. The same men could meet in a church or place of amusement, or in the house of a mutual friend, and observe all the proprieties of life; why cannot the same self-control be exercised in a Lodge. If they have been properly instructed, they should know that the Lodge-room was the very place to subdue their passions.

If a member has the right to exclude, because the presence of the visitor in the Lodge would be offensive to him, and the Master is bound to exclude the visitor on objection being made, he has the same right to require the visitor to leave, if he should have gained admission before the objecting brother entered the Lodge-room. A visitor applies, is vouched for, is admitted; a member subsequently enters and objects to the presence of the brother, refuses to sit in Lodge with him; what is to be done? If the rule holds good, the Master must exclude the visitor, order him to leave. Has any single member of a Lodge the right to thus humiliate the Master and members of his Lodge? The majority, or indeed all the other members of the Lodge, might protest, but in vain; if the rule is good, the member is but exercising his right.

The construction which, with all deference, seems to me the proper one, would prevent such a scene, by recognizing the authority of the Master to hear and decide on the objection.

The third question is answered in what I have already said. The decision and responsibility are with the Master, and therefore the member is not responsible to the Lodge. Indeed, if the member has the unqualified right to object and exclude, there is no accountability; he is exercising his right, capriciously and improperly it is true, but still exercising a right; and, if he is not obliged to disclose his reasons, how can the fitness of them ever be judged or accountability enforced?

Whether charges should be preferred or not would depend so much upon the circumstances of the case, that it is difficult to answer generally.

Respectfully and fraternally, yours,

JAMES CONNER,
Grand Master.

OFFICE OF THE G. M. of F. A. A. M. OF FLA.

June 21, 1870.

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON,

G. M. F. A. A. M. of District of Columbia,
Washington City, D. C.

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER: Your favor of February 23 last, addressed to one of my predecessors, now our worthy and well-beloved Grand Secretary, has been forwarded to me; but amid a multitude of professional and official duties I have postponed answering it until I could give the matters to which it related that attention their importance and the high source from which they emanated demanded.

I will give you the result of my examination of our own practice here in Florida, and also my own views, under the five heads stated:

1. A Master Mason in good standing does not possess any *inherent* right of visiting any Lodge at any time. He has a right to apply for admission, and the Lodge to which he applies is in duty bound to admit him unless it can show good cause for refusal, such as the following: (1) The Lodge may be engaged in the examination of some private matter, which they do not wish to publish to the Masonic world. In some Lodges in this jurisdiction no visitors are admitted during trials; the private reprimand of the members of his immediate Masonic family may save and restore an erring brother without publishing his faults abroad. (2) The applicant may be an element of discord in the particular Lodge he desires to enter. If no good reasons can be rendered for excluding the applicant, he should be admitted under the general rule as expressed in "landmark" 14, which general rule I hold has its exceptions.

2. The unwilling brother has a right most certainly to object, but the Lodge should not sustain the objection unless the brethren generally should be satisfied that it was well based, even if the brother should be unable to explain or to state his objection.

3. In general the brother should state his objection, but I can conceive of many cases where the objecting brother could not state his reasons. If a brother of known worth and exalted character, not moved by light causes, should state to his Lodge that he is so situated, I believe his brethren would be justified in sustaining the objection, though unheard, and sending word to the rejected applicant that he is refused because his admission would destroy the harmony of the Lodge.

4. This must depend upon the circumstances peculiar to the case; no general rule can be stated. The Lodge has generally no jurisdiction of visitors. If the objecting brother knows of gross unmasonic conduct on the part of the applicant, it would doubtless be his duty to take the proper steps to have an investigation, either through his Lodge or otherwise. Oftentime observation and reflection will serve to modify an unfavorable opinion of a brother's conduct, and harmony may be restored without resorting to discipline. If a brother should state his reasons, and the Lodge considers them groundless or insufficient, he should yield to the opinion of his brethren.

5. I think no general rule can be stated. A judicious and cautious Mason would be careful not to be unduly influenced by hearing statements detrimental to a brother who had hitherto been under the tongue of good report, and the circumstances of the particular case would doubtless guide him to a correct conclusion.

In our proceedings of last Grand Annual Communication, just published, there appears the following ruling:

"Any visitor may be refused admission for good cause shown to the Lodge."

I have offered you what light we can shed upon the subject of your inquiries, and if it is all only reflected light, it is the best we have, and it is given with the hope that your investigations may result in unity of action on a subject of much importance to Masonry the world over.

And believe me, my dear brother, yours, truly and fraternally,

S. PASCO, *Grand Master.*

JACKSONVILLE, *February 28, 1870.*

M.: W.: R. B. DONALDSON,
Grand Master, D. C.

M.: W.: BROTHER: Thinking that an expression of my individual notions may add to the variety of views which your solicitous communication may call forth, and hoping that the *true light* may not thereby be retarded, I submit the following hasty brief. To the questions in circular my answer would be: to the

1st. No. He has a right to apply, but he may be refused.

2d. No. A visiting brother should not be refused admission except for good cause, determined by the *Lodge*.

3d. Yes; and he should cheerfully abide the decision of the *Lodge*, or he is in contempt.

4th. No; for the *Lodge* has not competent jurisdiction. (Time, observation, and experience will serve to correct the adverse opinion.)

5th. Yes; and if the *Lodge* is impressed with its truth and sufficiency, it should be sustained. Otherwise, *vice versa*.

I think the Florida rule (inclosed) is correct, and sufficiently comprehensive to cover the ground.

I think Bro. A. is in contempt.
 Most fraternally,

D. C. DAWKINS,
Past Grand Master.

P. S. I have not time now to write more at length.

OFFICE OF SUMMERVILLE INSTITUTE,
 GEOLSON, MISSISSIPPI, *February 26, 1870.*

DEAR SIR AND M.: W.: BRO.: I am in receipt of your letter and circular, addressed to me as Grand Master of Masons of Mississippi. I passed out of office on the 23d ultimo, and have forwarded your letter and circular to M.: W.: Bro. Geo. R. Fearn, Grand Master, Canton, Mississippi.

If it is no presumption, I will say to you that I, as an individual Mason, concur with Bro. French without qualification.

Fraternally, yours,

THOS. S. GATHRIGHT,
P. G. M. Mississippi.

To M.: W.: R. B. DONALDSON,
G. M. Dist. Columbia.

OFFICE OF THE M.: W.: GRAND MASTER A.: F.: AND A.: MASONS,
 CANTON, MISSISSIPPI, *March 24, 1870.*

M.: W.: R. B. DONALDSON,
Grand Master of Masons of the District of Columbia.

M.: W.: SIR AND BRO.: Yours of the 14th ultimo, addressed to Past Grand Master Gathright, was forwarded to me by him, and I regret that I have not been able to reply before this to the questions propounded therein.

I cannot believe there can be any serious difference among Masons as to the question of right of visitation; the chief difficulty, I imagine, arising from the use of the terms in which the right is expressed. I therefore propose to answer the several points covered by your letter very briefly.

A Master Mason has the right of visiting any Masonic Lodge wherever he may go, subject to certain restrictions. It cannot be contended for a moment that the right to *apply* for admission carries with it the right to *demand* entrance under any and all circumstances. There may be reasons why he should be refused permission to sit in a Lodge, to be determined by the W.: M.: It is his duty to see that the harmony of the Lodge is not disturbed; being governed always not only by a due regard for the good order, &c., of the Lodge, but also for the rights of the brother applying to visit.

II. "Does a Master Mason possess the unqualified right of objecting to a visiting brother in his Lodge?"

He has the unqualified right to object to the visiting brother. He is one of a society of brothers, interested in and in some degree responsible for the preservation of peace and good order, and he has the right to object to anything which in his opinion is calculated to disturb it, and it is further his duty so to do, and no one can question that right to object; it is to be entirely unrestricted and untrammelled, and is "*unqualified*." But then arises the very important query, Who is to determine the validity of the objection; upon whom is the responsibility, in case a visiting brother is refused admission into a Lodge without good and sufficient cause? And the answer to this is a reply to the third query propounded.

III. The brother objecting to a visiting brother is accountable not to the Lodge, but to the Master, and it is his duty to give to the Master his reasons for such objection.

To decide that his reasons must be given to the Lodge presupposes the right of the Lodge to pass upon their validity; but "the power to reject the application of a visitor for admission is not a discretionary, but a constitutional one, *vested in the Master of the Lodge*, for the wholesome exercise of which he is responsible to the Grand Lodge. The visitor so rejected will have the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge in whose jurisdiction he has been refused." (Mackey's Masonic Jurisprudence, p. 216.)

Shall the onus be thrown upon the Master, if the Lodge can determine the question? If the Lodge cannot determine it, why make it necessary that the reasons should be submitted to it?

IV. If he have good reasons, founded on immorality of character or known unmasonic conduct, he should prefer his complaint against the objectionable brother either privately to the Master, or the proper committee, or openly to the Lodge. If his reasons are simply of a private character, not affecting Masonic standing, the difficulty should be adjusted by the Master, with the assistance of the brethren or a suitable committee.

V. The answer to this question cannot, I think, be general. Each case must depend upon the circumstances surrounding it. The objecting brother should, in making his objections, be governed by the character of the friend from whom his information is derived and the nature of the cause of objection made to him. In many cases he *should* object upon an *ex parte* statement; in others he would be entirely wrong to do so; the validity of his objection, in all cases, however, to be submitted to and determined by the Master.

The above contain briefly the law upon the "right of visitation" in this jurisdiction, according to my construction; and in this I am sustained by the opinions of some of our ablest brothers. I would be pleased to know the result of your labors on this subject.

Very respectfully and fraternally,

GEO. R. FEARN,
Grand Master.

OFFICE M. W. G. M. OF TENNESSEE,
KNOXVILLE, TENN., March 4, 1870.

R. B. DONALDSON,

Grand Master of Masons of D. C.

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER; Your letter, addressed to Bro. Jonathan Dawson, P. G. M. of Tennessee, was forwarded to me by him a few days since, and I hasten to reply.

I cannot refer to the proceedings of our Grand Lodge to see what action has been taken on these questions, as I am living at this place, some two hundred miles from the Grand Lodge's office, and not having the proceedings, as I unfortunately lost all my own by fire last March, and have not been able to replace them, so will have to give only my own opinion on the questions propounded. I think, from an examination of all the authorities I have been able to lay my

hands on, that the decisions given to them by Bro. B. B. French are entirely correct, and I respectfully, with his permission, adopt them as mine. If I had been called upon to decide them without having seen them, should have decided them as he has. I think his decision in regard to the fifth question is exactly correct. As no general principle can be applied, it must depend entirely upon the nature of the statement made and the confidence a brother has in his brother.

I retain the printed questions as a matter of record among my own papers, as I may wish to refer to it.

I hope this may be satisfactory; if not, if you will let me hear from you will endeavor to make it so.

Yours, respectfully and fraternally,

JOHN W. PAXTON,
Grand Master of Tennessee.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 12, 1870.

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON,

Grand Master of Masons of District of Columbia.

M. W. SIR AND BRO.: Your fraternal letter of the 4th February instant, addressed to P. G. M. E. H. English, has been handed by him to me to be answered, but I have consulted with him on the questions propounded by you, and his opinion coincides with mine.

The case stated by you is this:

"A. alleged that B. was a *bogus Mason*. B. demonstrated that he had been regularly made a Master Mason in Scotland, and was then affiliated and in good standing. A. then made an effort to keep B. out of the Lodges, by getting some member to object to his (B's) presence as a visiting brother, alleging as a reason for so doing that B. had wronged him (A.) in some business transactions. This produced the inquiry: Why does not A. prefer charges? He did so. A trial ensued. A., the accuser, was assisted by counsel. B., the accused, conducted his own case, which resulted in a unanimous verdict of 'not guilty,' at a very full Lodge. The commissioners who tried the case closed their report by rebuking A. for the unmasonic spirit which he had manifested throughout the whole proceedings.

"Friends of A. in one or two of the Lodges still continued to object to the admission of B. as a visitor, although he had in the meantime dimitted from his Lodge in Scotland, and affiliated with a Lodge in this jurisdiction," &c.

On this state of facts I do not hesitate to say that the conduct of A. and his friends was unreasonable, uncharitable, and unmasonic.

Proceeding to answer the questions propounded by you:

"1. Does a Master Mason in good standing in his Lodge possess the inherent right of visiting any Masonic Lodge wherever he may go?"

It is a landmark, as I understand it, that an affiliated Master Mason, in good standing, has the right to visit any Lodge on the globe; otherwise Masonry would be local and not universal in its character. The Fraternity is a great family of brothers, and the right of visitation and hospitality is as extensive as the brotherhood. Every Master in good standing in his own Lodge should feel that any other Lodge is the home of his near kindred, and that he is welcome there as a brother.

The second and third questions may be answered together:

"2. It has been claimed that a Master Mason may object to a visiting brother, the reason to be determined solely in his own conscience. Does a Master Mason possess the unqualified right of objecting to the presence of a visiting brother in his Lodge?"

"3. If a Master Mason objects to a visiting brother sitting in the Lodge, is he accountable to the Lodge, and is it his duty to give reasons for such objections?"

Any member of a Lodge has the right to object to the admission of a visiting brother; but, as the W. M. has the right to judge of the sufficiency of the

grounds of the objection, subject to an appeal from his decision to the Grand Lodge, the objecting brother should certainly make known the grounds of his objection.

4. If a Master Mason has sufficient reason for objecting to a brother visiting his Lodge, is it not his duty to prefer charges, so as to bring the objectionable brother under discipline, and give him an opportunity to vindicate his character?

Ordinarily such would be his duty; but, when the objecting brother has made known his grounds of objection to the Lodge, the Lodge should take the proper action as to charges. We appoint a committee to investigate and prepare charges if there are probable grounds. We do not impose this as a duty on the Junior Warden, like G. M. French.

5. If a Master Mason shall hear the statement of his friend affecting the character of a brother Master Mason, would he be justified in objecting to the presence of such brother in his Lodge upon an *ex parte* statement?

This would depend on circumstances. If a Master Mason hears another Master Mason, in good standing and worthy of confidence, state that he knew that a third brother had been guilty of some grave Masonic offense, such as should exclude him from visiting a Lodge, the brother hearing the statement might well object to the accused brother visiting his Lodge on such *ex parte* statement.

I am, sir, fraternally, yours,

W. D. BLOCKER,

Grand Master of Masons of Arkansas.

NORWICH, CONNECTICUT, *February 15, 1870.*

B. B. DONALDSON, Esq.,

Grand Master of Masons

for the District of Columbia.

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BROTHER: Your letter of inquiry came duly to hand, and I herewith give you the desired information, so far as I am able, and which would be practiced in this jurisdiction.

First. Every member of a regular Lodge has a right to visit any other Lodge, and to know the reason if admission be refused.

Such refusal can only be justified on the following grounds:

1. That the Lodge is engaged in private business.

2. That some member objects to his admission.

3. That his admission would disturb the peace and harmony of the Lodge.

Second. A Master Mason, if a member of the Lodge, has the right of objecting to the presence of a visiting brother in his Lodge, but not without good and sufficient reasons therefor, the validity of which must be determined by the Master of the Lodge.

Third. A Master Mason and member of the Lodge, who objects to the admission of a visiting brother, is accountable to the Master of the Lodge, and it is his duty to make known to him his reasons for objecting, if required.

Fourth. The Lodge has power to discipline all Masons residing within its territorial jurisdiction; but I know of no regulation that would compel a member to prefer charges.

Fifth. He would not be justified, unless the statement by his friend was of such a character that he should also feel aggrieved in consequence of his presence in the Lodge.

In regard to answer to question three, it is generally conceded that the Master of the Lodge has power to admit, or on good cause shown to refuse admission, to members or visitors to the Lodge. It therefore seems necessary for the objecting brother to furnish the Master of the Lodge with his objections, otherwise a gross injustice might be done the brother claiming admission, for which the Master alone would be responsible. The Master must decide the question of admission, and from his decision there is no appeal, except to higher authority.

Thus I have furnished you with our practice in this jurisdiction so far as I am able; and have the honor to subscribe myself, fraternally, yours,
 AMOS E. COBB, *Grand Master*.

CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS, April 4, 1870.

In contemplation of Masonic law there is but one Lodge. For sake of convenience the Lodge is opened at divers places, that all Masons, wheresoever dispersed, may have access thereto.

When the Lodge is opened at any time or place, it is opened for all Masons of the degree on which the Lodge is opened; but in all cases this must be done by *authority*; hence the use of the charter or warrant of dispensation.

The only qualification to sit in a Lodge is to be a *regular* Mason, of the proper *degree*, in *good standing*. If a Mason is worthy and qualified to sit in *any* Lodge, he may lawfully sit in any other Lodge—that is to say, in the Lodge opened in any other place.

The *primary* object of a particular Lodge is to make Masons and confer degrees; all other objects are secondary or subsidiary to this. Every Mason has a right to see every Mason made who comes after him.

At present all Masons in this and many other countries are made in regular Lodges, having *names* and numbers; but anciently it was common for a Grand Master of Masons to issue his warrant to some qualified brother, who by its authority could meet with the *requisite* number of brethren and open a Lodge, and make Masons at any place within the scope of his warrant. At such opening there could, of course, be no *visitors*; all present were alike eligible; and to this day all present must *unite* in making a Mason.

When Lodges named and numbered excluded all such transitory and temporary Lodges, the business of supporting and managing the particular Lodge and electing candidates for Masonry within its jurisdiction was properly confided to the members of the same. This was for the permanence and protection of the Craft. But this *change* was not an *innovation*, and could not take away, either from the *Grand Master* or any *brother*, any *right* which he had *before*; that is, from the Grand Master the right to *make Masons at sight* or from the *brother* the *right to be present*. Hence, the Grand Master can still, with a suitable number of brothers, make a Mason at sight, and any brother can be present.

Even the *Masons* made, passed, and raised in a particular Lodge, with name and number, did not thereby become *members* thereof; they became members of that or some other Lodge by subscribing the by-laws; consequently they would be no more than other visitors when they might return to the Lodge. But who would think of any member objecting to one such being present?

The notion that one member can keep out a visitor by arbitrary objection has grown out of confusion as to what constitutes *Masonic harmony*. Masons have always been taught that a Lodge must *work* in complete harmony. This is true as to the symbolic work; but harmony as to what? Not harmony as to *politics* or *religion*, or even *social* or *business* relations. This is manifest when we reflect that many Lodges sit and work, while part of the members are Jews and part are Christians; part soldiers of one army and part soldiers of the opposing army. Besides, in all matters of business nobody supposes the Lodge must all agree. The majority can order new furniture for the room, or allow an account over the objection of any minority, the Master included.

The whole matter is this, that when Masonic *work* is to be done, all present must *agree to do that work*; not that they must agree with each other as to *social* or *business* affairs. The reason of this is, that the *work* is *symbolical*, and *harmony* is one of the *principles* to be represented; hence, if any *brother* present (whether a member or not) objects, the Master cannot proceed.

The reason why a brother present as a visitor or member can object, and so stop the making of a Mason, is not because of any special right he may have as a visitor or even as a member; but because, if he *do* object, there is *not harmony*

as to doing that work; and the Master, in his *symbolic* character, can never proceed with *symbolic work* until he finds *harmony as far as the sound of the gavel extends*.

But this principle of harmony in the *work* has no application to allowing a brother to *visit*; for, in the first place, his being present or absent is no part of the *work*, but merely a *circumstance* or accident or incident of the occasion, which can change no part of the work. Secondly, a visitor does not propose to do anything confided by law to the regular members—nothing more than he has a *right* to do, that is, merely to *look on*. This he has a right to do, for he has a right in the Lodge coupled with an *interest*. He has a right to see what is going on in that Lodge. He has not only this, but also a right to share in the *instruction* to be had there. For these purposes it is *his* Lodge.

Now, if a brother object to a visitor, he must *show cause*; and but *two* causes exist: either that the visitor is not a Mason in good standing, or that he is *unworthy* to sit in *that* or *any other* Lodge. If the member objects that he is *not satisfied* the applicant is a Mason, the Master must decide whether he be a Mason or not; but if the objection be that he is *not worthy*, the *Lodge* must decide what to do. But if the objector states he is *satisfied* the applicant is *not* a *Mason*, the objection is insuperable, as neither the Master nor the Lodge can force the presence of a visitor upon a brother over such an objection.

Every Mason is by his inherent quality *free* and accepted. Hence a visiting brother and I may disagree on every matter but one, and that is, we must agree to go on with the particular *work*, or it must stop. But I cannot stop him from being present wheresoever I claim to be present myself by virtue of the same tenure.

H. P. H. BROMWELL.

GRAND LODGE OF F. A. A. M. OF MICHIGAN,
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,
KALAMAZOO, February 26, A. L. 5870.

R. B. DONALDSON, Esq.,
Grand Master, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.: Your communication of the 14th instant, covering a printed circular, is at hand, and in reply I submit below my answers to your questions in the order in which they are proposed:

Answer to first question:

A Master Mason in good standing in his Lodge possesses the *right* of visiting any Masonic Lodge wherever he may go, provided the *Lodge to which he applies will receive him*.

In general terms a Master Mason in good standing has the right of visiting any Lodge; but, while he has this right, any Lodge to which he applies has the right to refuse him admission. The rights of a Lodge are paramount to the rights of an individual brother.

Answer to second question:

Yes; the rights of a member of any particular Lodge, *while in his Lodge*, are greater than the rights of a brother who is not a member, but simply a visitor; and when it becomes necessary to discriminate as between the two, the rights of the former must be respected and protected in preference to the rights of the latter.

Answer to third question:

No; he is accountable only to his judgment and conscience.

Answer to fourth question:

No; the brother objecting may have received the knowledge upon which his objections are based under cover of his most sacred obligation, which he cannot violate.

Answer to fifth question:

That is a matter which must be left to the judgment and conscience of every individual brother.

In answering your questions I have endeavored to be as brief as possible. Were it not for the fact that my opinions differ so widely from those of W. Bro. B. B. French, (for whom I entertain the most profound respect,) I should have omitted my reasons altogether.

I handed your letter and the accompanying circular to an eminent brother of this place, who is well versed in civil as well as Masonic law, and he has placed in my hands a reply to the several questions, which I inclose. I have read them with much pleasure myself, and send them to you in the full confidence that you will agree with me in pronouncing them *sound* and *conclusive*.

With fraternal greetings, I am, M. Bro. W. brother, ever truly and fraternally yours,

A. T. METCALF,
Grand Master.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF IDAHO TERRITORY,
IDAHO CITY, March 18, 1870.

M. Bro. R. B. DONALDSON,
Grand Master of Masons of District of Columbia.

M. Bro. SIR AND BRO.: Bro. Geo. H. Coe, Past Grand Master of Idaho, forwarded to me your communication of February 17, requesting an answer from me to the following questions:

"1. Does a Master Mason in good standing in his Lodge possess the inherent right of visiting any Masonic Lodge wherever he may go?"

"2. It has been claimed that a Master Mason may object to a visiting brother, the reasons to be determined solely in his own conscience. Does a Master Mason possess the unqualified right of objecting to the presence of a visiting brother in his Lodge?"

"3. If a Master Mason objects to a visiting brother sitting in the Lodge, is he accountable to the Lodge, and is it his duty to give reasons for such objection?"

"4. If a Master Mason has sufficient reason for objecting to a brother visiting his Lodge, is it not his duty to prefer charges, so as to bring the objectionable brother under discipline, and give him an opportunity to vindicate his character?"

"5. If a Master Mason shall hear the statement of his friend affecting the character of a brother Master Mason, would he be justified in objecting to the presence of such brother in his Lodge upon an *ex parte* statement?"

The foregoing questions have never been raised in this jurisdiction, and no regulation has been made on these questions by the Grand Lodge of Idaho. Therefore my answer will be such a decision as I would tender as Grand Master if these questions were submitted to me for a decision.

To the first question I answer: In my opinion the right to visit is not a positive, but a limited right.

J. W. S. Mitchell, in his Common Law of Masonry, (page 222,) to the question, "Is it a landmark that every Mason has the right to visit?" answers: "No; certainly not. It has always been a subject of legislation. The Grand Lodge of England at an early day required all to register and pay a fee before they could visit. The Grand Lodges and the subordinate Lodges in this country have various rules."

J. W. Simms, in his work entitled "Principles and Practice of Masonic Jurisprudence," (pages 180 and 181,) says:

"The present Grand Master of England and some authorities in this country, insist upon making the right to visit a positive one, the only condition being that the visiting brother shall produce satisfactory evidence of his good standing in the Lodge from which he hails. In this country, whatever the theory may be, the general practice is, however, to make the right a limited one. And we certainly must say that we can imagine no good reason for any other course. It is true that Lodges are in a general sense but the subdivisions of one universal family, but it must be admitted that members of any particular Lodge have rights superior to the rights of Masons belonging to other Lodges; and when a

member objects to the entrance of a visitor, his objection is and ought to be of greater weight than the claims of the visitor; for if this were not the case the sitting member might be obliged to leave the Lodge, and thus be temporarily deprived of all his rights therein at the order of a brother having equal rights in the Fraternity, but not in the Lodge. Moreover it is the duty of the Master to preserve harmony among the brethren composing his Lodge; but if he were obliged to admit a visitor whose presence would, to his certain knowledge, disturb that harmony and embarrass the work, then he would be deprived of one of the means of performing an essential duty; for peace and harmony are the support of our institution in a greater degree than any other. Again, if the right to visit were a positive one, then Masons who believe that the landmark requiring candidates for Masonry to be free born is still in force would be obliged to sit with a certain class of the initiates of a Grand Lodge which has unblushingly removed that landmark. Fortunately, however, the question is settled by the prerogative of the Master to control the admission of visitors, by withholding that permission without which they can neither 'pass or repass.'

To question second I answer: I am of the opinion that a member of a Lodge has an unqualified right to object to the admission of a visiting brother into the Lodge of which he is a member.

To question third I answer: That in my opinion the objecting brother is not accountable to the W. M. or to the Lodge for his objections, and is not bound to give his reasons therefor. If the right to visit was a positive right, I should then hold that the objecting (brother) member was accountable to the Worshipful Master and his Lodge, and would be compelled to give his reasons therefor. But if, as I contend, the right to visit is a limited right, I can perceive no difference in objecting to a visiting brother without stating reasons therefor and rejecting an applicant for affiliation without stating reasons therefor. To require an objecting member to state his reasons for objecting, is to hold that a visiting brother has the same rights in the Lodge that the member has, which, I think, will not be asserted by any Masonic writer.

Bro. Mackey says, "that a brother claiming a right to visit and being refused will have his redress upon complaint to the Grand Lodge," &c.

Admit this proposition, and I cannot see that the case is changed. The W. M., when called upon to answer the complaint, will simply answer: Bro. A. asked permission to visit my Lodge. Bro. B., a member of my Lodge, objected to the admission of Bro. A., stating that he was unwilling to sit in Lodge with Bro. A. I therefore refused to permit Bro. A. to visit, as alleged. I hold the foregoing answer would be a full and complete justification of the W. M. for refusing Bro. A. admission.

Now, suppose the W. M. himself was unwilling to sit in Lodge with Bro. A. Will any person contend that he would be compelled to state his reasons for refusing Bro. A. admission? I think not; and it is my opinion that he would not be accountable to the Grand Lodge for so refusing Bro. A. admission.

And if the W. M. would not be accountable or required to state his reasons, why should a different rule be applied to a member. Neither the standing nor character of the visitor is affected by being refused admission. It is simply the fact that a member of the Lodge is unwilling to fellowship the visiting brother.

Some will say, "That an affirmative answer to this question would clothe any member of any Lodge with arbitrary power to cause the rejection of every visitor who applies for admission."

Any member who is disposed to be arbitrary may reject every applicant for degrees, also every applicant for affiliation. If a member should show himself arbitrary, and that his objections were made simply from that disposition, such brother ought to be dealt with and punished for his arbitrary conduct.

To question four I answer: I hold the objecting member is not required to state his reasons for objecting, and it is not necessary that charges should be brought. In fact a member may have sufficient reasons in his own mind for refusing to sit in Lodge with a visitor which would not justify charges being

brought. I am of the opinion that if the objecting member voluntarily states his objections, the W. M. or the Lodge would have a right to decide whether the objections were sufficient or not.

To question five I answer: Every Master Mason hearing such statement would have to determine the matter for himself. Whenever a member of a Lodge feels that he cannot fellowship a visiting brother, he is authorized to object to his visiting.

I have thus given you my own opinion on the questions asked. I should be pleased to receive a copy of your proceedings when you take action upon them in Grand Lodge. Please acknowledge the receipt of them. If my views are not correct, I am anxious for light.

With very kind regards, I remain yours, fraternally,

JONAS W. BROWN,
Grand Master of Masons of Idaho.

OFFICE OF GRAND MASTER A. F. AND A. M.,
NEVADA, IOWA, February 15, A. L. 1870.

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON,

G. M. of Masons, Washington, D. C.

M. W. SIR AND DEAR BROTHER: In answer to yours of 10th instant I have to say:

That the Grand Lodge of Iowa, nor any of its Grand Masters, have ever, as far as I know, passed upon the questions you propound. I can, then, only give my own views.

I hold that a Master Mason may visit any Lodge, subject only to the pleasure of the *Master* of that Lodge, who is solely responsible for denying the right, and must clearly justify such refusal when the same is called in question.

It follows, then—

1st. The right is inherent, but may be forfeited; and when forfeited denied.

2d. The *Master* may deny the right. The denial being a grave violation of courtesy as well as fraternity, the justification should be reasonably clear. Private business, elections, trials, any matter of interest to the Lodge, of which the visitor should be informed, would be sufficient. An offense against God, his neighbor, or the Craft, might be of such character as to justify the denial. A suspicion of such offense is not sufficient. A difference of opinion as to a business transaction between brethren should be closely scrutinized, and, except in a clear case of fraud, for which charges should at once be preferred, would rarely justify a *Master* in denying the right to visit.

3d. It is the right and duty of any one present, knowing the right of visitation to have been forfeited, to make the fact known to the *Master* or to the Lodge. If the facts justify the denial, the proposed visitor should be informed of the cause of his denial.

4th. As a general rule hearsay, or testimony at second hand, should not be regarded as evidence in such cases. But a degree of notoriety, founded on common rumor, universally accepted, placing the supposed offender under the displeasure of the community, might, in particular cases, justify a denial of the right to visit.

5th. In all cases justifying a denial of the right of visitation because of the supposed offenses of the brother, it would seem that charges should be preferred. If the accused be acquitted upon trial, prejudices in the minds of individual brethren would not seem to justify a denial of the right of visitation thereafter.

You observe that I do not answer the *questions* categorically. I do not think the queries meet all phases of the matter under discussion, and have stated the principles which I hold to govern in such cases.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully and fraternally,

JOHN SCOTT,
Grand Master.

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,
BANGOR, *March 25, 1870.*

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Yours of the 14th February came to hand in due season, and I offer in apology for not giving it immediate attention that I desired time to give the subject the examination its importance required.

The regulation in this jurisdiction is, that "a Master should not unseat a member of his Lodge by admitting a brother who is not a member, if the member has notified the W. M. that he objects to his admission, although he did not state the nature of his objection." (Decision W. M. Preble, in 1866, adopted by Grand Lodge.)

To the first question I answer, that, in my opinion, a Master Mason has the right of visiting any Masonic Lodge; but it is, to a certain extent, a qualified right.

To the second and third I answer: A member of a Lodge should have the right of objecting to the admission of a visitor. That objection should be communicated, privately or in open Lodge, to the Master, who is the proper person to decide who shall be admitted to his Lodge as visitors. No discussion should be allowed.

To the fourth I say, that the right of visitation is so nearly an unqualified right, that it should only be abridged for causes that would suspend or expel a brother.

To the fifth I answer, that circumstances might so affect the matter, that I find it impossible to give an answer satisfactory to yourself or to me.

Hoping that uniformity in regulations and work may, sooner or later, be attained, I remain, yours, fraternally and sincerely,

JOHN H. LYNDE,
Grand Master.

OFFICE OF THE R. W. THE G. M. OF F. A. M. OF PA., &c.,
HARRISBURG, *February 26, 1870.*

M. W. R. B. DONALDSON,

Grand Master of Masons of the District of Columbia.

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER: I have received and considered carefully your communication, and also the views of your predecessor, our very distinguished Brother B. B. French, relative to the right of visitation, and in compliance with your request, with pleasure, I hereinafter give you "the usage or law" in this jurisdiction, and also my own views on the subject presented.

With great deference, I respectfully submit, that much of the difficulty which has arisen upon the subject of "the right of visitation" is attributable to the fact that that right has been dignified by the appellation of "landmark," and has been by some regarded as such. In this jurisdiction it is not so held. Whatever differences exist among Masonic authorities as to what are the landmarks, all agree that they are unalterable, unimpaired, and irrevocable. This is our faith. A landmark is superior to any law that we can now enact, or any regulation that can now be made; so that if laws or regulations should tilt against a landmark, they would fall invalid, inefficacious, and powerless.

To declare that "the right of every Mason to visit and sit in every regular Lodge is an unquestionable landmark of the Order," (Mas. Jurisp., p. 29,) and almost in the same breath to say "this right may of course be impaired or forfeited on special occasions by various circumstances," is simply to pronounce that it is not a landmark. It is incongruous to speak of impairing or forfeiting a landmark. No circumstance warrants it, no occasion justifies it; no Masonic authority dare contravene a landmark. It is something fixed, permanent, and stable.

A W. M., whose duty it is to superintend and govern his Lodge, and to promote peace and harmony among those directly committed to his care, must direct his course and rule guided by the landmarks at all times, otherwise he is

unfitted for his station. He must not deviate from them, nor, so far as in his power lieth, permit any departure from them. If the "right of visitation" is one of them and unimpaired, its full recognition is imperative, and he dare not alter or remove or vary it by refusing admittance to a visiting brother; and yet his right so to refuse is unqualifiedly recognized; "for when a brother objects, it is for the Master to decide whether the objection shall deprive the visitor of his right." Surely if "the right of visitation" is a landmark, a very grave responsibility is assumed by a W. L. M. who presumes to debar his brother from the exercise of that right. Amenability for the act to the Grand Lodge does not help the case, for that assembly of Masons would pronounce his condemnation, in that he had violated a landmark.

In 1855 a complaint was made to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania against the action of a W. L. M. in this jurisdiction in refusing admittance to a visitor. The subject was referred to the committee on landmarks, who reported: "The refusal of the W. L. M. was based on the plea that his (the visitor's) admittance would mar the harmony of the Lodge. There is no denial in the complaint that his admission would have had that effect; even if it would, it was not only the right, but the duty of the W. L. M. to refuse to admit Bro. — on the night in question. The good order and harmony of a Lodge are intrusted to the W. L. M. for the time being, and it is his duty so to exercise the powers intrusted to him as should best promote these objects. For this purpose he has power to refuse admittance to any visitor whose admission will destroy the peace and harmony of his Lodge; but, at the same time, he is responsible to the Grand Lodge for the exercise of that power in a *paternal* and *Masonic* manner."

And, by resolution, the principle set forth in the report was confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

Here was the power of exclusion recognized as in derogation of an alleged landmark, and the duty to preserve harmony as superior to "the right of visitation." A landmark and duty cannot conflict; they must co-exist.

Again, in most of the Lodges in this jurisdiction there is a by-law, sanctioned and approved in every case by our Grand Lodge, that on the night of election of officers visitors shall not be admitted. If "the right of every Mason to visit and sit in every regular Lodge" is a landmark, here is a restriction of that right, a varying of it, and hence a violation of a landmark. And it is a logical consequence that if a subordinate Lodge can be authorized to exclude a visitor upon the night of election by a Grand Lodge, and a W. L. M. can close the door of a Lodge against him, lest the harmony of the Lodge be disturbed, in each case there is a rightful or wrongful exercise of power; if rightful, that which is styled a landmark is nullified for the time being; if wrongful, the power should be resisted, and the Grand Lodge and W. L. M. in this should be disobeyed.

Whilst, then, I am unwilling to dignify as a landmark the right of visitation, I recognize a custom as in existence and to be observed which may be phrased thus: It is a custom of the Craft to permit an affiliated Master Mason in good standing to visit and sit in any regular Lodge, subject to the usage, law, and regulation of the jurisdiction in which he may at the time be.

With these prefatory remarks, necessary to a full understanding of the position taken by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in such legislation as has been had therein, and because called out by a portion of your request, I now proceed to answer the questions, and so express the views I entertain upon the right of visitation and the right of objection. To avoid needless verbiage, when I speak of a visitor, I mean an affiliated Master Mason, seeking admittance to a Lodge other than his own. I do not repeat the questions: they are sufficiently indicated by my answers.

1. A visitor possesses the right of visiting any regular Masonic Lodge, subject to be controlled in the exercise of that right by the laws or regulations of the jurisdiction in which he proposes to visit.

2. A Master Mason possesses the unqualified right of objecting to the admission of a visitor, being answerable to his own conscience alone that his objection is founded upon good and sufficient cause.

3. A Master Mason objecting to a visitor is neither bound to account to the Lodge nor to give his reasons for the objection. He is the sole and exclusive judge of the sufficiency of the reason inducing the objection. He is entitled to the whole force of the presumption that he is keeping his Masonic covenant, and would not willfully or knowingly wrong his brother. It is alike his privilege and his duty to be in his Lodge—his presence may be needful to his brethren; but, whether so or not, *he* passes upon the question as to whether he shall be driven from his own Lodge by the introduction of one offensive to him, or to his aversion be compelled to remain. And the W. M., exercising his power in the promotion of peace and harmony, must not abuse it by disturbing a Master Mason in his peace by forcing upon him an obnoxious visitor, but must protect him from any intrusion which may interfere with his enjoyment of his Masonic privileges in his own Lodge. That power, as the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has declared, must be exercised in "a paternal and Masonic manner." Paternal, in that he careth for his own; Masonic, in that he careth for his own first, and for all the brotherhood. To the W. M. it is of more consequence that one of his own Lodge shall be present than the visitor, and the simple "I object" is operative upon the W. M., so as to require him to use his authority against the admission of the visitor. And when objection is so made, the W. M. must presume that the Master Mason objecting is acting under the same high sanction as when he casts the black ball, answerable only to his conscience for the act. No explanation or reason can be demanded, or, if demanded, there inheres the right of refusal, without accountability to any other.

Let me illustrate: A., under promise of marriage, has debauched the daughter of B., and has forsaken her. B., rather than expose the shame, has neither measured out the wild punishment that sometimes so swiftly follows such wrong nor has resorted to the law for redress, but has kept from the world all knowledge of the evil which has been wrought. Afterwards A. becomes a Master Mason, and seeks to visit the Lodge of B. By what Masonic law must he be compelled to submit to the intrusion of the visitor or to proclaim that which he would bury in oblivion? Or, take a case which is not supposition: A., having a wife in full life whom he had deserted, sought and obtained in marriage the sister of a Master Mason. After children were born to them she made the discovery that there was another who had the first and higher claim to be called wife. She could no longer live with him. She communicated her unhappy discovery to her brother and counsel, and it was determined that there must be a separation, the fact of the prior marriage be concealed, and no prosecution for bigamy, so that the stigma of bastards should not be affixed to the children. To this hour they are believed by all who know them, with the exception of those I have mentioned, to be legitimate. Now, suppose that A. should visit the Lodge of that Master Mason, must he have one loathsome thrust upon him over his objection, or be required to communicate to the W. M. the facts I have stated?

It has not unfrequently happened that a banker or a merchant has been fearfully plundered by a faithless employee. To prevent a run of depositors in the one case or the swoop of creditors in the other, it has been deemed advisable for a time to give no publicity whatever to the transaction. The employee attempts to visit the Lodge of which the banker or merchant is a member. Is there any law of our Order that either should be forced to company with a thief, or else to disclose what might put him to serious peril in his business?

In this jurisdiction we know of no such law or regulation. We hold that, whilst it is the duty of every member to act with all Masonic courtesy to his visiting brother, and to treat him with fraternal kindness, if he is worthy, yet it is his right, unquestioned, to exclude by his simple objection or refusal to sit with him any visitor who may present himself for admission to his Lodge. And we so hold, because of the presumption that the objector is entitled to, that he would not so object to the wrong of his brother.

4. From the foregoing it follows that, if a Master Mason has sufficient reason for objecting to a visitor, it is not his duty to prefer charges. He may do so if he think it proper. It is purely optional with him.

I have now, M.: W.: brother, complied with your request. Whilst it would be very desirable that there should be unanimity on the important question you have presented, each jurisdiction will settle and adjudicate the matter as to each shall seem wise and good for the Order. But those who hold "the right of visitation" to be a landmark, for their faith's sake ought not to permit it to be impaired by anybody at any time.

I have the honor to be, my brother, very fraternally, yours,
 R. A. LAMBERTON,
Grand Master.

GRAND MASTER'S OFFICE
 GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA F.: A.: M.:
 NEW ORLEANS, February 25, 1870.

R. B. DONALDSON,

G.: M.: of Masons in the District of Columbia, Washington City.

M.: W.: SIR AND BROTHER: Your communication of 14th instant has been received. The Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana has just closed its Annual Grand Communication. The questions referred to by you are nearly identical with those brought by me before the Grand Lodge, on the same subject, in my address. The decisions given by me, and which were approved by the Grand Lodge, are appended herewith. You will find that our conclusions are somewhat different from those given by M.: W.: Bro. B. B. French; but they are those of many eminent Masons in this country, and I believe them to be correct and proper ones.

Fraternally, yours,
 SAM'L M. TODD,
Grand Master.

Extracts from Grand Master's address.

"A Master Mason has not the right (so called) of visitation. His admission into a Lodge of which he is not a member is a courtesy extended to him by the W.: M.: and the Lodge, and may be refused should the W.: M.: or Lodge see proper to do so. . . . It is the duty of the W.: M.: to prevent any visitor from entering the Lodge whose presence would cause dissensions therein, and especially if any member of the Lodge should object to his admission. . . . A member of the Lodge has the unqualified right to object to the entrance of a visiting brother, and his right to make such objection cannot be questioned; he need not, unless he choose to do so, give his reasons for so doing; neither is he compelled to make charges against a brother to whose presence he makes objection. . . . The privilege of objecting to the entrance of a visiting brother should not be exercised on light or trivial grounds; but, being done, the matter lies between the brother and his conscience, and cannot be impugned, nor his objection overruled."

I think that the foregoing extracts are sufficient answer to your four first interrogatories; to the fifth question, I agree with M.: W.: Bro. French, that the brother must be governed entirely by the nature of the statement made by his friend and his belief in its truth.

I am, very truly and fraternally, yours,
 SAM'L M. TODD,
Grand Master.

OFFICE OF GRAND MASTER OF MASONS,
 SPRINGFIELD, ILL., February 26, A.: L.: 5870.

R. B. DONALDSON,

*M.: W.: Grand Master of Masons District of Columbia,
 Washington, D. C.*

M.: W.: BROTHER: Your letter, with printed sheet, at hand.

To the first query I answer: *No.* It is the right of every Master Mason to ask admission within tiled doors; the right to ask implies the right, for good reasons, to deny, and to do so without question.

To the second query I answer, without hesitation or qualification, *Yes*.

To the third query I answer emphatically, *No*.

To the fourth query of course I answer *No*.

To the fifth query I answer: That a brother may or may not act upon the representations of a brother in such a case, as he may deem expedient and right. As a rule it is not best to stand in another brother's place.

Bro. Mackey is regarded highly in this jurisdiction in all his Masonic relations and authorship except jurisprudence. And such is the judgment of a large majority of our Masonic jurists. As a commentator he is generally good, but upon all mooted points of Masonic law he is unreliable and unsafe. His landmark fourteenth is his own coinage, and has neither reason, law, nor previous usage to support it.

Every member of a Lodge has a moral, legal, and Masonic right to enjoy unmolested, in security, peace, and comfort, all the privileges of his own tiled Lodge, without question, without reasons, and upon his own inherent rights. No one from any other Lodge has a right to intrude himself upon his presence there without his consent. For it is a rule, old as the law, that a *member* shall not be unseated to make room for a stranger or visitor. Hence—

1. It is the right of a brother to make his objection to the W. L. M., either with or without reasons. If reasons are given, they are to be held sacred. If deemed insufficient by the W. L. M., he may endeavor to procure their withdrawal; but in case the objector insists, both his name and reasons should be kept secret, for the brother's reasons may be important and satisfactory to him.

2. It is the right of a member to object in open Lodge to the admission of a visitor; but if he gives his reasons, he makes the Lodge the judge of them, and waives his own judgment, and has no right to complain if the Lodge should overrule him.

3. It is the right of a member to object in open Lodge to the admission of a visitor without reasons; they cannot be lawfully demanded. Requiring a brother to prefer charges is a gross violation of his rights; for that which might be ample ground for refusing to sit with a visitor might not be possible to submit in the shape of charges, much less capable of proof.

A candidate had passed the first and second degrees, and was rejected for the third. As is often and scandalously and unlawfully the case, a storm raged in the Lodge room. In the face of the law that the ballot shall be secret, sacred, and inviolate, one and another and another, and so on, until but four or five were left, had disavowed the negative ballot. An eminent man, a physician, finding the storm concentrating, avowed the act. Reasons were demanded, but the brother stated that his long well-known standing ought to justify him in their minds. Not so; reason gone. Madness is the rule. Reasons preemptorily demanded and urged by the W. L. M..

The doctor stated that he had hoped that *the well-known principles of Masonic law* would have been observed by the W. L. M., and that he would have been spared this scene, much more the painful necessity of disclosing the reasons which induced him to reject the applicant. As a physician, and coming to the knowledge professionally, he knew that the candidate had seduced a Master Mason's daughter, and that was the daughter of the W. L. M..

Our M. W. Bro. Turner stated a case (no names) which arose in his practice kindred to the above, although vastly more criminal, involving in fact four distinct crimes, where a Master Mason escaped justice for family reasons, because the oath of an attorney stood in the way of revelation; but that knowledge debarred his admission to the higher degrees. I could multiply, but refrain.

Necessity, policy, family reasons, family honor, *one against one*, often compel men to withhold their reasons; and I boldly affirm this Masonic principle, that if a member of a Lodge is not worthy to have his objection respected without question, he is not worthy to be a member of a Lodge.

May not this brother have some objection which he cannot tell; which he dare not even intimate? Bro. French treads on dangerous ground. I pray you do not open your doors to scenes the end whereof no mortal can see.

Fraternally,

HARMAN G. REYNOLDS.

GRAND EAST, BOSTON, *March 12, 1870.*

M.: W.: R. B. DONALDSON,

Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia.

MY DEAR SIR AND M.: W.: BROTHER: I have received your favor of the 18th ultimo, requesting my answer to five distinct interrogatories in relation to the right of visitation, and asking to be informed as to the usage in this jurisdiction governing such cases.

Since receiving your note I have examined carefully our Grand Lodge records, and find that the subject was thoroughly considered some years since. On the 8th of December, 1820, one Eleazer Kingsbury presented a memorial to the Grand Lodge, praying that it would inquire into the circumstances attending the refusal of Meridian Lodge to prevent him to visit them, and that it would secure to him that privilege, if worthy. This memorial was referred to a committee, and a report was subsequently made, by which it appeared that the memorialist, being a Master Mason, frequently applied to said Lodge for admission to visit, as stated in his memorial, and was as often refused. It also appeared that this refusal was not owing to any doubt of his being a Master Mason, or any misconduct or immorality subsequent to his introduction into the Masonic fraternity, but entirely to a collision, which it is unnecessary to detail, and which happened many years ago, between the memorialist and one or two members of Meridian Lodge. This misunderstanding respecting a trivial affair was still remembered when the memorialist offered himself to Meridian Lodge as a candidate for initiation, and caused a rejection. Afterwards he received the several degrees in regular Lodge, with which transactions Meridian Lodge was well acquainted when they denied him admission as a brother.

"Upon this statement," the report says, "it is natural to remark that, however laudable caution may be in the admission of persons to the benefit of our honorable Craft, some better reason ought to be assigned for their rejection than private animosity. But, whatever may be the objections that ought to exclude an applicant from the honors of Masonry, if he is once admitted by competent authority, it is not easy to find in the usages or statutes of Freemasonry any such power conferred on subordinate Lodges as the one which, according to their admission, has in the instance complained of been assumed by Meridian Lodge. The door of Masonry must be opened at the knock of every one who has been duly initiated into its mysteries, till he is expelled by a competent power from the privileges of the Masonic institution."

The report recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That Eleazer Kingsbury is entitled to visit all the Lodges within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge."

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary give notice of these resolutions to Meridian Lodge by sending them forthwith an attested copy thereof."

This report was read and accepted by the Grand Lodge.

So far as I can gather, this regulation has never been overruled, and is to-day the law governing the right of visitation in Massachusetts. From time to time orders have been passed requiring certain kinds of evidence to be furnished by a visitor before he could be admitted to the Lodges; but this requirement went to his Masonic standing, and not to the right of a regular Mason to visit.

On the 28th of December, 1857, G.: M.: John T. Heard, in an address before the Grand Lodge, said:

"In a lecture delivered at Dublin, January 5, 1857, by the Deputy Grand Master of Ireland, John Fitzhenry Townsend, LL.D., is this cogent and appropriate passage: 'As it is not only the Master's privilege but also his duty to rule the Lodge, none are permitted to enter it as visitors but by his permission, since he is responsible for the conduct of the assembly.' At the very last communication of the United Grand Lodge of England this subject was discussed, and the resolution unanimously passed: 'That it is the opinion of this Grand Lodge that it is in the power of the W.: M.: and Wardens of any private Lodge to refuse admission to any visitor of known bad character.' But irrespectively of character, whoever claims to be present at a Masonic meeting

must, if a Mason, be perfectly well aware that he is bound to satisfy the Master and brethren as to his qualifications. The Master has a right to demand all the evidence of a visitor's right to admission: the production of his certificate, the proof of his being what he asserts himself to be, and any other test that he can devise. I can speak confidently on this head, as the decision of our own Grand Lodge has recently settled the question that the admission of a visitor is not a matter of right."

I have carefully examined the records to ascertain the precise action taken by our Grand Lodge in the decision referred to by G. M. Heard, and I conclude that it consisted in requiring from all visitors from the State of New York a certain Grand Lodge certificate, and that all visitors from that State unable to produce the particular certificate should be excluded. The decision referred to went no further than this.

I have now given everything which appears of record in our Grand Lodge upon this subject, with the exception of the statements made in the reports of committees in 1866.

In June, 1866, a committee, to whom was referred the by-laws of a new Lodge for examination, said in their report:

"No brother, member of a Lodge, can be unseated by the admission of a brother who is repugnant to him. If he has this power over the admission of a visiting brother, how much more ought he to have the same power over the admission of a brother to the common rights and privileges which he enjoys as a member."

In December, 1866, the same committee, charged with the same duty, remarked in their report: "Any member has a right to object to a visiting brother's sitting in the Lodge, upon the general principle that a visitor cannot unseat a member."

These statements were made casually, and perhaps carelessly, by the committee. The subject-matter considered by them did not call for these remarks. They expressed, perhaps, the opinions of the committee at that time, generally stated. They could not bind the Grand Lodge, and were not intended so to do. As I had the honor to write the reports in which these statements are made, I can, perhaps, with some justice, criticize the irregularity.

In addition to this, and very nearly related to a decision of our Grand Lodge, is the opinion of R. W. Bro. Charles W. Moore, a brother of great Masonic learning, of clear judgment, and who, through thirty-four years of continued service in the office of Grand Recording Secretary, has done more than any other Mason, present or departed, in directing and pointing the Masonic jurisprudence of Massachusetts.

In volume VI, p. 227, of his *Freemason's Magazine*, he says:

"It does not follow, nor is the Lodge at liberty to assume, that, because there is an open enmity between a visitor and a member, the former must necessarily be wrong. In such case the true and Masonic course would be for the Lodge to institute, through a committee, an inquiry and investigation, with a view to a reconciliation."

"We hold that it is competent for a Grand Lodge to regulate and restrict the right of visiting, as to the Lodges and brethren within its own jurisdiction. But 'every Mason,' says one of the ancient black-letter charges of the Order, 'is to receive and cherish *strange fellows* when they come over the country;' that is to say, a brother coming from a foreign jurisdiction, having sufficient skill to prove himself, and bearing the certificate of a foreign Grand Lodge, may rightfully claim the privilege of visiting, without let or hindrance, during the hours in which the Lodge is actually engaged in *work*. No Lodge is obliged, under any circumstances, to admit a visitor while engaged in the transaction of its local or private business."

In vol. III, page 225, the learned editor examines the subject, and contends that the right to make regulations, as to the conditions on which visitors shall be received in private Lodges, is vested exclusively in the Grand Lodge, and that, "unless the Grand Lodge has imposed restrictions, and stipulated the conditions on which alone brethren residing within its jurisdiction may visit the Lodges under its immediate control, the right to visit, as to all Masons in good

standing, is free and without hindrance. On the contrary, if the Grand Lodge, in its wisdom, has thought proper to restrict the right, it is obligatory on the Lodges to enforce the terms of the restriction."

In the same article the editor argues that the right to visit in England is not an inherent right, because it has been regulated and restricted by fixed laws, such as refusing it and other Masonic privileges to non-affiliated or non-paying Masons. "And," he says, "if this right may be suspended or regulated by the Grand Lodges, it is not an inherent right, to be exercised freely and without hindrance."

As a single instance of constitutional enactment, I quote from the constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Ireland the following section in this connection:

"Any brother, if duly qualified or properly vouched in the degree upon which a Lodge is occupied at any meeting, shall of right be entitled to admission thereto while the Lodge shall be at labor, but shall not be entitled to vote or take part in its discussions; nor shall such visitor be entitled to be present at the refreshment of a Lodge, unless specially invited."

By examining the action of our Grand Lodge in 1820, and the language of the report then made, it will be seen that Bro. Moore has expressed the true intent of the Grand Lodge in the articles from which I have quoted. Of late years the usage in this jurisdiction has been various. I have known in my own Lodge a visitor excluded upon the mere objection of a member. The right so to do has been generally claimed for the last few years; but that it has become an established usage in this State I should deny. Certainly it has received no sanction from our Grand Lodge.

From the authorities already cited I should say that, by the Masonic law of our Grand Lodge—

I. A Master Mason, in good standing in his Lodge, does possess the inherent right of visiting any Masonic Lodge wherever he may go.

II. A Master Mason possesses the unqualified right of objecting to the presence of a visiting brother in his Lodge.

III. But a Master Mason objecting to a visiting brother sitting in his Lodge must state his reasons if required, and the W. M. may or may not exclude the visitor, as he may determine; but, if the W. M. does exclude such visitor, he must do it upon such grounds as will justify his conduct before the Grand Lodge.

As to the fourth and fifth inquiry, I am unable to answer them, as I do not know as we have any law or usage in Massachusetts respecting them.

You also request me "to give my own views generally upon the right of visitation, and as to the power a member of a Lodge has to control unquestioned the admission of any brother who desires to visit it."

In answering and complying with your request, I desire, in the outset, to remember that the Masonic fraternity is a great catholic institution, not confined to a single nation or State, but extending over both hemispheres, wherever civilization has penetrated. At its altars kneel, side by side, the rich and poor, the peasant and the king, the learned and the brother of limited knowledge. One of its earliest and main objects was to facilitate the means of communication, and to make easy the journey into foreign countries. Ours is a common brotherhood. We are united by a common bond, and are bound together by a common interest. The rights of the individual are respected to a remarkable degree, especially in the preliminary ballot. But, when made a Mason, the brother has peculiar rights in common with his fellows: the right of communion with his brethren, of associating with them, of making himself known. So long as he is in good standing in his Lodge, and conducts himself as a good citizen, he ought not to be deprived of any of these rights. If the right of a member of a Lodge to object, without disclosing his reason, to a visiting brother, is recognized, it is easy to see what incalculable injury to the whole Fraternity would inevitably follow. Party feeling would be carried into the Lodge-room—personal quarrels, private animosities. Take an extreme case: Suppose the President of the United States, upon his recent visit to our Grand Lodge, had been objected to by a member, (and, if he has the absolute right anywhere, he ought to have it

there,) and had been excluded from the General Assembly of the Craft upon the mere caprice of a single member, what scandal and disgrace this act would have brought upon the whole Fraternity.

The Master of the Lodge, in his installation charge, promises to "respect genuine brethren," and it his duty as well as his high privilege to carry out this great landmark of our institution.

My own views in relation to the particular point inquired of are these: If a member objects to a visiting brother, the W. M. should carefully examine the grounds of the objection. If he finds that the visitor would disturb the peace and harmony of the Lodge if admitted, that his personal condition is such, from any cause, that trouble would reasonably be anticipated in the Lodge, or if from any other reason the W. M. might reasonably apprehend discord and confusion in his Lodge upon his appearance, then the Master should exclude him. But upon the mere personal prejudice or caprice of a member, or from private motives or quarrels, the Master should not consider them a moment, and should not exclude the visitor.

It is a custom of more than one hundred years' existence in this jurisdiction to shut out visitors from sessions of the Lodge held for private business; but when engaged in the labors of the Lodge all good and true Masons hailing from a regular Lodge have an inherent right to be present, and they should not be deprived of it; and if the Master of a Lodge, without justifiable reasons, should prevent a visitor from entering his Lodge, he would be liable to such punishment therefor as his Grand Lodge might see fit to inflict. As has been stated, each Grand Lodge has the right as well as power to make such regulations and restrictions of this right as it considers proper; but it is very doubtful if it has the right to exclude Masons of a foreign jurisdiction absolutely from its Lodges, except in cases of entire non-intercourse.

I have given you my views somewhat at length, but I trust with sufficient clearness, as the subject is one which interests Masons of every country.

With kind fraternal regards,

WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER,
Grand Master.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

* GRAND LODGE OF F. & A. M. OF DISTRICT COLUMBIA,
OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, *March 31, 1870.*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Has the W. M. of a Lodge in your jurisdiction the right to admit a visiting brother to his Lodge over the objection of a brother who is a member of the Lodge in good and regular standing? (1.) Has he the right to ask him his reasons for making the objection? (2.)

The above questions are now being discussed in the Fraternity here; some contending that the right exists in the W. M., and others that it does not. This question is to be decided by our Grand Lodge shortly, and, as we desire to get all the light on the question we can, I fraternally request that you inform me as to the custom that prevails in your jurisdiction on this subject. An early reply will confer a favor.

Fraternally, yours,

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

BRO. THEO. S. PARVIN,
Grand Secretary.

(1.) No. Not *here*, nor anywhere else, unless he violate *the law*.

(2.) No. Fraternally,

T. S. PARVIN.

IOWA CITY, *April 4, 1870.*

* This Circular was addressed to all the Grand Secretaries in the United States.

PORTLAND, MAINE, *May* 23, 1870.

R. W. AND DEAR BROTHER: Yours, inquiring my views in relation to the right of visiting, is received. My time is fully occupied just at present, so that if I give you an immediate answer, as requested, it must be very brief.

It is settled Masonic law in this jurisdiction that if a member of a Lodge objects to the admission of a visiting brother he cannot be admitted.

The reason given was, that inasmuch as unanimous consent must be given for the admission of every *new* member of a Lodge, so that no *new* member can unseat an *old* one, the same rule should apply to visitors, and no members of a Lodge be temporarily unseated by the admission of one who is not a member.

A member may reject a candidate for membership for insufficient reasons; but that is between him and his own conscience, and no power on earth can interfere. So, also, a member may deny admission to a visitor for insufficient reasons; but we hold that it is a matter between him and his own conscience, in which no one can interfere.

At its recent Annual Communication our Grand Lodge declared, among other things:

"That a Lodge is a Masonic household, into which no one can be admitted as a member or visitor who will cause a single seat in the circle to be vacated."

Yours, fraternally,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.

R. W. N. D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND LODGE F. AND A. M. OF CALIFORNIA,
OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY, MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCISCO, *April* 18, 1870.

NOBLE D. LARNER, Esq.,
Grand Secretary, District of Columbia.

R. W. SIR AND BROTHER: Yours of the 31st ultimo asks the following questions:

"Has the Master of a Lodge in your jurisdiction the right to admit a visiting brother over the objection of a member of the Lodge in good standing? Has he the right to ask his reasons for making the objection?"

I answer by sending you with this a copy of our constitution, and directing your attention to section 13, article III, part iii, thereof.

It will be seen that the Master is to be the judge of the propriety of admission, and that his right to ask reasons for objection is recognized, else he could not determine as to the "validity" of the objection.

Yours, fraternally,

ALEX. G. ABELL,
Grand Secretary.

OFFICE GRAND SECRETARY,
GRAND LODGE OF ARKANSAS, F. AND A. M.,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *April* 10, 1870.

N. D. LARNER, Esq.,
Grand Secretary.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: Your circular, asking whether the W. M. in our jurisdiction has the right to admit a visiting brother over the objection of a member, has been received.

I do not think that the precise question—supposing the visiting brother to be a member of a Lodge—has ever been presented in our jurisdiction. The right of visitation has never, I think, been denied to a brother in good standing and a member of another Lodge.

Yours, truly and fraternally,

L. E. BARBER,
Grand Secretary.

JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA,
 GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
 MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 5, 1870.

MR. NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary, &c.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Your circular of March 31, propounding to me a question in regard to the right of visitation, has this moment been received. In answer to it I refer you to pages 68 and 69 of our proceedings of 1868, where you will see the matter settled by the report of the committee on Masonic jurisprudence, which report was concurred in by the Grand Lodge. That is the law now in this jurisdiction. Fraternally,

DANIEL SAYRE,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND LODGE OF RHODE ISLAND,
 OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY,
 PROVIDENCE, April 5, A. L. 5870.

NOBLE D. LARNER, Esq.

R. W. SIR AND BROTHER: Your circular of inquiry in relation to the right of the W. M. of a Lodge of this jurisdiction in relation to the admission of a visiting brother to his Lodge over the objection of a member in good standing, is at hand.

I reply, that the W. M. of a Lodge in this jurisdiction has the right to the reason of the member making objection to the admission of a visiting brother, and if the objector declines giving his reason for objecting, or gives a reason which, in the estimation of the W. M., is not a sufficient reason for refusing admission to the visiting brother, the W. M. is understood to be justified in admitting the visitor over and notwithstanding the objection; and if the member objecting was not satisfied, he would have leave to retire without the formality of the call for a ballot by the Lodge for permission so to do. There is no case of the kind, so far as my memory serves me, that has occurred in this jurisdiction, and my acquaintance with the practice of the Lodges of this jurisdiction runs into the past say forty-three years, in which I have been connected with one of the city Lodges, (Providence.) I find, I may add, that I am sustained in my opinion of the matter by our M. W. Grand Master, as I learn by conversing with him upon the point under consideration. While the admitting of a brother to visit a Lodge of which he is not a member is considered as an act of courtesy, not having the right of a member, still the universally acknowledged practice of the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons would suggest something more than mere courtesy; aye, something bordering upon a claim for admission in the absence of any valid objection thereto.

Fraternally, yours,

C. D. GREENE,
Grand Secretary.

OFFICE GRAND SECRETARY,
 GRAND LODGE AND GRAND CHAPTER F. A. A. M.,
 BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, April 18, 1870.

NOBLE D. LARNER, Esq.,
R. W. Grand Secretary.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: Your circular letter of March 31 received and contents noted.

In our jurisdiction we recognize the *supreme power* of a W. M. The case you put, however, involves the "harmony" of the Lodge, and no W. M. should destroy the "support" of the institution by persisting in a course tending to such results. While the W. M. in our jurisdiction would have the *right*, if he chose to exercise it, to admit a visiting brother under the circumstances

you cite, I think we have no officer who would exercise it under such circumstances.

Truly and fraternally,

ROBT. W. FURNAS, *Grand Secretary.*

PORTLAND, OREGON, April 22, 1870.

NOBLE D. LARNER, Esq.,

Grand Secretary of the G. L. of the District of Columbia.

DEAR SIR AND R. W. BRO.: In reply to your note of inquiry of the 31st ultimo, I must return an affirmative answer. The Grand Lodge at its last session adopted the rule recommended by the committee on jurisprudence, which invests the W. M. with the right referred to, unless the objection is presented in the form of a charge or charges against the said visiting brother. It is as follows:

"That if any brother object to the entrance into the Lodge of a visiting brother, it becomes the duty of such objector to present charges against the brother objected to, who shall be hindered from visiting only so long as is necessary for the report of the investigating committee; when the trial shall proceed in the usual manner."

This regulation is not very generally approved, and is therefore liable to be changed or rescinded.

Our own opinion is, that if the objector is a member of the Lodge and in good and regular standing, the Master is in duty bound to respect the honest wishes and feelings of the said member and refuse the visitor.

Very truly and fraternally, yours,

J. HURFORD,
Grand Secretary.

OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY, F. A. A. M.,

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 6, 1870.

NOBLE D. LARNER,

Grand Secretary, Washington.

R. W. SIR AND BRO.: The Grand Lodge of Tennessee holds, that "visitation is a privilege and not a right, and no one is to be held responsible for denying that privilege."

It is also regarded as the settled law of the jurisdiction that a visitor should not be admitted over the objection of a member, and that the objecting brother cannot be required to give his objections, or rather his reasons for objecting.

Yours, fraternally,

JNO. FRIZZELL,
Grand Secretary.

Absence from home has prevented an earlier reply.

CLINTON, MISSISSIPPI, May 13, 1870.

Dear Bro. POWER,

Grand Secretary, &c.:

Your letter of yesterday, containing questions by Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge of District of Columbia, is received, and at your request has been considered. There is no special legislation in this jurisdiction on that subject; but, on the general Masonic principle that it is the special duty of the Master to preserve the harmony of the Lodge, the decision of the committee would be that he could not admit a visitor over objections, nor call on the brother to state his objection, any more than in a case of rejection; as, in either case, the right to demand them presupposes the right to set aside or overrule them, which, it is conceded, neither the Master nor the Lodge possesses. To admit into the Lodge a visitor, with whom a brother by his objection declares he cannot fellowship, would necessarily drive that brother from the room; or should the brother persistently refuse to reveal his objections, the Lodge might, perhaps, wish to arraign him for

contumacy, when he might be justifiable in refusing. In either case the harmony of the meeting would be interrupted. Objections belong to the individual and not to the Lodge.

Very respectfully and truly, yours, &c., GEO. H. GRAY, Sr.,
Chairman Com. Masonic Law and Jurisprudence.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW YORK, May 1, 1870.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I regret very much that I should have been called away from home just at this time, as I was anxious to be present at the next communication of the Grand Lodge, when the question of the character and limitations of the right of visit is likely to be discussed, preliminary to a vote on the adoption of the majority or minority report of the committee on jurisprudence in reference to that subject. As the author of the minority report, I might naturally be expected to take some part in the discussion, and it was my intention to do so. Debarred from the pleasure of meeting the brethren on that occasion, may I ask of you the favor to present this letter as an imperfect expression of my views of the interesting question referred to?

The minority report was very hastily written on the afternoon of the day on which the Grand Lodge met, but it expressed what was then my settled opinion on the subject. Careful inquiry and much subsequent reflection have served to confirm my belief in the correctness of the views embodied in that paper.

The right of visit referred to in the ancient landmarks applied to an entirely different state of Masonry from that which exists now. There was then no distinct permanent Lodge organization, no division of the Order into separate families. A Lodge was merely a meeting of the requisite number of Masons, in which the right of any individual Mason to sit depended only on his Masonic standing. If he was free from censure, any one Mason had as great a right as any other in such a Lodge. And what was called the right of visit expressed this privilege and nothing more.

It is a legal maxim, that where the reason of a law ceases to exist, the law itself becomes inoperative. The reason for the ancient right of visitation having ceased, the right, in its unlimited character, has ceased with it. It is necessarily qualified at the present time by the existence of the distinct lodge organization, involving limited membership, payment of dues, and the duty of affiliation. We form now distinct Masonic families. Each family has its own home, furnished and maintained at its own proper cost.

Out of this comparatively new state of things have grown Masonic usages adapted to it. The duty of affiliation, for example, which is universally acknowledged, derives its existence from the permanence of distinct lodge organizations.

And so also, in my judgment, the right of objection grows naturally and logically out of it. By the right of objection, I mean distinctly the right of a Mason by mere objection, *without reasons given*, to keep out of his own Lodge any person not a member of said Lodge who may apply to visit it. This right is founded on the principle of the superior right which a Lodge member has in his own Lodge over that of any stranger, and on the duty of promoting harmony, which is everywhere enforced in our Masonic standards.

To dignify the mere permission to make an objection to any proposed proceeding of the Lodge with the title of a *right* seems to me almost absurd. We commonly employ that term to designate a valuable privilege. The absolute authority by mere objection, without reasons given, to exclude a visitor, is a high prerogative of a Mason, and may be well designated as a *right*. It is one which the true Mason will exercise under the deepest sense of his Masonic obligations and his responsibility in the forum of conscience.

Once have it understood that the reasons for objection must be given, and objections would either entirely cease, or would give rise to endless disputes and hard feeling. Either result would, in my opinion, be a misfortune for the Craft. There are, unfortunately, some members of the Fraternity who *ought* to be kept

out of the Lodge room. In many such cases it would be very undesirable to have the objections stated. Considerations of prudence or delicacy towards innocent third parties might forbid it.

The exercise of the power of exclusion inflicts no injury upon the proposed visitor. He loses nothing. The exclusion is not a stigma. It only proves that the presence of the person would not be agreeable to some member of the Lodge, and he must be sensitive indeed who could find a necessary reflection upon his character and reputation in such a fact. All men have enemies, or are at least unattractive and disagreeable to some of their fellows. No one has a right to infer anything more than the natural result of this general fact from the exclusion of a Mason from a Lodge by the objection of one of its members.

These are some of the reasons which appear to me to be applicable to the case.

The usage of the Fraternity, I think you will be able to show by the written statements of the best authorities, is almost universally in accordance with these views; at least throughout our country. The letters in your possession prove this beyond question.

The only arguments I have heard adduced in favor of the opposite view are:

1. That the right of visit is an ancient landmark. 2. That exclusion inflicts a wrong without a remedy. 3. That it infringes the prerogatives of the Master.

The first two of these reasons I have endeavored to answer. As to the last, I would say, that the authority of the Master is limited by constitutions and by-laws. He is as much bound by law as any member of his Lodge. It is his duty to administer the laws and usages of Masonry as they exist, and to submit cheerfully to any limitation of his authority which arises out of them. It has never been considered an injurious limitation of his authority that he is not permitted to admit an applicant to membership, advancement, or affiliation, over a single black ball, which black ball may be cast without reasons given or permitted to be inquired into.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I have no feeling involved in the decision of the question. I have the most sincere respect for the opinions of my M.: W.: brethren P.: G.: M.: French and G.: M.: Donaldson, and a warm personal regard for them both. I differ from them with regret.

In the particular case which gave rise to this discussion the right of objection may have been abused. I do not know all the facts in regard to it. The brother who feels aggrieved is one towards whom my feelings have always been friendly, and one with whom I would always be happy to sit in any Masonic body. But if I were myself the excluded applicant, it would not alter my opinion as to the existence, the nature, and the propriety of the right of objection. The abuse of a privilege is not an argument against its existence.

Fraternally, yours,

CHAS. F. STANSBURY,
P.: G.: M.: District of Columbia.

R.: W.: NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary, Washington.

RICHMOND, April 2, 1870.

R.: W.: NOBLE D. LARNER.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: No one can of right disturb the *harmony* of a Lodge, be he Grand or Subordinate Master. It is the strength and support of our institution, and of such paramount importance does Masonry consider it, it is made the duty of an important officer to apprise the members of its indispensable necessity at opening and closing all Lodges. See also cxxxiii Psalm, required to be read in the hearing of all candidates.

If a Master undertake to override all this, and in the face of a seated and objecting brother, it would certainly be *dictating* to the Lodge who should visit it, and some old brother should admonish the *Master* that he had become dictatorial, and, if persistent in his act, must be held accountable.

Very fraternally,

JNO. DOVE

M. W. G. L. MISSOURI, A. F. AND A. M.,
OFFICE OF G. SECRETARY, ST. LOUIS, April 5, 1870.

NOBLE D. LARNER, Esq.,
Washington, D. C.

R. W. AND DEAR BROTHER: In reply to your circular letter of 31st ultimo, submitting the following questions: "Has the W. M. of a Lodge in your jurisdiction the right to admit a visiting brother to his Lodge over the objection of a brother who is a member of the Lodge in good and regular standing? Has he the right to ask him his reasons for making the objection?" I have to say, that the usage of this jurisdiction is emphatically in the negative of the above propositions; that is to say, a visitor cannot be admitted against the objection of a member of the Lodge, nor can any reason be asked for the objections.

Truly and fraternally, yours,
GEO. FRANK GOULEY,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND LODGE OF F. A. M. OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF G. SECRETARY, RALEIGH, April 22, A. L. 5870.

NOBLE D. LARNER, Esq.,
Grand Secretary, &c., Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I am in receipt of your circular letter of 31st ultimo. Pressing business has caused some delay in replying.

You ask: "Has the W. M. of a Lodge in your (our) jurisdiction the right to admit a visiting brother to his Lodge over the objection of a brother who is a member of the Lodge in good and regular standing?"

"Has he the right to ask him his reasons for making the objection?"

Our Grand Lodge has taken no position on the subject of visitations, further than excluding non-affiliated Masons from the Lodges.

The custom, however, that generally prevails in our jurisdiction is, to exclude a visiting brother from the Lodge when a member thereof in regular standing objects to his admission.

The right to object, *without question*, is conceded to a member of a Lodge in good standing.

In the absence of any declaration of principle by our Grand Lodge on this subject, I have given as direct an answer as I am able to do to your inquiries.

I consider this a matter of much importance, upon which every Grand Lodge should define its position.

I am, fraternally, yours,
D. W. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, A. F. AND A. M.,
OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY, SPRINGFIELD, April 5, 1870.

NOBLE D. LARNER, Esq.,
Grand Secretary, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: In reply to your inquiries of 31st ultimo I have to state, that I am unaware of any written regulation in this jurisdiction touching the matter of objections by members to the admission of visitors. I understand the practice to be the same as in the case of objections to a candidate, viz, that the objection is insurmountable, and that the brother making the same is not required to render his reasons.

I have always regarded this as the correct practice, and on the hypothesis that Masonry must of necessity be harmony, which would be destroyed by the presence of antagonistic brethren. Again, that the *right* to be present at a Lodge meeting attaches only to the members of that Lodge in good standing, and to certain Grand Lodge officers, none others being present except by fraternal consent and courtesy; and, when a Lodge is opened, none are admitted without distinct notice, and opportunity for objection to be made, if desired.

Yours, fraternally,
O. H. MINER,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND LODGE OF GEORGIA F. & A. M.,
OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY, MACON, April 5, 1870.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary, District of Columbia.

R. W. SIR AND DEAR BROTHER: Your letter, containing two questions, viz, "Has the W. M. of a lodge in your jurisdiction the right to admit a visitor to his Lodge over the objection of a brother who is a member of the Lodge in good and regular standing; has he the right to ask him his reasons for making the objection," has been received; and in reply I must give a negative answer to both the questions. The W. M. of a Lodge has a good many rights, 'tis true, but we hold that he has not the right to introduce an element of discord into his Lodge.

Fraternally, &c.,

J. EMMITT BLACKSHEAR,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND LODGE OF F. & A. M., MICHIGAN,
OFFICE GRAND SECRETARY, DETROIT, April 8, A. L. 5870.

NOBLE D. LARNER, Esq.,
Grand Secretary.

R. W. AND DEAR BROTHER: We have never had a case like the one you present, involving the right of a W. M. to admit a visitor over the objection of a brother in good standing.

Judging from what I know of our Masonic sentiment prevailing in this jurisdiction, I doubt whether the Master would be sustained in such a course. The preservation of harmony in the Lodge would be, I think, the controlling motive.

Yours, fraternally,

JAS. FENTON,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND LODGE OF MINNESOTA, A. F. & A. M.,
OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, April 7, 1870.

R. W. NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary, District of Columbia.

MY DEAR BROTHER: Your circular of March 31 received. Our Grand Lodge constitutions, page 645-648, reads: "That the right to visit masonically is an absolute right and duty of Masons." On page 684 of decisions, approved by Grand Lodge, objections to the admission of a visitor: "A Master Mason within the body of a Lodge, of which he is a member, has the right to object to the admission of a visiting brother, and may or may not, at *his own option*, assign his reasons for so doing." On same page, objections to the admission of a member: "A brother may object to the admission of a member of his own Lodge, but such objections impose upon the Lodge an absolute necessity to investigate the matter, and to visit the offending brother with Masonic discipline." This is all.

Fraternally,

WM. S. COMES,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, F. & A. M.,
NEW ORLEANS, April 7, 1870.

TO NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary
M. W. Grand Lodge District of Columbia.

R. W. SIR AND BROTHER: Your circular letter of 31st March last is at hand. In answer to your question, I have the honor to quote the discussion of our M.

M.: Grand Master on the same, approved by the Grand Lodge at the last communication, viz, No. 6, page 20, Proc. Grand Lodge, 1870:

"I have given the opinion, in several instances, that a Mason has not the inherent right of visitation, (so-called.) This is a courtesy extended to the visitor by the W.: M.: and the Lodge, and may be refused if the W.: M.: or members see proper to do so. It is the bounden duty of the W.: M.: to prevent any visitor entering the Lodge whose presence would cause dissensions or difficulties therein, or in any manner disturb the harmony of the Lodge, and particularly if any member of the Lodge should object to the admission of such visitor. A member who objects to sit in a Lodge with a visiting brother need not prefer charges against him unless he thinks proper to do so. The right of objecting to the entrance of a visiting brother should not be lightly exercised, nor without sufficient cause; but the brother objecting is the proper judge of this, and the matter is between him and his conscience."

I will forward you proceedings shortly.

I have the honor to be, fraternally,

JAS. C. BACHELOR,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND LODGE F.: AND A.: MASONS OF INDIANA,
OFFICE OF R.: W.: G.: S.: INDIANAPOLIS, April 7, 1870.

R.: W.: NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Yours of 31st ultimo is to hand, and contents noted.

The following is a copy of the regulations of our Grand Lodge on the subject of your inquiry, viz:

"RULE 129. The right to determine upon the propriety of admitting a visiting brother is the prerogative of each and every Lodge in this jurisdiction.

"RULE 130. *No visitor can therefore be admitted while a single member present objects.*

"RULE 131. *Nor can an objecting brother be required to assign his reasons therefor, but may do so if he choose.*"

Fraternally, yours,

JOHN M. BRAMWELL,
Grand Secretary.

OFFICE OF G.: S.: GRAND LODGE OF IDAHO,
IDAHO CITY, April 19, 1870.

N. D. LARNER, Esq., *Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR AND BRO: Yours of the 31st ultimo, propounding certain interrogatories, is at hand. In reply I have to say, that I have carefully considered the matter, and have no hesitation in answering both questions in the negative. This has been my rule of action when presiding as Master.

The rights of a member of a Lodge in good standing are paramount to those of a visiting brother, and the peace and harmony of a Lodge should never be jeopardized by the admission of one not a member against the wishes of one who is a member.

The foregoing are my views on the subject, and is the custom in this jurisdiction, at least so far as I have been able to ascertain.

Fraternally, yours,

P. E. EDMONDSTON,
Grand Secretary.

M.: W.: GRAND LODGE OF MONTANA,
G.: S.: OFFICE, HELENA, M. T., April 19, 1870.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: Yours of the 31st ultimo to hand. In answer to your first question:

1. "Has the W.: M.: of a Lodge the right to admit a visiting brother over the objection of a brother who is a member of the Lodge?"

A. Throughout the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Montana the objections of a brother to the admission of a visiting brother are held valid, and no Master can admit a brother over the objections of any member of his family then in the Lodge.

2. "Has he the right to ask him his reasons for making his objections?"

A. Our Grand Lodge by-laws strictly forbid any discussion upon the subject. "No Mason shall be required by the W. M. or the Lodge to give his reasons for making objections. Secrecy is intended to secure the independence and irresponsibility to the Lodge."

Trusting this to be sufficiently explicit to get the concurrence of your Grand Lodge "on our side," I remain, fraternally, yours,
SOL. STAR.

GEORGETOWN, COLORADO, April 4, 1870.

N. D. LARNER,

R. W. Grand Secretary, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: Your circular came to hand last evening. The W. M. has not the right to admit a visiting brother if any brother, a member of the Lodge, objects; and he has not the right to ask for reasons for the objection.

That has always been the practice in this jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge at last session passed a resolution confirming the first point. (See Pro. 1869, p. 90.) Fraternally,
ED. C. PARMELEE,

Grand Secretary.

GRAND LODGE OF OHIO,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 6, 1870.

BRO. NOBLE D. LARNER,

Grand Secretary, Washington, D. C.

The code of the Grand Lodge of Ohio has this provision:

"No visitor shall be received into a Lodge if a member objects."

Your first question is thus answered, No. I can hint at an answer to the last, there being no direct provision in reference to such a case; but we provide, "No debate shall be allowed after the ballot is ordered, and no inquiry permitted as to who may have cast a black-ball." And in case of rejection, "No member shall be permitted to state how he voted on the question."

I think no one has a right to question why he objects.

Yours, fraternally,

JOHN D. CALDWELL,
Grand Secretary.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

R. W. NOBLE D. LARNER,

Grand Secretary M. W. Grand Lodge of District of Columbia.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: In the absence of Bro. Reed, Grand Secretary of this jurisdiction, I have to state, in reply to your circular note of 31st March, that our Grand Lodge many years ago adopted this regulation, and its observance has been attended, so far as my experience goes, with the most salutary results. The regulation is as follows:

"The right of a Master Mason to visit a Lodge, other than that of which he is a member, does not exist, where his presence is calculated to disturb the harmony of the Lodge, or where any brother, a member of such Lodge, may object to his admission; and it is the duty of the W. M. to respect a private request of a member of his Lodge to defend his local rights by refusing to admit such applicant visitor; and no brother shall be required to state his objections to any such applicant."

May I add my private opinion, that I can see no better reason for allowing the W. M. to ask for the *reason* of objecting than to pry into my sacred individual private right to use the black-ball.

Fraternally, yours,

ELWOOD EVANS,
Acting Grand Secretary.

M. W. GRAND LODGE OF F. A. A. M. OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY,
JACKSONVILLE, April 13, 1870.

NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary, D. C.

R. W. BRO.: Your fraternal favor of 31st ult. is at hand. The following is the rule of the Grand Lodge of Florida on the subject-matter of your inquiry, adopted at the Annual Grand Communication in January last:

"Any visitor may be refused admission for *good cause shown to the Lodge.*"

Yours, fraternally,

D. C. DAWKINS,
Grand Secretary.

HOPKINTON, N. H., April 7, 1870.

NOBLE D. LARNER, Esq.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: Your printed circular of 31st ultimo was duly received. Having been confined to my house by inflammation of the lungs for the last four weeks has prevented an early reply to your questions, and even now I am too feeble to reply at length.

I can only say that the question as you present it has never to my recollection come before our Grand Lodge. A case somewhat analogous to yours, but a stronger one, came before our Grand Lodge a few years since. A member of one of our Lodges, who took occasion at several meetings to be so contumacious, insolent, and overbearing, that the Master, who was a young man, but competent to his position, came to the determination to exclude him from the meetings. The Master, however, took the precaution to take a vote of the Lodge, which sustained him by a large majority, and the member was denied admission. He appealed to the Grand Lodge by complaint. His complaint was referred to a committee, who heard the parties, and made a report fully sustaining the Master in his course.

I am too feeble both in body and mind to concentrate my ideas and argue the question, and will only state what I have always been taught to believe to be sound Masonic law on this and kindred subjects.

I believe it to be not only the privilege, but the duty, of the Master of a Lodge, when an objection to the admission of a visiting brother is made by a member of the Lodge, to report to that proposed visitor that, objection being made, *he cannot be admitted*, and that the Master has *no more right to interrogate the objector* as to the nature of his objection than he has to interrogate the member who black-balls a candidate for what reason and why he cast the black-ball by which the candidate was rejected.

My opinion is based upon the ground that a member of a Lodge in good standing is not to be disturbed by the admission of a visitor obnoxious to him, and one that he cannot cordially approach and salute as a worthy brother.

I am, dear brother, truly and fraternally, yours,

HORACE CHASE,
Grand Secretary.

P. S.—Please inform me of the decision of your Grand Lodge.

M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY, JACKSON, MISS., May 14, 1870.

R. W. SIR AND BRO.: Protracted illness is my plea for not sooner responding to your circular of March 31, propounding certain queries as to visitors and objectors.

I beg leave to inclose herewith the reply of our venerable chairman of committee on Masonic law and jurisprudence, as embodying "all the light on the question" that we have. Fraternally, yours,

J. L. POWER,
Grand Secretary.

R. W. NOBLE D. LARNER,
Washington, D. C.

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY,
PORTLAND, April 11, 1870.

N. D. LARNER, Esq.,
Washington, D. C.

R. W. SIR AND BRO.: I hardly feel able to answer your questions, as to the right of objecting to a visitor's admission. I do not feel as if there was any custom about it, and doubt if more than one case of the kind has occurred in our jurisdiction, and that gave rise to Grand Master Preble's decision, on p. 11 of the pamphlet* which I send you.

I think the Master would not have the right to *insist* on the reasons, but that he would have the *power* to admit the brother; but were I Master, I should not feel that I had the *right* to do it, against the objection of a member in good standing—no right to turn a brother out of his *own home* to make room for a *guest*. In haste, yours, fraternally,

J. BERRY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, GRAND LODGE OF TEXAS,
HOUSTON, April 8, 1870.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: Am in receipt of your printed circular of 31st March, 1870. By reference to printed proceedings of 1869 of Grand Lodge of Texas, page 147 of resolutions and edicts, under head of Visitors and Non-Affiliated Masons, find resolution passed June, A. L. 5859,† now in force in this jurisdiction, which fully answers your inquiries.

Fraternally, yours,

GEO. H. BRINGHURST,
Grand Secretary.

R. W. NOBLE D. LARNER,
Grand Secretary Grand Lodge District of Columbia.

M. W. GRAND LODGE OF A. F. AND A. M. OF NEW JERSEY,
G. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, TRENTON, April 6, 1870.

R. W. NOBLE D. LARNER, Esq.,
Grand Secretary.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: Your printed circular of the 31st is at hand, containing the inquiry: "Has the W. M. of a Lodge in your jurisdiction the right to admit a visiting brother to his Lodge over the objection of a brother who is a member of the Lodge, in good and regular standing? Has he the right to ask him his reasons for making the objection?"

* A Master should not unseat a member of his Lodge by admitting a brother who is not a member, if the member has notified the W. M. that he objects to his admission, although he did not state the nature of his objection," (p. 155.)

† "It is not necessary to take the vote of a Lodge to exclude a visiting brother. Any brother, a member, has the right to object to the entrance into a Lodge of any one not a member of that Lodge; and it is the duty of the W. M. to exclude all such."

In reply, in our jurisdiction, as far as I know, when any member objects to the admission of a visiting brother, it is peremptory and final in its nature. No reasons are given nor none asked why objections are made. We hold it is the right of the member, as he cannot find freedom to sit with the visitor for reasons best known to himself.

If on the other hand, you will find it to be a fruitful source of discussion, with no end nor good result. Perhaps there might be leaky vessels, and the visitor have knowledge of who objects and the cause would bring discord and confusion.

I remain, yours, truly,

JOSEPH H. HOUGH.

GRAND LODGE OF DELAWARE,
OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, April 2, 1870.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I reply to your favor of 31st ultimo, asking the following questions:

Q. "1. Has the W. M. in your jurisdiction the right to admit a visiting brother to his Lodge over the objection of a brother who is a member of the Lodge in good and regular standing?"

A. He has not.

Q. "2. Has he the right to ask him his reasons for making the objection?"

A. He has not.

Our Grand Lodge has no regulation bearing on the subject. My answers are based upon the general custom of our jurisdiction, as far as I know. It seems to me if the W. M. had the right to admit a visitor over the objection of a member, it would at once destroy the harmony of his Lodge, which he is at all times expected to preserve.

If he has the right to ask a member his reasons for objecting, he has the same right to ask who cast a black ball, and why he did it; thus destroying the secrecy of the ballot.

Fraternally,

J. P. ALLMOND,

Secretary Grand Lodge Delaware.

N. D. LAENER,

Secretary Grand Lodge D. C.

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS,
GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BOSTON, April 4, 1870.

NOBLE D. LAENER, Esq.,

Grand Secretary, Washington, D. C.

R. W. BROTHER: Your circular letter of March 31, 1870, is received. Our M. W. Grand Master has recently addressed the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia a letter upon the subject referred to, in which the subject-matter is considered:

[The prevailing practice in this jurisdiction has been to refuse admission if objections were made by a member of the Lodge, and without going into any inquiry.] I never have believed in this doctrine. I think the Master or the Lodge should decide the question of admission or rejection, and if the objector is aggrieved by their action, let him appeal to the Grand Lodge for redress.

Fraternally, yours,

SOLON THORNTON,

Grand Secretary.

OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, April 6, 1870.

NOBLE D. LAENER, Esq.,

Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of D. C.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Your circular of 31st ultimo received. The doctrine held in this jurisdiction in regard to the right of visitation is as follows:

When a man becomes a Mason he not only acquires membership in the particular Lodge that admits him, but, in a general sense, becomes one of the whole Masonic family. He has the right to visit masonically every regular Lodge, except when such visit is likely to disturb the harmony or interrupt the working of the Lodge he proposes to visit. If he be objected to, or the Master thinks his presence will disturb the harmony of the Lodge, it is not only his right, but his duty, to refuse him admittance. The right of visitation, therefore, is not an absolute, but a qualified one. This doctrine is based upon the idea that harmony is absolutely necessary to the well-being of the Lodge; and as it is one of those grand and essential principles that underlie the framework of Masonry, every incongruous element likely to produce disturbance should be carefully excluded. Therefore the Master of a Lodge cannot admit a visitor over the objection of a member of his Lodge in good standing.

It is also held here, that when objection is made to the admission of a visitor, neither the Master nor the Lodge has a right to require the objector to give his reason therefor. This is also based upon the same necessity of preserving harmony in the Lodge. For if, on the other hand, the Master or Lodge could require the objector to give his reasons therefor, it is obvious that officer or the Lodge must necessarily have the right to judge whether the reason given was sufficient or not to exclude the visitor, and, as a result, the right to admit the visitor, notwithstanding the objection. Thus a disturbing element would be introduced, and the harmony of the Lodge interrupted.

Fraternally,

J. M. S. McCORKLE,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, April 5, 1870.

NOBLE D. LARNER, Esq.,

Grand Secretary District of Columbia, Washington.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Your circular letter of 31st March at hand. Our Grand Lodge has made no decision upon the questions suggested in your letter.

The only thing approaching them is a decision made some years since, that it is a privilege and not a right to visit.

Yours, truly and fraternally,

J. H. MEDAIREY,
Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of Maryland.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY,
HARTFORD, CONN., April 2, A. L. 5870.

NOBLE D. LARNER, Esq.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Your favor is received. In our jurisdiction the Master alone has power to admit or exclude a visitor; and refusal can only be justified on the following grounds, viz:

1. That the Lodge is engaged in private business.
2. That some member objects to his admission.
3. That his admission would disturb the harmony of the Lodge.

Thus far the law is defined by our regulations; and whether the Master has a right to know the reasons for objections is not so clearly defined. My views in regard to the matter are, that the Master would be justified in knowing the reasons why a brother should be denied admission, for he is alone responsible for the act, and it would be unreasonable to oblige him to do an act simply because requested so to do by a member who declines giving any reason therefor, and who might make the demand simply from personal motives to gratify a revengeful spirit. It seems to me that the fact of declining to give a reason would be sufficient evidence that there was none; for if there were good and justifiable reasons, no one should object to making them known to the Master, who would decide on their merit. Then again, the fact that the aggrieved has

the right to appeal to the Grand Lodge having jurisdiction would indicate that he could not be refused admission without good reasons, and that he had a right to know what the reasons were; and that refusal simply because a brother objects to his admission, without making known any reason for the request, is altogether too arbitrary for the purposes of Masonry, and is no reason that would stand when brought to the Grand Lodge on appeal.

Very fraternally, yours,

JOS. K. WHEELER,
Grand Secretary.

From Bro. J. W. Simons, of New York, as printed in the *Sunday Dispatch* of April 24, 1870:

"VISITORS' RIGHTS.—In the jurisdiction of a neighboring Grand Lodge there is undergoing discussion a question of some importance touching the right of a Master Mason to be admitted to any Lodge at the door of which he may choose to present himself, on the ground that, being a Master Mason, he is a member of the great Masonic family, and entitled to be present at any Lodge meeting so long as he is not under discipline.

"The particular phase of the question to which our attention is directed will be found in the following:

"DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Has the W. M. of a Lodge in your jurisdiction the right to admit a visiting brother to his Lodge over the objection of a brother who is a member of the Lodge in good and regular standing? Has he the right to ask him his reasons for making the objection?

"The above questions are now being discussed in the Fraternity here, some contending that the right exists in the W. M. and others that it does not. This question is to be decided by our Grand Lodge shortly, and as we desire to get all the light on the question we can, I fraternally request that you inform me as to the custom that prevails in your jurisdiction on this subject. An early reply will confer a favor."

"If we were merely to answer these questions as propounded, it would be sufficient simply to say no to each of them; but regarding the principle involved as very important to the well-being of the Craft, we shall state our views at some length.

"In the State of New York there is no difficulty in ascertaining the law, because the whole matter has been ciphered down to a certainty, and practice is in conformity with theory. The New York law exactly expresses our convictions on the subject, and seems to us, after much thought, to be the only practical solution of the question.

"In this State we hold the right to visit to be one of those acquired by lawful initiation, passing, and raising, and inherent in all regular Master Masons in affiliation with regular Lodges. But we hold also that this right is qualified by particular regulations and by the rights of members of particular Lodges, by which we mean that the individual right is not absolute as against the regulations of Grand Lodges or the rights of members of any particular Lodge which an applicant may desire to visit. Thus the regulations of our Grand Lodge recognize the fact that a visitor may be restrained from visiting a Lodge for reasons satisfactory to the Lodge, but which may or may not be communicated to the would-be visitor. As, for instance, a Lodge having business to transact of a private nature, not designed or desired to go beyond its own members, might very properly refuse admission to visitors; or, being about to transact such business, as in the trial of a member, might very properly request visiting brethren present to withdraw; or, where a sitting member should object to the presence or admission of one not a member, the Lodge should refuse admission to the visitor. It is on this last point that the discussion seems to turn, it being held that a Master Mason in good and regular standing has rights in the Craft, the right to visit being of the number, of which he cannot be deprived by the mere objec-

tion of any other single Mason; and that hence when a visitor being announced, and objection being made by a sitting member, the reason for such objection must be stated, and the Lodge or the Master judge of its validity, to make it effectual against the visitor.

"It will be seen that this holding admits a very material point in the argument, which is that the Lodge, deeming the objection sufficient, may refuse the visitor; from which it follows that the right to visit is not absolute, since there are conditions under which a visitor may be refused. This being admitted, the question would then simply be as to the mode of stating effective objection, a conclusion to which, we apprehend, the advocates of the doctrine just stated are not willing to be led.

"We take the ground that the right of objection lies in the individual, and not in any sense in the Lodge; that an individual member making objection is not bound to enforce it with reasons, and that the Lodge is bound to enforce with its whole power the demand of the member to be protected against the intrusion of the visitor.

"We place this primarily upon the ground that the right of a Mason in his his own Lodge is, of necessity greater than that of a non-member. When a brother is admitted to membership in a particular Lodge, the Lodge enters into a contract to protect him in all the rights that inure to such membership—the right to be present at all communications, the right to vote on all questions, and for or against all candidates; in short, to do all such acts and things as a member in good standing may lawfully do. Now if, on the application of a visitor for admission, the Lodge may decide to admit the visitor despite the objection of the member, and the member is thereby unseated, what becomes of his right as a member to be present? It may be said that he is not driven out, that he may still remain notwithstanding the presence of the obnoxious visitor. True, but we all know that, under such circumstances, not one in ten thousand would remain, and therefore the Lodge would practically unseat a member and deprive him of his rights at the request of one who, when admitted, could only look on. Moreover, by such an act the peace and harmony of the Lodge would be disturbed, bad feeling engendered, and a fire kindled that might eventually consume the Lodge. In such a case the first duty of the Lodge is, by protecting its own membership, to protect itself and its own peaceful existence, and there can be neither reason nor sense in any law which would require or allow a Lodge to violate these conditions.

"Dr. Oliver, who is admitted to be the best exponent of the English law of Freemasonry, says distinctly: 'When any business of a private nature, such as a discussion on the state of the funds, or any other topic which cannot be interesting to a stranger, occupies the attention of the brethren, due notice having been given to every member, it would be indelicate to invite visitors to be present, as the financial affairs of the Lodge might be in such a state of disarrangement and confusion as it would be undesirable to communicate to any who were not members, and who, consequently, could feel no interest in the proceedings. When, therefore, such discussions are unavoidable, visitors may be courteously requested to withdraw.'

"If under these circumstances visitors may be asked to withdraw, it is quite clear that they may be prevented from entering, since to enter would be only to meet a courteous request to withdraw.

"It cannot possibly be argued that a mere discussion of a question can have the same importance as the general peace and harmony of the Lodge, or the right of a sitting member to be protected in the fullest possible enjoyment of his privileges; nor can it be said that a brother holds his tenure as a member at the will of any non-member who may choose to oust him from its enjoyment. To admit the right of the Master or the Lodge to demand and pass upon the reasons which may govern the objector, is to concede the whole question; because whatever might be the opinion of the brethren generally as to the validity of the objections, the opinion of the individual member would not be changed, and his right would still remain; so that, his objection being overruled, nothing would

remain for him but to leave the Lodge, and thus give up his conceded, chartered, vested rights at the behest of a stranger.

"We regard the right of objection to a visitor as a necessary deduction from the theory of Lodge membership. The best and purest of Master Masons, being a candidate for affiliation, may be refused the privilege of membership by the vote of any single member, without reasons given and without making himself known. Why? Because it is the duty of the Master and the Lodge to preserve the harmony of the body, and not to allow it to be disturbed by the admission of one objectionable to any single member of the Lodge. On the same principle we contend that the objection of a single member in the exercise of his paramount right, as well as a due regard for the harmony of the Lodge, must always prevail as against the admission of a visitor.

"Apart from the rights of members may further be considered the question, whether a visitor who would accept admission in the face of objection by a member of the Lodge proposed to be visited is altogether moved by a desire to exhibit in practice the tenets of the Craft; whether one so determined to carry his own point, that he would disregard the open objection of a member, ought to be aided in putting his design into execution; and, finally, whether any general law can be entitled to respect which strikes at and destroys not only the possibility of Lodge membership, but the major idea of the institution, harmony among the brethren.

"The whole question of membership turns on the right of the member to enjoy an unmolested exercise of his rights, and not to be deprived of them until, for some act in contravention of the law, he has been tried by his peers and disciplined.

"If there be any power in the Master or the Lodge to deprive him of this right, by direction or indirection, then his tenure is but a rope of sand, and the continuity of our Lodges will be apt to meet with a solution.

"We do not hold in that direction.

"The doctrine of imprescriptible or unlimited right to visit has its foundation, we apprehend, in the customs of the period anterior to 1717, when there was no lodge membership, Lodges being then mere temporary meetings of Masons for the purpose of "making," and losing their identity as soon as they were closed. Under that arrangement there could be no possible right inuring to one Mason not equally the right of every other; but when, after the revival, every Lodge was required to have a warrant, then the persons acting under a particular warrant came to have rights peculiar to their own organization, judges of who should or who should not be admitted to membership, and managers of their own domestic matters. The avowed and patent object of this organization of Lodges was to break up the loose system which had prevailed in regard to holding Lodges and making Masons. From this change has grown the well and clearly defined status of membership, as opposed to non-affiliation, and as maintaining the paramount right of the sitting member as against all comers. So long as we desire to keep our organization intact; so long as we deem it necessary to the perpetuity of the institution that there should be peace among the Craftsmen; so long as we feel it incumbent on us to secure Lodge and Grand Lodge organization, by securing the rights of individual members; so long as we wish to make membership more attractive than non-affiliation, by recognizing only affiliated Masons as composing the body of the Craft; so long as we believe that having promised a man certain rights as the condition of membership and unmolested enjoyment of them as the reward of his fidelity;—so long we must insist upon the unquestioned right of a member to be protected against the presence of a visitor obnoxious to him for reasons best known to himself.

"It is therefore the right of every Master Mason in good standing to visit any just and duly constituted Lodge of the Craft, *if there be no objection.*"

From Bro. J. W. Simons, of New York, in reply to a letter from a brother of this jurisdiction who favored the adoption of the report of the majority, as published in the *Sunday Dispatch* of May 1, 1870:

"RIGHT OF VISITATION.—*Masonic Editor New York Dispatch*: In last Sunday's paper there appears an article in which you sought to convey the idea that the visitation of a brother in good standing into a Lodge other than his own was a matter of favor and courtesy, and not an absolute right. In common with every other well-meaning Mason, I have always been taught to have a profound respect and veneration for the landmarks of Freemasonry, and it seems to me that the 'right of visitation' is one of them. Mackey, who is universally regarded as one of the greatest authorities on Masonic law, says:

"The right of every Mason to visit and sit in every regular Lodge is *an unquestionable landmark of the Order*. This right of visitation has always been recognized as an inherent right, which inures to every Mason as he travels through the world.' And further: 'When admission is refused to a Mason in good standing, who knocks at the door of a Lodge as a visitor, it is to be expected that some good and sufficient reason shall be furnished for this violation of what is in general a Masonic right, founded on the landmarks of the Order.' (*Jurisprudence*, p. 29.)

"In Mackey's Lexicon occurs the following:

"VISIT, RIGHT OF.—Every Mason who is a *working brother*—that is to say, who is a subscribing member of a Lodge—has a right to visit any other Lodge as often as it may suit his convenience or his pleasure. This right is guaranteed to every Mason by the most ancient regulation."

"Dr. Oliver, whom you cite as being the 'best exponent of the English law of Freemasonry,' gives an instance of a Lodge in London which, for some reason satisfactory to itself, refused admission to some would-be visitors. The brethren complained to the Grand Lodge, and the offending Lodge only saved its charter from being recalled by pleading its ignorance of the general law, and promising never to fall into a similar error again.

"In Oliver's Dictionary, p. 284, he says:

"If a Freemason is a member of any Lodge, he has a *right* to be admitted into all other Lodges as a visiting brother; but he must be either introduced by a member of the Lodge, or he must be able to legitimize himself by producing his Grand Lodge certificate and proving himself by his work."

"There is a resolution of the 'Board of General Purposes' of the Grand Lodge of England which reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That it is the undoubted right of every Mason who is well known or properly vouched to visit any Lodge during the time it is open for general Masonic business, observing the proper forms to be attended to on such occasions, and so that the Master may not be interrupted in the performance of his duty."

"The constitution of the Grand Lodge of Ireland says, in cap. iv., sec. 11: 'Any brother properly vouched for and duly qualified in the degree a Lodge is occupied upon at any meeting shall *of right* be entitled to admission thereto.'

"According to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, it appears that even if a brother is suspended or expelled by a subordinate Lodge, and makes an appeal to the Grand Lodge within thirty days thereafter, he is not deprived of the right of visitation of his own or any other Lodge until the sentence of the subordinate Lodge is confirmed by the Grand Lodge. In many of the States of the Union visitation is an absolute right, and in some States visitors even have the right to ballot for candidates either for initiation, passing, or raising. (See Chase's Digest.) Among the thirty-one landmarks enumerated in the constitution of the Grand Lodge of this State, landmark No. 8 is as follows: 'That the right to visit Masonically is an *absolute right*, but may be forfeited or limited by particular regulations.' It has been doubted in some quarters whether any limitations or conditions can be attached to a 'landmark' guaranteeing an 'absolute right,' for some landmarks may be so overlarded with conditions and limitations as in time to effect their obliteration. There may, perhaps, be some 'particular regulations' affecting landmark No. 8, but if so I don't know where to find them, unless, perhaps, the following is one: 'That it is the right of a Master to determine the validity of objections to a right to visit, he being responsible for the abuse of his discretion.' (Trans., N. Y. 1859.) From the foregoing it would

seem that the Master must first ascertain from the objector what his objections are before he can 'determine on the validity' of them; consequently if the Master does not deem the objections *valid*, he may admit the obnoxious brother in spite of the objector. The right of objection is thus practically taken away from every member of the Lodge and given to the Master, for he must decide an objection to be valid before it is of any value.

"Now, sir, it may be that Drs. Mackey and Oliver, and the constitutions of England, Ireland, and Scotland, are all wrong, and if so, there can be no harm in letting the people know it. It may be that Dr. Mackey's 'unquestionable landmark' is no landmark at all, for any Masonic writer may say anything is a landmark, and any other Masonic writer may say it's nothing of the kind, and there the matter stands. What is a good enough landmark in New York is no landmark at all in Massachusetts or Missouri. It may be that M. W. John L. Lewis was all wrong in deciding that the Master should determine the validity of objections to visitors, and that the Grand Lodge was beside itself in ratifying his decision. If so, let the fact be known.

"M. W. Bro. Simons, who is well known for his desire to 'stand on the old ways,' and is consequently fond of an English precedent, says, in his excellent book on Masonic Jurisprudence, (pp. 180 and 181.) 'The present G. M. of England and some authorities in this country insist on making the right of visit a positive one,' and quotes Dr. Oliver as holding 'the right to visit to be absolute,' and twitting him with inconsistency in admitting that under certain circumstances visitors ought not to be admitted. Perhaps, also, Bro. Simons is wrong. If so, he has a facile pen and well-stored mind, and can easily set himself right again. However, *nous verrons*.

DELTA.

"REMARKS.—The difference between Delta and ourself is, that, whereas he claims the right of visitation to be inherent, absolute, and inalienable, we hold that circumstances may arise under which the individual right fades before the necessities of the Craft. That the case occurring where a Master had to choose between refusing a visitor admission and unseating a member, for the time being, and thus disturbing the harmony of his Lodge, he must consult the interests of his Lodge before those of the visitor; for, otherwise, every Lodge would be held at the mercy of any evil-disposed person who might be disposed to impose his presence upon it.

"Our views were fully set forth in the article to which Delta refers, and we need not repeat them here; but we call his attention to the fact that he makes Dr. Mackey do duty on the wrong side of the question. In the very paragraph in which the landmark is set forth the doctor admits that 'this right may be impaired or forfeited on special occasions.' Further on (pp. 203, *et seq.*) he discusses the subject at length, and sums up his conclusions thus: 'The great object of Masonry being the preservation of harmony among the brethren, it has been deemed by many excellent authorities to be the prerogative of any member of a Lodge to object to the admission of a visitor when his relations to that visitor are of such a nature as to render it unpleasant for the member to sit in Lodge with the visitor. * * Hence, when two Masons are in such an unmasonic condition of antagonism, the only question to be solved is, (the one being a contributing member and the other a visitor,) whether shall the former or the latter retire? Justice seems to require that the visitor shall yield his claims to those of the member. If the presence of both would disturb the harmony of the Lodge, then I cannot deny not only the right, but the duty of the Master, to forbid the entrance of one who, as a stranger and a visitor, has the slightest claim to admission, and whose rights will be the least affected by the refusal. If a member be compelled to withdraw in consequence of the admission of a visitor, then all his rights of membership are involved; hence, it seems clear that the earnest protest of a member is sufficient to exclude a visitor.'

"Whatever may be the weight of authority to be accorded to Dr. Mackey as an exponent of Masonic law, it will be seen that he is heavily on our side.

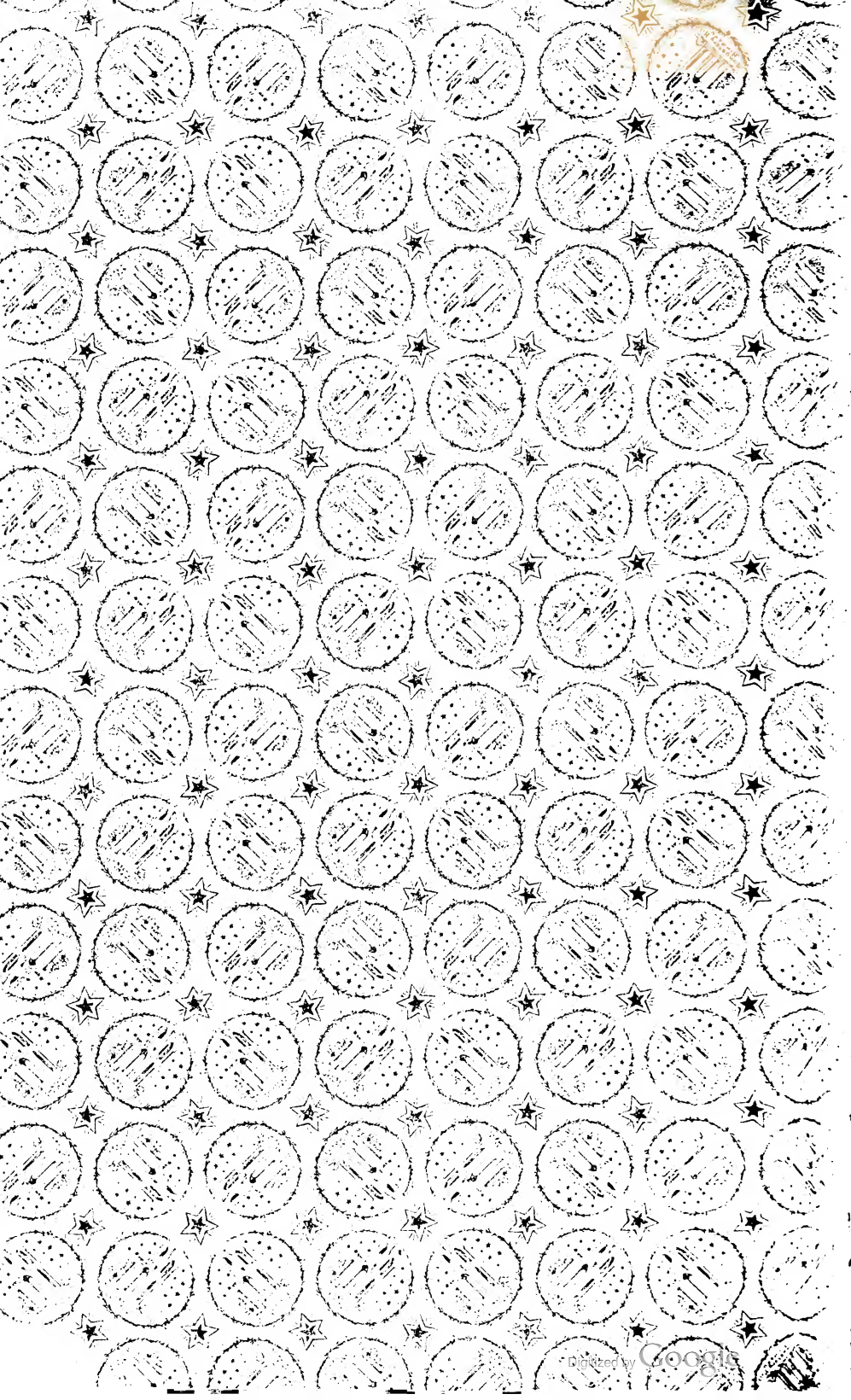
"We have admitted that Dr. Oliver holds the right of visit to be absolute, but

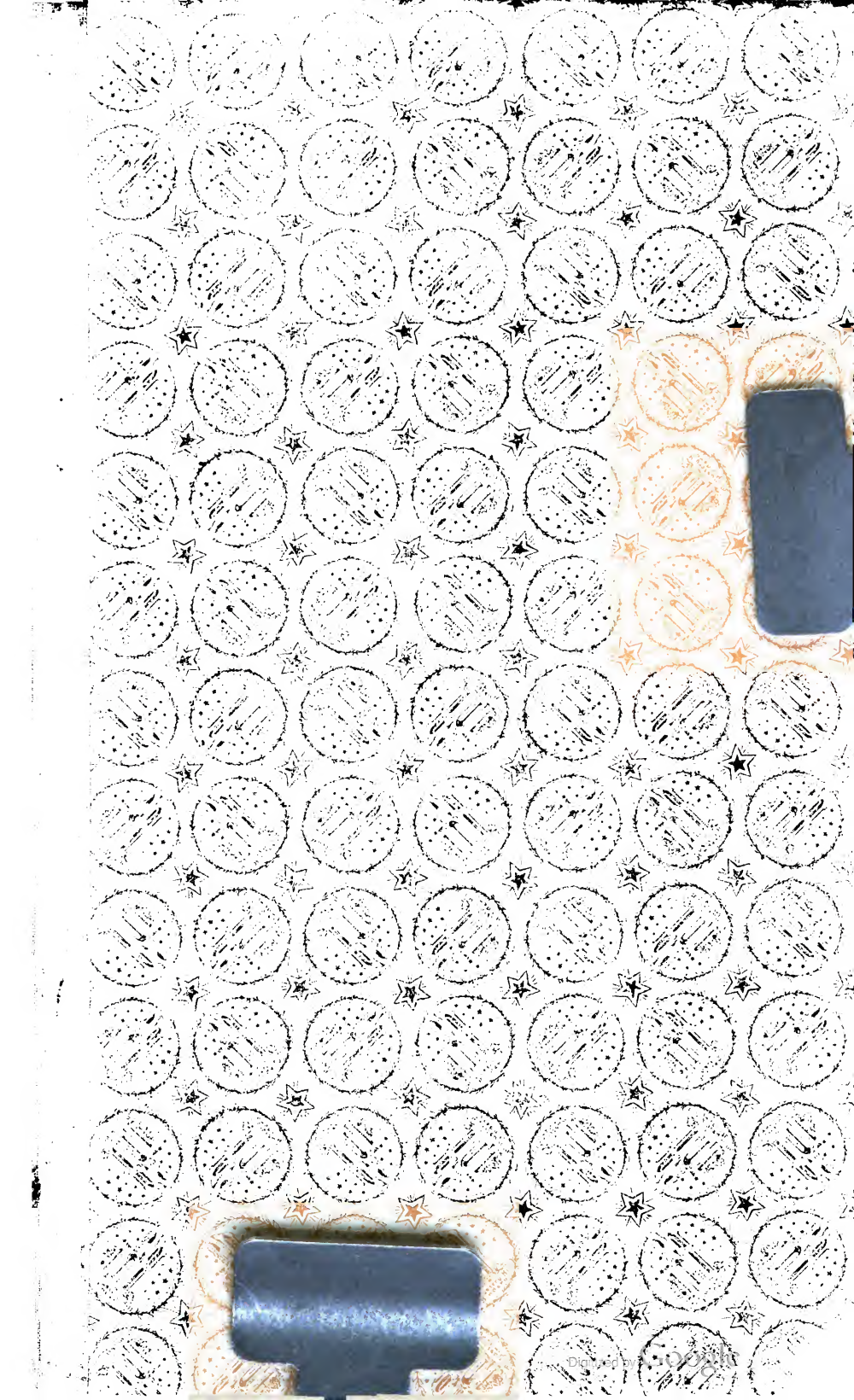
we have shown, by his own statements, that there are circumstances qualifying it, and that is sufficient for the purpose.

"The constitutions of England, Ireland, and Scotland are not conclusive beyond their own jurisdictions, and do not bind us, any more than the regulation of Rhode Island allowing a man with wooden legs to be made a Mason.

"There are many rights which exist subject to qualifications. Thus, in this country and in England, the liberty of the individual and the freedom of the press are general rights, claimed and admitted, yet both are subject to restrictions, and under certain circumstances the rights of both must give way to the general welfare. So of this right to visit. In general terms it inures to every Master Mason in good standing and is enjoyed; but circumstances may and do arise when, for the general benefit, it must be and is subject to restrictions.

"The probabilities are that the right of visit has grown out of the right of hospitality, or, as we now phrase it, the right to relief, about which there is no question, for the same brother who may be refused admission may not be refused relief. If Delta will separate the two ideas, he will probably get to think with us on the right of visitation."





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